

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`







THE

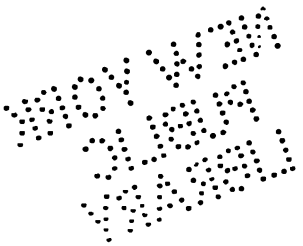
Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

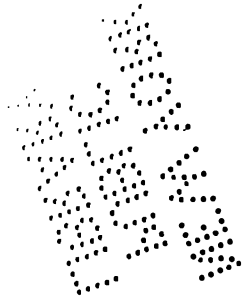
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1862.

New York:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:
1862.



THE

Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

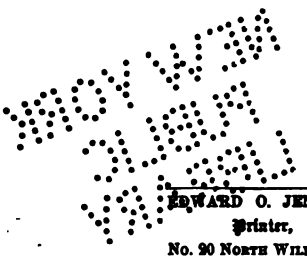
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1862.

New York:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:
1862.



EDWARD O. JENKINS,
Printer,
No. 20 North William St.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Foreign Missions have received from the Executive Committee a Report of the Foreign Missionary work, as conducted by them during the last year. The Report has been considered and approved by the Board, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly.

They would also report the death of three respected members of their body, the Rev. Allan D. Campbell, D.D., and Messrs. Alexander W. Mitchell, M.D., and Horace Holden, Esq.

New York, May 5, 1862.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee lay before the Board of Foreign Missions the following report of the missionary work under their charge for the year ending April 30th, 1862.

FINANCES.

The Receipts from all sources have been $176,939 47; the Expenditures, $177,892 19; leaving a balance against the Treasury of the Board of $952 72. Full particulars of these accounts will be found in the report of the Treasurer. Considering the extraordinary and most painful state of our public

affairs during the year, the Committee regard this exhibit of the financial state of the Board with great gratitude to God. Instead of ending the year with a heavy debt, as was seriously feared, the Board has been enabled by the liberal gifts of the friends of this cause to support the missions in nearly all cases in their usual vigour, to send out new labourers, to occupy new ground in some instances, and to close the year in a satisfactory condition. The Committee take great pleasure in recording these statements to the praise of the grace given to their Christian brethren in this year of trial. The gifts of the rich and of the poor have been cast into the Treasury with willing hands, and have been the means of saving this cause from great embarrassment.

It is considered expedient, in the view of the public distress still continuing, and its apprehended effect on the missionary cause, to advert here briefly to some particulars in the financial history of the year, especially with reference to questions of duty now pending and calling soon for positive action. It will be seen from the Treasurer's report that the sum of about $5,600 less was received from Legacies last year than in the year before. In other ways, also, the aggregate income of the Board last year was reduced: among these may be specified, 1st. the withdrawal of contributions from churches in the so-called Seceding States; and 2d. the smaller sum received from the Government on account of schools among the South-Western Indians. The amount of the former was nearly $21,000 less this year than last; of the latter, about $7,000 less. These last causes of diminished income are deeply to be deplored; but the Committee forbear to make any comments on them. They would, however, express their sincere thankfulness that it was by no act of theirs, or of the Church for which they act, that these things have taken place, and that such immeasurable evils as they indicate have been brought on the poor Indians of the South-West, and on the common missionary movements of our body.

Turning now to the case as it stands, the Committee recognize with great thankfulness the fact, as shown in the financial returns of the year, that the churches *on whom*

this cause now rests have extended to it such a liberal support. The year has been one of severe ordeal in respect to this matter, but the church collections have been kept up remarkably well. Hence the hope may be indulged that a not less vigorous support of this work will be afforded in the coming year. The trying discipline of divine providence, and especially the influences of the Holy Spirit, may lead our churches to reach a still higher standard of giving. Earnestly do the Committee hope that there will be a more general and in many instances a more liberal support given to this cause. Unless such should be the case, and taking the collections of the year now ending as the standard, they cannot but look with much concern on the prospects of the missions. The current expenses of the existing missions are not met by the current income from ordinary sources, as these were proved in the year now closing. Without an addition of over one-fourth part to the aggregate amount of the collections of the churches, or about $26,000, they do not see how the missions can be maintained in their present extent; a somewhat larger increase is needed in order to send out the new missionaries now under appointment. On the other hand they do not see how the missions can be reduced without results every way disastrous, nor how new missionaries can be kept at home without great injury to the missions. In reality, the present condition of this matter is most serious and even critical. It involves the existence of some of the missions, no less than a negative answer to brethren who are asking to be sent out as missionaries.

The hand of God for great good to this cause is to be recognized in the signal liberality of a few Christian friends, $20,000 having been received from two, and $26,000 from three,—making about one-fourth of the whole income of the year. But for these, no new labourers could have been sent forth, and the Board would now be heavily in debt. This example will be considered by other Christian friends possessing large means. The Committee must not conclude that large gifts will not hereafter reach the mission treasury; but, nevertheless, it is wise to rely mainly on the regular contributions of the churches. Cannot these be largely increased? Must the Church believe that all her means are

exhausted in the support now given to this cause? It is a question to be answered before our blessed Lord and before a perishing world.

Having thus very briefly, but they hope clearly presented the condition of the finances of the Board, the Committee would only express further their continued interest in the gifts of the Children of the Church, amounting to $6,595. On the intelligent, systematic, and whole hearted co-operation of their beloved young friends in this work, more and more from year to year, their hopes of its success very largely depend.

PUBLICATIONS.

The publications of the Board are the same as heretofore reported. Of these, the *Foreign Missionary* has a monthly circulation of 3,200 copies; and the little newspaper of the same title, which is made up from the larger work, and sent free to Sunday school children who contribute to the Board, circulates 29,000 copies monthly. Of the last Annual Report, 3,500 copies octavo, and 14,500 copies as an extra number of the *Record*, were published. The *Record*, still the organ of all the Boards, is published by the Board of Publication, by whom its circulation will be reported. After the suspension of the mails to the so-called Seceded States, the *Foreign Missionary* could not be forwarded. The number of copies of the newspaper edition, taken in the rest of the country, was somewhat larger than in the preceding year; of the pamphlet edition, about the same.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Corisco Mission, Africa.

Rev. James L. Mackey, and his wife—returning to the mission.
Rev. Robert H. Nassau, M. D.
Mrs. George McQueen—returning to the mission.

To the Mission in New Grenada.

Rev. Thomas F. Wallace, and his wife.

To the Mission in Brazil.

Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider.

To the Ningpo Mission, China.

Rev. Samuel Dodd.
Rev. John S. Roberts, and his wife.
Rev. William A. P. Martin, D. D., and his wife—returning to the mission.

To the Mission in Siam.

Rev. Samuel C. George, and his wife.

To the Lodiana Mission, India.

Rev. Levi Janvier, D. D., and his wife—returning to the mission.
Miss Catharine L. Beatty.

UNDER APPOINTMENT.

It gives the Committee great pleasure to report a larger number than usual of approved Christian men as being now under appointment as missionaries, if the Lord will. The exact number will be given in the concluding part of this report. In this place, the Committee desire to call the attention of the Board and of the Church to the question of sending these brethren out. This is a question of urgency as to most of them; a speedy answer is desired. The following report will show that their services are greatly needed in different fields of labour. They have been inclined by divine grace, as they trust, to say to the Church, Here are we, send us. It may reasonably be expected that the same grace will incline the people of God to provide the means of sending them forth. But without a sufficient supply of funds, or a good prospect of obtaining them, the Committee hesitate to take the responsibility of sending them out, and they are anxious to follow the leadings of Providence in this important matter. They hope it may gain the earnest consideration of the General Assembly at its approaching sessions. And they would merely add here, that the correspondence with these brethren and other Christian friends, in reference to their appointment, has required considerable time, and has received the best consideration of the Committee. They regard the appointment of missionaries as one of the most important parts of the work entrusted to their charge.

Northern Indians.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

GRAND TRAVERSE.—Rev. Peter Dougherty, superintendent, and Mrs. Dougherty; George Craker, farmer, and Mrs. Craker, (formerly Mrs. Mary McConnel,) superintendent of domestic affairs; Miss M. C. Gibson and Miss Henrietta Dougherty, teachers, Miss C. Gibson, assistant.

LITTLE TRAVERSE.—Mr. Andrew Porter, superintendent, Mrs. Porter; Miss Ann Porter, teacher; Mr. D. Rodd, interpreter.

GRAND TRAVERSE.—Some changes have taken place in the force of this mission during the year. After six years of faithful labors, part of the time as teacher, and part of the time as farmer, with the care of the boys when out of school, Mr. John Porter resigned his connection with the mission. He carried with him the best wishes of the Executive Committee. He is settled with his family near these Indians, and his example and good offices will still be of service to his former pupils and to their parents. Mr. George Croker, who for several years was in the employment of the mission, was appointed farmer.

No important changes have taken place in the missionary work during the past year. Whilst the regular religious services have been continued in the church as usual, no additions have been made to the members. Preaching services on the Sabbath, in the morning and the afternoon, have been regularly held; Sabbath-school and prayer-meeting on Friday; and also, a prayer-meeting on Wednesday, conducted by the chief, and other leading members. There has not been any special religious interest in the church or among the scholars in the school. But the meetings have been regularly attended, and the members of the church have conducted themselves well. The congregation is small; from eighty to one hundred, including the scholars, are usually present, and are regular in their attendance.

To limit the expense, the school was reduced to twenty-five scholars. For most of the year there have been fourteen boys and eleven girls in the school. There has been some sickness and one death among the scholars. A bright little girl of seven years died in the institution. Her death appears to have been much blessed to her parents, especially to her father, who was the slave of strong drink. Both parents now attend religious services. All the scholars, except two, read the bible;

eleven study geography, and have quite a correct knowledge of it. Besides the usual studies of reading, writing and spelling, attended to by the elementary class, the higher studies of grammar, history, physiology, and book-keeping, have been studied by others. Although the number of the scholars is limited, the school is exerting a salutary influence on the scholars, and on the families to which they belong. Every care is taken of their religious instruction, and also of training them in habits of industry and labor suitable to their position in after life.

The prospect of these Indians is not very encouraging, and their increase is not equal to that of their white neighbors among whom they reside. Yet a portion of them are so far advanced in civilization, in education, and in the practical knowledge of the affairs of life, that they can stand beside their white neighbors. If the stated preaching of the gospel, and the efficient agency of the school be continued, this number will be increased and strengthened from year to year. Their faithful missionary, after years of labor among them, thus pleads on their behalf:

"Will you inform the churches that here are yet immortal minds needing instruction—famishing souls needing the bread and water of life. Shall the cup of salvation be withdrawn from the lips of those perishing people? Tell God's people that the work they sent us here to do in the wilderness is still in progress—where twenty years ago all was a barren waste of paganism and spiritual death, the desert blossoms—plants of holiness are seen—fair blossoms and pleasant fruits are found. Immortal ones gathered into a church, and living according to the precepts of the Saviour. Tell them on the first Sabbath of this new-year, some forty, most of them natives of the forest gathered around the memorials of the Saviour's suffering, and commemorated the death of the same Saviour they love. Ask if we shall leave them? Ask them to remember these perishing ones, lest the Master have occasion to say, 'Inasmuch as ye did it not to these the least, ye did it not to me.'"

Little Traverse.—This station, also known as Bear River, is fifty miles distant from Grand Traverse, lower down on Lake Michigan, and the missionary work was commenced eight years ago. The church, formed at first by a few native members from Grand Traverse, increased during the last five years to thirty-six. Four of these have removed to other localities, two have been removed by death, one has been suspended, and during the present year, eight have withdrawn, and joined the Methodist Church, leaving the number of church members twenty-one. These are active and consistent in their

Christian walk and deportment, and although their number was reduced by the unexpected withdrawal of so large a number, the condition of the church is encouraging and full of promise. Mr. Porter conducts weekly and Sabbath services among them, which are well attended.

The children attending the school are boarded in part, receiving one meal a day at the institution; but lodging with their parents at night. The school during the year has been smaller than usual, there being thirty-seven scholars on the roll. The pupils are orderly and well-behaved, in their deportment, and pursue their studies with good success. These consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic: some of the more advanced study grammar and geography. Religious instruction is also carefully attended to, as well on the week days as on the Sabbath.

Four of the tracts of the Board of Publication, have been translated by Mr. Porter and Mr. Rodd, and amounting to 8,000 pages, have been printed in New York. These will supply both stations for a time. These tracts in their own language, as well as the New Testament in Ojibway, furnished by the Bible Society, have been most thankfully received by such of the Indians as can read their own language.

Except in size, this station resembles Grand Traverse, in its wants, its prospects, and its encouragements, as well as its discouragements. Their faithful missionary pleads for them also, that the means of grace, and the advantages of the school may be continued with them.

North-Western Indians.

OMAHA MISSION.

Blackbird Hills.—Rev. Robert J. Burtt, and Mrs. Burtt; Mr. Isaac Black, teacher, and Mrs. Black; Mr. Joseph Betz, farmer, and Mrs. Betz; Miss Ellen Smith, assistant; Mr. John Springer, interpreter.

No change has occurred in the force of this mission during the year, excepting the appointment of Mr. John Springer as interpreter, and Miss Ellen Smith as assistant to Mrs. Burtt.

The church as yet consists of white members only, although there is a good degree of religious feeling manifested by some of the most intelligent of the Indians. Religious services are held on the Sabbath at the mission, and at one of the two villages alternately. A portion of the tribe are regular in their attendance, and the audience frequently numbers one hundred, who are always most orderly and attentive.

The school during the year has been more than usually prosperous. It now numbers thirty-one boys and twenty-five girls. They have been most carefully instructed by Mr. Black, in the different branches of a good English education. They have also made some progress in learning vocal music. Out of school the boys spend a portion of each day in manual labor, under the careful instruction of their teacher and farmer. Two of the larger boys spend their time in the government blacksmith shop, learning the trade. The girls also are taught by the female members of the mission the different branches of housewifery, and the care and management of the dairy. As at other mission schools, the religious instruction is carefully maintained.

Mr. Burtt bears his cordial testimony to the efficiency of the government agent in the discharge of the duties properly belonging to his office, as well as in his example as a consistent Christian, and in the interest he manifests to promote the good of these Indians.

Mr. Burtt's full report to the Indian Bureau is published in the *Home and Foreign Record* for March. It will repay a careful perusal, and be the means of opening the hearts of God's people to pray for these missionaries, and these benighted Indians, as well as every missionary effort to promote the Saviour's glory in the salvation of perishing men.

"Before closing this part of the report," writes Mr. Burtt, "I may say that there is a growing anxiety on the part of the Omahas to educate their children. Of this there is ample evidence in the former portion of this paper. Long since have I been satisfied, by a residence and labours among the Choctaws, as well as my experience among the Omahas, that if the Indians are ever to be brought into a state of civilization, it must be by means of such schools as this.

"In regard to my labours as a missionary, I have few words to say. Every Sabbath, services are held, not only at the mission, but at either of the two villages alternately. We are not without hope; the good seed has been sown; it will spring up, grow, and produce its fruit. As a missionary, I am encouraged; as a superintendent, I am encouraged; as a labourer for the civilization and Christianizing of this people, I am encouraged."

INDIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

HIGHLAND.—Mr. James Williams, superintendent, and Mrs. Williams; Miss Margaret A. Patterson, teacher.

Mrs. Cora A. Sheilds, mentioned in the last annual report as one of the teachers, by mutual consent left the mission in the early part of the year. She carried with her the entire esteem and confidence of her associates in the mission.

The number of scholars mentioned in the last annual report was thirty-four. Of these one has died, and ten who were not orphans, and whose parents refused to assist them, were dismissed. Four new scholars have been added, so that the school now consists of twenty-seven. Of these, twelve are girls and fifteen are boys. These are from the following tribes —the Iowas, the Sioux, and the Blackfeet. Should the funds of the Board permit, it will be easy to double the number of these orphan Indian children, who will thus have given to them an English education, and habits of practical industry, and what is above all, a careful religious training and instruction in God's holy word. The return of the Indian youth, thus qualified, to their respective tribes, with the blessing of God, would be to them as life from the dead.

In relation to the school, Miss Patterson writes: "Since Mrs. Sheilds left, I have the charge of the whole school. One of the girls assists me. Some of the pupils improve rapidly, others get along very slowly. Most of them are good readers and spellers in English, and are learning to write. They commit verses of Scripture very readily. We are not permitted to see much fruit of our missionary labours, but we hope and trust that all has not been in vain. We meet with many discouragements and troubles by the way, and sometimes almost sink under them. But Christ is our strength. He bears us up and cheers us on our way."

There are regular religious services on the Sabbath at Highland, which is so convenient to the mission, that the families and scholars can attend. Services are also conducted in the mission chapel in the institution.

The disturbed state of the country, growing out of the present war, has given the brethren at this mission some uneasiness. But they have been preserved in peace, even when danger was near their doors.

The number of orphan children among the Indian tribes is large, and many of them sink under the suffering and hardships to which they are exposed. This institution is the only one of the kind, and holds out the only encouragement to these

orphan children of the forest, or the prairie. The building is large and well suited for a boarding-school. The farm is large, well opened, and well stocked, and the soil is rich. Thus a large portion of the expense will be drawn from these sources.

The Committee again recommend this institution to the liberality and prayerful remembrance of God's people.

South-Western Indians.

The missions among the Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks and Seminoles were continued in their usual efficiency and interest until the months of June and July, when by the influence of the late government Indian Agents among these tribes, and the active interference of the highest civil and military authorities of Arkansas, as well as lawless bodies of men from Texas, all the councils of their tribes, yielding to this pressure, joined the Confederate States. These proceedings were disastrous to the schools established among these Indians, and also greatly interfered with the regular preaching of the Gospel. The schools were at once broken up, and more than four hundred youths and children were sent to their homes. Six male teachers and seventeen female teachers returned to their homes in the North. Of the ordained missionaries four returned, while ten remained, some of whom were detained by sickness in their families. Seven native ministers and licentiates also remained. All the male and female teachers, with the exception of one of each class, returned. In the month of July the communication with these missions was suspended, and funds from the Northern States could not be sent to these Southern tribes. The Committee presume, however, that the missionaries who remain have secured assistance from funds raised for that purpose in the Southern States.

When the Indian Councils disbanded the schools, they also took possession of all the property of the Board at the different stations. This consisted of stock, farming utensils, furniture, school books and apparatus. They also took possession of the supplies for the year commencing the 1st of July, of groceries, clothing, hardware, books, etc., which had just arrived. All this property, by a former decision of the Department, belonged to the Board, and a claim has been presented to the government for remuneration for the property thus unlawfully taken.

Other expenses also attended the changed condition of these missions. The travelling expenses of the missionaries and

teachers returning home, had to be paid. And for these devoted labourers, thus thrown out of employment, the Committee could not do less than make an allowance of six months' salary, thus giving them time to engage in other employments.

It is with sorrow that such an interruption of the missionary work, and such a disastrous change are contemplated. Among these tribes the labours of the missionaries and teachers had been eminently successful. A few years more of such efficient labours, with the blessing of God, would have resulted in the education of so many of the youth of both sexes, thus qualifying them to be teachers, that the community might have been left to this supply chiefly for their wants; and also for a supply of ministerial labourers. With the present native ministry, and the number who in a few years more would have been added to them, only a few evangelists would have been wanted to supply the great and important agency of a preached gospel. But these additional means of missionary training have been cut off. Instead of the peaceful progress of the missionary work, blessing these Indians and their children, they are engaged in a cruel and savage war among themselves, and it is impossible to tell what the result of this state of things may be to them.

At present it is impossible to foresee what will be the duty of the Board in regard to them, even when the present troubles are over. It was only after years of laborious and patient effort, that the system of boarding-schools was established, and the qualified missionaries, and male and female teachers were obtained. A part of these missionaries, and all these teachers, have been obliged, at much expense to the Board, to leave their missionary work. It is not likely that any effort will be made to reconstruct these missions on the same plan. Indeed, the advance of civilization among these tribes, renders boarding-schools much less necessary than they were among them fifteen years ago. It may be, however, that a system of measures, simple in their form, and resting chiefly on a native agency, may be adopted, that in the future will meet and supply the wants of these poor Indians. In the meantime, let the church remember them daily at the throne of grace. God has much people among them, and may his grace and mercy overrule their present affliction and trial to their best and lasting interests.

The following list contains the names of the missionary labourers returned from the South-Western Indians:

Of the Choctaw Mission:—*Spencer Academy.*—S. O. Lee, Rob't Young, C. P. Ives, teachers; Nathaniel Wiggins, steward and farmer; Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Wiggins and Miss Sarah R. Wig-

gins, assistants. Mrs. Young, after a protracted illness, was taken to her rest, on the 6th of August; her illness prevented her removal, and she died before Mr. Young left the Indian country. She was supported by a good hope through grace.

Goodwater.—Rev. George Ainslie, Misses Elizabeth Diament, Julia H. Hitchcock and Sue McBeth, teachers.

Wheelock.—Rev. John Edwards and Mrs. Edwards, Misses Euphemia McLeod and Sarah Long, teachers.

Stockbridge.—Misses Lizzie Culbertson and C. B. Downing, teachers.

Lenox.—Rev. Simon L. Hobbs and Mrs. Hobbs.

CREEK:—Mr. W. S. Robertson, principal teacher; Mrs. Robertson, Misses A. M. Turner, Joana Mills, Nannie Shepherd and Mary Vance, teachers.

SEMINOLE:—Rev. J. Ross Ramsay and Mrs. Ramsay, prevented from returning to this mission.

The names of the missionaries and asssistant missionaries who were not compelled to leave the Indian country, and from whom no communication has been received since early in last summer, are the following:

OF THE CREEK MISSION:—Rev. R. M. Loughridge and his wife; Mr. J. P. Davis, teacher; Rev. David Winslett and Mr. J. M. Perryman, licentiate preacher, both Creeks. Mr. and Mrs. McCollough had been previously released from the service of the Board.

SEMINOLE:—Rev. John Lilley and his wife.

CHICKASAW:—Rev. H. Balentine and his wife, Rev. Allen Wright, native, and his wife.

CHOCTAW:—Rev. Messrs. Alexander Reid, Cyrus Kingsbury, D. D., Cyrus Byington, Oliver P. Stark, Charles C. Copeland, and their wives; Mr. Theodore Jones, steward, and his wife; Miss Clara W. Eddy, teacher; Rev. Pliny Fisk, and Messrs. J. E. Dwight, W. Field, and T. H. Benton, licentiate preachers,—the last four being Choctaws; and two other native helpers. Mr. Joseph Dukes, native licentiate preacher, departed this life August 12th, sustained by the hope of immortality.

South American Missions.

MISSION IN NEW GRANADA.

BOGOTA.—Rev. Messrs. William E. McLaren and Thomas F. Wallace, and their wives; in this country, Rev. Horace B. Pratt and his wife.

In the list of labourers the name of Mr. Pratt is retainep as a matter of propriety, as he has not been formally releasep

from his connection with the Board. He has not been supported from its funds, however, since his return from Bogota, and he is now in the so-called Seceded States. Mrs. Sharpe entered into the marriage relation with a gentlemen in Bogota, and is no longer connected with the mission, though she is still a member of the mission church in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Wallace embarked for New Granada on the 11th of January, and arrived at Bogota on the 19th of March. Mr. and Mrs. McLaren were the only missionaries on the ground during most of the year.

The political condition of the country continues to be greatly disturbed. The civil war is not yet ended, and it stands much in the way of efforts for the evangelization of the people. Great progress has been made, however, by this war towards religious liberty, and with the success of the Liberals the prospects of missionary labour will be most encouraging. At the beginning of the year the Conservative or Jesuit party held the capital of the country. In July, General Mosquera, after a severe conflict, gained possession of Bogota and the reins of government. Soon afterwards the Jesuit priests were banished from New Granada, the archbishop was exiled, and the monastic orders were placed under restrictions, while a large amount of mortmain property was seized for the use of the government. This is not the place for narrating the progress of events, but this brief statement will show how greatly the best interests of the country will be advanced by the triumph of the Liberal party.

The continued study of the Spanish language occupied much of Mr. McLaren's time, and his proficiency in it was such, that he was prepared in December to preach to the people in their own tongue, and he had made arrangements for this purpose. These were interrupted by a serious illness, and on his recovery the disturbed state of public affairs rendered further delay expedient. He has prepared a Tract, entitled *El Protestantismo*, or, *What is Protestantism*, which came from the press towards the end of the year. It may be expected to render good service to the cause of religion, but for the present, Mr. McLaren deems it advisable to distribute it only in a quiet way. In the same manner copies of the Scriptures are put into circulation; the effort to keep a small depository for the sale of the Bible and religious publications, in the hands of a native agent, was moderately successful. In existing circumstances, the missionaries will embrace opportunities of conversation with individuals, and of placing the Scriptures in the hands of those who are likely to prize them; they may have to wait for more settled times before entering

fully on the usual kinds of missionary work. In the meantime, Mr. McLaren has conducted public worship in English, which has been attended with encouraging results. An example of conversion at the eleventh hour was of remarkable interest. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in November last, when a church was constituted consisting of six members; it was expected that some others would be received at the next communion.

The future course of this mission seems at present likely to be much influenced by the success or the defeat of the Liberal party in the state; not much encouragement could be expected, even if toleration were granted, under the government if controlled by Jesuit counsels. The danger now apparently most imminent is that the ignorant masses of the people, at the instigation of bigotted priests, may be excited to a fanatical opposition to the Liberal government. If this should not be the case, it would still seem doubtful whether a settled state of public affairs will soon be witnessed; but there are men of enlightened views in the country, who understand its evils, and who understand also, in some degree, their remedy. Commercial interests, moreover, will always advocate the restoration of order and peace. But whatever may be the issue of the existing troubles, the Church of Christ must be ready to enter such doors as are open, and to make the gospel known to many or to few, as opportunity may permit. The leaven of gospel truth may be implanted in very limited measure, indeed the kingdom of God does not often come with observation, and in most missionary fields the missionaries must be content to pursue their great work amongst small congregations, in the face of opposition; but they pursue it in the exercise of faith—knowing that in the end success is sure.

MISSION IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro.—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton, Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife.—San Paulo.—Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider.

This mission has been marked with tokens of the favour of God during the last year. The brethren have enjoyed good health, and have been engaged in their work without interruption. Their number has been increased by the arrival of Mr. Schneider on the 7th of December. His station at San Paulo, or at some place in that vicinity, was chosen with reference to the settlements of German immigrants in the southern part of the empire. He will be able at once to seek the salvation of these neglected people, many of whom are Protestants; but he will learn the Portuguese language with a

view to missionary labours amongst the Brazilians as his main sphere of duty. His work among the Germans will be essentially missionary, as they are mostly very poor. It is considered a matter of much moment that they should be brought under the power of the gospel; their habits of industry, thrift, and energy will give them great influence eventually over the less enterprising natives of the country.

Mr. Blackford has not yet had time to learn the language of the country thoroughly, but he is already able to engage in missionary work. "With the double purpose," it is stated in the report of the mission, "of making more rapid progress in the Portuguese language, and of furthering the dissemination of the Bible and Tracts, he took a journey into the province of Minas, leaving Rio early in November last, and remaining absent a couple of months. He met personally with kindness on the part of the people, and was able to put into circulation a number of Tracts and a few copies of the Sacred Scriptures. Perhaps Minas is the most important province in the empire, partly on account of its extent and natural advantages of various kinds, but principally because of the industry and energy of its population. Mr. Blackford saw, however, many proofs of the slavish subjection of the people to their priests, and of the hostility of this class to the gospel of the grace of Christ." These men are described as feared, rather than respected or loved. An example is mentioned of their successful opposition a few years ago to an agent of the Bible Society, and of the burning of Bibles "which dared to say blasphemously that Jesus Christ was the Primogenito instead of the Unigenito of Mary."

In the early part of the year Mr. Simonton completed the tour in the southern part of the country, which was referred to in the last Annual Report, and of which an interesting account was published in the *Record*. He was able on this journey to distribute some copies of the Scriptures and to make arrangements for their further circulation, as well as to acquire valuable information for the use of the mission. After his return to the capital, Mr. Simonton resumed his work of religious instruction among the natives as opportunity permitted, and English preaching was kept up by the brethren. The number of persons in attendance at any of these services was never large. The day has not yet come when large congregations can be collected to hear the preaching of the gospel, but some doors are nevertheless open for declaring the truth as it is in Jesus, and some hearts have also been opened to receive the love of the truth that they might be saved. The brethren say in their report:

"On the 12th of January, the Sabbath occurring at the close of the Concert for Prayer, we organized a mission church, receiving to our communion two persons on profession of their faith. One of these is an American merchant, whose conversion is a pleasing token of God's favour upon our English service; and the other is a young man, a native of Portugal, but long a resident of Brazil, who gives good promise of usefulness in bringing others of his countrymen to the faith of the gospel. . . . One or two others would probably have made an open profession of their faith, had they not been hindered by opposing circumstances."

The missionaries have under their direction a colporteur, who is supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society, whose labours have been useful. They speak of "a wide and inviting field of usefulness open to them in the free Press of this country," through which access may be gained to the public mind; and "there is great need of printing and circulating suitable religious Tracts, and of creating a religious literature in the Portuguese language." With a better knowledge of the language, and a larger supply of funds, they will be able to do their part in this province of Christian duty.

This brief statement of the work in progress and in contemplation, will serve to show that there is in Brazil an important field of missionary labour. This is the opinion of the brethren on the ground. They say, "We feel authorized to speak encouragingly of our work. The experience of the past year may be said to have solved, in a satisfactory manner, all reasonable doubts respecting the possibility or the expediency of missionary labour in Brazil. It has been proved, greatly to our joy, that the liberal Constitution of the empire will receive a liberal interpretation, and in addition, a practical enforcement to an extent that augurs well for the future. Not only in the capital, but also in one of the northern provinces, where a most estimable missionary [of another church] is labouring, the people are being familiarized to a system of religious toleration uncommonly simple and broad in its provisions. When the extent of the empire and the stability of its government are recollected, so satisfactory a solution of the question of religious freedom is of encouragement."

There are difficulties, and these may become greater than they are now, in the presence of numerous ecclesiastics of a fallen church, and their power over ignorant people, such as constitute the greater part of the population; and perhaps still more in the general prevalence of indifference to all matters of spiritual and eternal concern. The god of this world will not surrender his place and power without a con-

test. But mightier is He who has sent forth these few missionaries than all the powers of the Evil One, and his kingdom shall yet be established over all this vast empire.

Missions in Western Africa.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Rev. Edward Blyden, Principal of the Alexander High School; Rev. Edwin T. Williams, in this country.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. James Evans.

HARRISBURG.—Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; F. A. Melville, teacher in native boarding-school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

SINOU.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Washington McDonogh, teacher.

NIFFAU.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos, Rev. James R. Amos.

MONROVIA.—Mr. Williams' health has not permitted his return to Liberia, though it has somewhat improved. Although his connection with the Board is still continued, he is at no expense to it. His former labors in Africa were greatly blessed, and his anxious desire is to return and resume them.

The church reports no addition for the last year—the number of members still continuing at fifty-four. The sabbath-school has forty scholars, a part of whom are the re-captured Africans.

The English school, taught by Mr. James, contains sixty pupils, and is reported as in good operation, and the scholars making respectable progress.

The Alexander High School has been conducted with the usual efficiency. As mentioned in the last annual report, Mr. Blyden was allowed a few months' vacation, during which he visited England, Scotland, and the United States. The school, in the meantime, was under the care of M. M. Witherspoon, a former pupil of the school—a good classical scholar, with a fair knowledge of the different branches of mathematics. The various studies have been pursued with the usual success—the number of scholars varying from twelve to fifteen. No young men in any institution of learning, perhaps, can be more diligent in their studies and in their desire to obtain a thorough education. The difficulty of obtaining scholarships induces those who are so privileged to make the best use of their advantages.

The Rev. Edward W. Blyden, after several years' service as principal of the Alexander High School, resigned his connec-

tion with the Board, and accepted the appointment of professor of languages in the Liberia College—an institution located in Monrovia, under the direction of an incorporated society in Boston. The establishment of this institution in Monrovia made it doubtful whether the High School should be continued in the same place. When first established, Monrovia was the most suitable place for it; but the advance of the population and the increase of the settlements on the rich lands of the St. Paul's River make a change of place desirable.

In view of procuring a more suitable location for the institution, and especially in view of the uncertainty as to the funds of the Board being sufficient to meet the current expenses of the different missions, early in last summer it was decided to suspend the operations of the school after the 31st of December. It is now believed that the funds of the Board will justify the continuance of this important agency; and early in April it was decided to open the school as heretofore. In the meantime, measures will be taken, as the way may open, for carrying out the contemplated changes. This will cause no loss of property to the Board. The large school-house in Monrovia for a number of years past has been occupied by the English school, for which it is well suited—a smaller building being found sufficient for the high school.

This institution, though struggling with many difficulties, has already been a great blessing to Liberia. Some of these difficulties will not again occur; for qualified teachers can now be obtained, as they have been for some years past, from its former pupils. This school has already furnished some of the best officers of the civil government. Two of its pupils are in the ministry, and others are preparing for the same important office. It has furnished qualified and Christian teachers for our own schools, and, to some extent, for the schools of other denominations.

KENTUCKY.—Mr. Erskine has three places of preaching: Clay Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo town. The native villages in reach of his labors are also frequently visited. No additions to the church are reported. At Clay Ashland there was seriousness, two applications for church privileges, and a general attendance. At the communion season, large numbers of the recaptured Africans were present at nearly all the meetings. A great many inquiries were made by them as to the meaning of the sacrament, which of course was explained to them. These re-captives are reported as fast acquiring the habits and customs of civilized life. They are seen in the churches and sabbath-schools, well-clothed, and intent on acquiring a knowledge of letters.

The school was taught the first half of the year by George M. Erskine, a pupil of the Alexander High School. He then received a free scholarship in the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. The school is now taught by James Eden, also a pupil of the High School. It is reported to be full, although the number of scholars is not stated. The good behavior and progress of the scholars are noticed with approbation, both by Mr. Erskine and Mr. James.

HARRISBURG.—There is a small church here, to which Mr. Harrison preaches statedly, and with which is connected a large sabbath-school, taught by Mr. Harrison and F. A. Melville, a former pupil of the High School. The boarding-school, consisting of twenty boys from the native villages and twelve boys of the re-captured Africans, has been continued through the year: Mr. Melville has the entire instruction of these boys. Having a new language to learn, their progress in education cannot be very rapid, at first; but they form an interesting class of boys, and are well-behaved and obedient. The African races are noted for the facility with which they learn the English language. A few years of such training and instruction as they receive will give each of them a plain education and habits of industry, which will fit them for the privileges in store for them as citizens of a free and civilized community.

SINOU.—This is one of the principal settlements of Liberia. It is about one hundred miles south-east from Monrovia, contains from four to five hundred inhabitants, with a large native and friendly population.

The church is reported as neither increasing nor diminishing, though the attendance is regular, and the sabbath-school well kept up in numbers and attendance.

Mrs. Parsons' school is larger than usual, on account of some other schools being suspended. It numbers forty-nine, including two girls of the re-captured Africans.

SETTRA KRU.—The small native boarding-school at this station is still kept up, though often with much embarrassment, on account of the difficulty of reaching it with the usual and necessary supplies. It lies between Sinou and Cape Palmas, and is settled mostly by the Kroos: hence, few ships stop at this point on the coast, and the native trade is small. These natives have a high regard for Mr. McDonogh. They claim him as their judge to settle the disputes among themselves, and to aid them should they be oppressed by others. The school, at the last account, had fourteen children, four of whom were Congos. Feeble as the agency has been at this station, it has

not been without fruit. The habits of the people are partially civilized, and there has been much knowledge of gospel truth made known to both the young and the old.

MOUNT COFFEE.—This station is about fifty miles east of Monrovia. The situation is deemed the best for health of any in Liberia. Mr. Miller, with much labor, has finished the buildings, and his family is now residing at the station. The buildings are well adapted for the work of the mission; and although they cost more than was expected, the improvements will be needed in carrying forward the necessary work. Mr. Mackey and Mr. James, who visited the station, report the location as being most suitable. A number of villages of the Golah tribe are in the immediate vicinity. They are pleased with the prospect of having their children educated.

Four of the re-captured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family receiving instruction. Ten orphan children, whose parents were, either one or both, American born, are extremely anxious to come to the mission school. Also sixteen from native families are equally desirous to be received. The impression prevailed that a manual labor school was to be established, and all these expressed their willingness to work on the farm for their support. When the farm is opened there is no doubt but an efficient boarding-school could be sustained at a comparatively small expense.

Mr. Miller has regular service in English, on the Sabbath forenoon, at the mission station, at which a number of the natives attend, although their attendance is not very regular. In the afternoon he visits some of the adjacent villages, and preaches through an interpreter. The attendance is various, and generally the attention is very good.

NIFFAU.—The commencement of this station, situated halfway between Sinou and Cape Palmas, was mentioned in the last Annual Report. At first, the attendance of the natives at religious service on the Sabbath was good, between two and three hundred being usually present. In January, 1861, a boarding-school, with twenty-four scholars, was commenced. In March, the school was reported as containing twenty scholars, and the aspect of the field as still hopeful. In April, it was found to be very difficult to keep the boys in the school, the religious services were not well attended, the head men were unwilling to protect the property of the mission, and no redress could be obtained for articles stolen.

In July, these brethren made a tour into the interior. They found the country very populous, the inhabitants kind to them,

but most profoundly ignorant of divine things. It was their opinion, that for a hundred miles inland, if these tribes could be reached, the field of missionary labor would be far more encouraging than among the tribes on the coast.

On their return, they found their prospects still more discouraging and embarrassing. They describe the natives as outlaws, thieves and robbers—fraudulent, perfidious and avaricious; and that even the traders cannot live among them, and seldom call at the settlement. Later accounts stated that not a single headman was friendly to them or to their work, and that the children were all taken away from the school; that the health of Mr. James Amos had for months been suffering with fever, and the health of Mr. Thomas Amos was suffering also; that, in this state of things, they had come to the conclusion that it was best to suspend all further effort at that station for the space of two years.

In these circumstances, the Committee authorized the return of Mr. James Amos, on account of his health. They advised that a further trial be made of the mission under the charge of Mr. Thomas Amos, assisted by a competent teacher from Monrovia, one of the former scholars of the Alexander high school.

CORISCO MISSION.

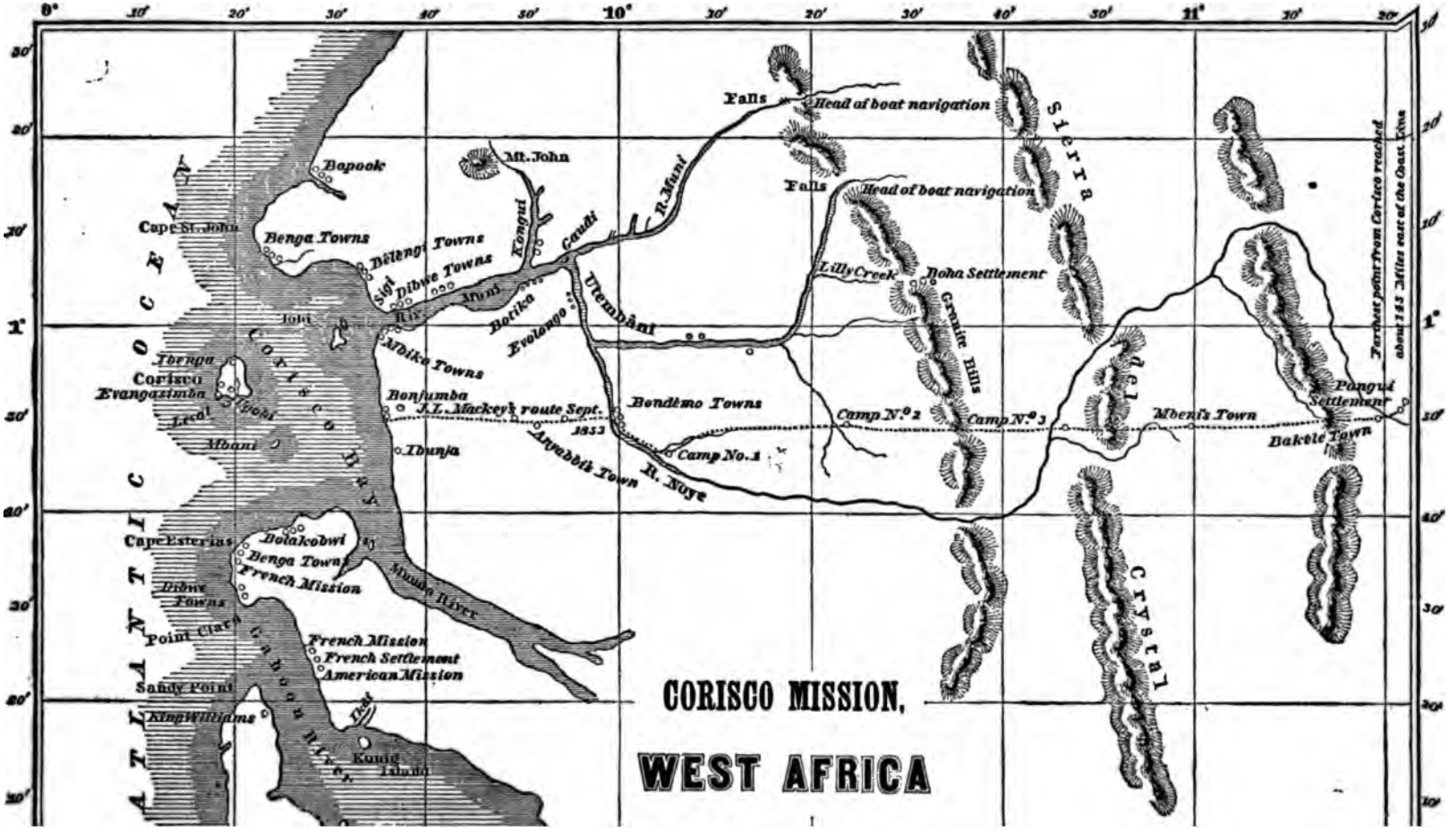
Evangasimba.—Rev. James L. Mackey and Mrs. Mackey; Charles L. Loomis, M. D., licentiate preacher, in this country; Rev. Robert H. Nassau, M. D., Miss Mary C. Latta, and Mrs. G. McQueen, widow of the Rev. George McQueen, Jr., formerly of this mission.

Ugovi.—Rev. Cornelius De Heer.

Alongo.—Rev. William Clemens; Mrs. Clemens, in this country; Rev. Walter H. Clarke; Mrs. Clarke, in this country.

Out-stations. — *Cape Esterias* — Andeke Inenji, licentiate preacher; *Ilovi Island*—Ibio Ikenge, licentiate preacher; *Kombe*—Belevi, Bible reader; *Mavica*, —Native teacher; *Ulembana*,—Native teacher.

Some changes have taken place in the force of this mission during the past year. On the 12th of May the Rev. Thomas S. Ogden was removed by death, and his wife and child some months afterwards returned to this country. On the 20th of August, Mrs. E. H. Loomis was also removed by death, and her husband, the Rev. Charles L. Loomis, M. D., on account of want of health, returned to this country in November. On the 1st of January, Miss Maria M. Jackson was united in marriage to the Rev. Walter H. Clarke, of the Gaboon mission of the American Board. Mr. Clarke has since been appointed a missionary of the Board at Corisco. Mrs. Clarke, on account of the want of health, returned to this country for a season in November. On the 2d of July the Rev. James L. Mackey,


CORISCO MISSION,
WEST AFRICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Corisco Bay
Cape St. John
Bapook
Mt. John
Benga Towns
Dëlengo Towns
Sigi
Dibwe Towns
Mumi
Kongui
Caudi
R. Muni
Falls
Head of boat navigation
Falls
Head of boat navigation
Lilly Creek
Boha Settlement
Granite Hills
Sierra del Crystal
Farthest point from Corisco reached
about 185 Miles east of the Coast Line
Trembâni
Batika
Evolongo
Mbiko Towns
Iboga
Corisco
Evangasimba
Bonfumba
J.J. Mackey's route Sept. 1853
Bendëmo Towns
Camp N.o 2
Camp N.o 3
Mbeni's Town
Pangwé Settlement
Bakele Town
Camp No. 1
Arvebbik Town
R. Nuye
Ibunja
Mbani
Cape Esterias
Dolakobwi
Benga Town
French Mission
Dibwe Towns
Point Clark
Mbadu River
French Mission
French Settlement
American Mission
Sandy Point
King Williams
Kouig Island
Gaboon River

Mrs. Mackey, the Rev. Robert H. Nassau and Mrs. G. McQueen sailed for Corisco, where they arrived on the 1st of September.

EVANGASIMBA.—As stated in the last report there is but one church organization on the island, and the communion is celebrated at this station. At the other stations religious services are maintained, but here the missionaries and native Christians, from all the stations meet together once in three months for commemorating the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, and other religious exercises, and at these seasons the attendance is large, filling to overflowing the largest chapel.

Embracing all the stations, nineteen adults have been received into the church on profession of their faith and baptism. Two have been restored who were under suspension. Three infants have been baptised. Two persons have been excommunicated, and ten have been suspended from church privileges. Whole number of church members, adults, eighty-two, of whom seventy-five are natives; infants, nine. In Sabbath schools one hundred and sixty. Sums contributed to the Boards of the Church $150, and to miscellaneous objects $48. The general attendance of the inhabitants is not so large, nor is there the same evidence of an active work of grace as at some previous times. Still there is much that is deeply interesting at the different stations, and much to encourage the laborers in their missionary work.

At this station there has been preaching twice on the Sabbath, and generally once during the week, besides daily morning and evening services at the two dwellings of the missionaries, accompanied by familiar exposition of the scriptures; these services are well attended by the neighboring people. The native converts hold a weekly prayer-meeting by themselves. The candidates for the ministry, and sometimes others collect the people together on the Sabbath for exhortation and prayer. The Sabbath-school, with the exception of three Sabbaths, has been regularly sustained, the number of scholars varying from thirty to sixty-five, ages from six years to sixty. Two bible classes have been formed of those who can read. A class of inquirers meet at the close of the Sabbath-school. Two candidates for the ministry, and three native assistants for the main land, besides a few other promising youth, receive special instructions from one of the missionaries.

The female boarding-school contains twenty-four pupils. It is justly regarded as one of the most important agencies of the mission. There has always been much difficulty in obtaining female pupils, though the difficulty is less now than formerly. All the habits, prejudices and superstition of the people were

against any instruction being given to females. The religious training of the pupils, as in all the mission schools, is of course carefully attended to. Besides the common school lessons, they are taught sewing and other domestic duties. Mr. Nassau has now the general superintendence of the school. Miss Latta has labored with much patience and ability in their instruction, and with much success. Mrs. McQueen has the general charge of the indoor work, and assists in the care of the girls when out of school.

The labors of Dr. Loomis as a physician, in the absence of Mr. Mackey, were found to be most important. Among the people there was an unusual amount of suffering. Maladies of a malignant type have prevailed. Their frequent wars have furnished many gunshot wounds, and severe wounds by knives. Besides there were thirty-two cases of intermittent fever, remittent five, malignant five—two of which proved fatal. These were the devoted and beloved members of the mission, Mr. Ogden and Mrs. Loomis.

UGOVI.—This station is on the south side of the Island, and is under the care of Mr. De Heer. It includes a chapel for regular preaching, a Sabbath-school, and a boarding-school for boys. Religious services have been held twice every Sabbath. The attendance has not equalled that of former years, the average number being sixty, including all belonging to the station. This is only about half the number reported last year as the usual attendance. Three meetings for prayer and instruction are held during the week, and a female prayer meeting. The Sabbath-school is attended by forty-seven scholars, old and young. After the Sabbath-school a meeting is held for a class of inquirers, consisting of eight members. During the year four were admitted to the privileges of the church, making the number of members at this station eighteen. Mr. De Heer bears full testimony to the good standing and careful conduct of the native converts, although they were exposed to many temptations. They give evidence of their growing in grace, and in the knowledge of the Saviour, and are regular and punctual in their attendance on all the religious meetings.

The boarding-school numbers twenty-seven, and there are besides a few day scholars. Their studies are the same as stated in the last Annual Report. Their progress in learning, and their good behaviour are specially noticed. Two of the oldest scholars are members of the church. One of these has been employed as an interpreter, and the other in teaching, and both are exerting a good influence on the other scholars.

ALONGO.—This station is on the north side of the Island,

under the care of Mr. Clemens and Mr. Clarke. Their missionary labors are substantially similar to those at the other stations —preaching the gospel to the people around them, and conducting a boarding-school for boys belonging to the tribes on the main land, with the view of raising up a native ministry for the benighted regions from which the scholars of the school are received.

Regular preaching of the gospel has been maintained through the year. The congregations have very much diminished, compared with the attendance of last year. There are between thirty and forty living at the station, including the scholars of the school. These are regular in their attendance. Of those living outside of the station, sometimes as many as forty attend, but often a less number. The Sabbath-school is composed almost exclusively of those at the station.

Without the agency of a native ministry, no means seemed to be practicable to reach the tribes on the main land. Hence the plan was adopted of having a school on Corisco composed of children and youth from those tribes. From infancy the school has grown to be a centre of interest to those around the mission. Whilst the tribes on the main land have shown no signs of distrusting the missionaries, to whom they have committed their children for instructions, the people on the Island have never withdrawn their protection. This is the more remarkable, as they have several times been at war with tribes whose children were in the school.

The school proper contains twenty-five scholars. Of these sixteen have been two years in the school, and nine have been four years. There have also been six irregulars, making in all thirty-one under instruction, from six different tribes, including the Benga. The first class of sixteen have advanced in the elementary branches to the English Readers, and the English New Testament, and in Benga to the gospel by Matthew and the Shorter Catechism. A part of this class memorise a verse daily in the English Testament, and several are taking their first lessons in penmanship. Two of this class are members of the church.

Of the second class, who have been five years in school, three have been employed as assistant teachers, one is a candidate for the ministry under the care of the presbytery, and three are assisting in translations. The secular studies of the class have been philosophy, astronomy and composition. Seven are members of the church, three of whom were received during the year.

The six irregulars are young men who designed to devote themselves to the work of the Lord as Bible readers. Two

have discontinued their studies, and one is temporarily absent. Two of the others are from the Kombe tribe, and one from the Benga. These are educated in the vernacular merely. The two from the Kombe tribe have already spent six months on the Muni river: one among the Mbikos, forty-five miles, and the other near the mountains, eighty-five miles distant from Corisco. Africa is the land of the colored race, and they must bear the lamp of life to their kindred. The two here mentioned are preparing to return to their respective fields, to give themselves permanently to their work.

OUT-STATIONS.—The Island of Ilovi is near the main land, in the bay of Corisco. The labors of Ibio have been continued during the year, and he has retained the full confidence of the people of this island. Cape Isterias is on the main land south of Corisco. The inhabitants there have given a cordial invitation to Andeke to labor among them, and the church of Corisco have engaged to furnish his support as their missionary. The work on the main land at these out-stations is exceedingly interesting and full of promise to these dark and benighted regions. In October last, Mr. Clemens wrote: "Our work has greatly enlarged among the natives living on the main land. This is a part of the work which greatly rejoices our hearts—not so much for what has been already done, as in the preparation for occupying the field in future. One licentiate of our presbytery now resides permanently on the Island of Ilobi, and breaks the bread of life to his countrymen. He has spent some time in building a house, on ground purchased by the mission, at a cost of $14.45. One precious soul has already been gathered from his field. A Bible-reader has been living in the Kombe tribe, north of Corisco. His aim is to read and explain the sacred page according to his humble ability. The Lord has graciously been present with him, though none have yet been received into the church—he being too far separated to attend with his candidates at the church on Corisco. He has likewise completed a bamboo house, at the small expense of $15.52, sufficiently large to hold his congregation. .... There are others also ready to be sent out to gather souls to the kingdom of God. These young laborers take up their cross for Christ's sake, for there are perils among the heathen; yet, with the love of Christ sustaining them, they are willing to give themselves to the work.... As a mission, we are endeavoring to place these laborers at suitable intervals among the tribes. As far as our explorations have extended, little opposition is anticipated from the heathen. The country, with its unhealthy climate, still spreads out before the heralds of the Cross. But the glo-

rious gospel of the Son of God shall triumph; for the oath of the everlasting God stands pledged for its fulfilment: "*And in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed.*" As late as December last, Mr. Mackey wrote: "Our work on the main land assumes more and more interest. Our little church has undertaken to support Andeke, one of our licentiates on the main land. He has been a week or two at Cape Esterias, and was warmly welcomed by the people. They expressed great desire to have him stay among them, and he will most likely be sent there by the presbytery. At Kombe, forty-five miles north of Corisco, we have Belevi, not yet licensed, but a Bible reader. He has great ability as a speaker, and his labours, in holding prayer meetings and exhorting the people, have been greatly blessed. He has a class of inquirers numbering twelve. Mr. Clemens has been twice to see him, within a few months past; and he and I expect to go together, in a few days, to examine several of the inquirers with reference to their baptism."

The proposed visit to Kombe of these two brethren, accompanied by two of the elders and some members of the church of Corisco, the former as a committee of the session, took place in January. A full account of this visit is given in the interesting journal of Mr. Mackey, published in the Home and Foreign *Record*, of May. They were most cordially received by the community, and spent several days in preaching and other religious services among the people. The inquirers were most carefully examined, and six of them were received into the communion of the church. The audience on the Sabbath was large, and all appeared to be deeply interested. After sermon, these six young men were baptized, and sat down with the brethren from Corisco at the table of the Lord.

In view of such tokens of the Divine presence, let the people of God, in their churches at home, praise the Lord for his wonderful grace to those hitherto sitting in the region and shadow of death; and let them not cease to pray that these native converts may be preserved blameless in the midst of the surrounding heathenism, and that even there they may be as lights shining in a dark place, in this benighted land.

Missions in India.

LODIANA MISSION.

Peshawar: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer, Rev. Isador Loewenthal.

Rawal Pindi: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced 1855; missionary labourers, Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; native Christian assistants—one Scripture reader, and one colporteur.

LAHOR: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1850; missionary labourers, Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and his wife; native Christian assistants—four teachers and one Scripture reader.

KAPURTHALA: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourers, Rev. John S. Woodside and his wife; John Newton, Jr., M. D., and his wife; native Christian assistants—one teacher, one Scripture reader, and one medical helper.

JALANDAR: 120 miles east of Lahor, 30 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1847; missionary labourers, *Rev. Golok Nath*;* other native Christian assistants—one teacher, one catechist, and one Scripture reader.

LODIANA: near the river Sutlej, 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. Levi Janvier, D. D., and Adolph Rudolph and their wives; Mr. Reese Thackwell, licentiate preacher and teacher, and his wife; Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—two Scripture readers.

AMBALA: 55 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers, Rev. Marcus M. Carleton and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, three teachers, and one Scripture reader.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourer, one native Christian catechist.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers, Rev. James R. Campbell, D. D., and his wife; Miss Mary Anna Campbell, teacher; *Rev. Theodore Wylie;* other native Christian assistants—one catechist, and one Scripture reader.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1854; missionary labourers, Rev. David Herron and his wife; and Rev. William Calderwood; native Christian assistants—one catechist, and one Scripture reader.

ROORKHEE: 20 miles south-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers, Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, and one Scripture reader.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Rev. George O. Barnes and his wife, Rev. John H. Morrison.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

AGRA: on the river Jumna, 798 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1846; missionary labourers, Rev. Joseph Owen and his wife; native Christian assistant—one catechist.

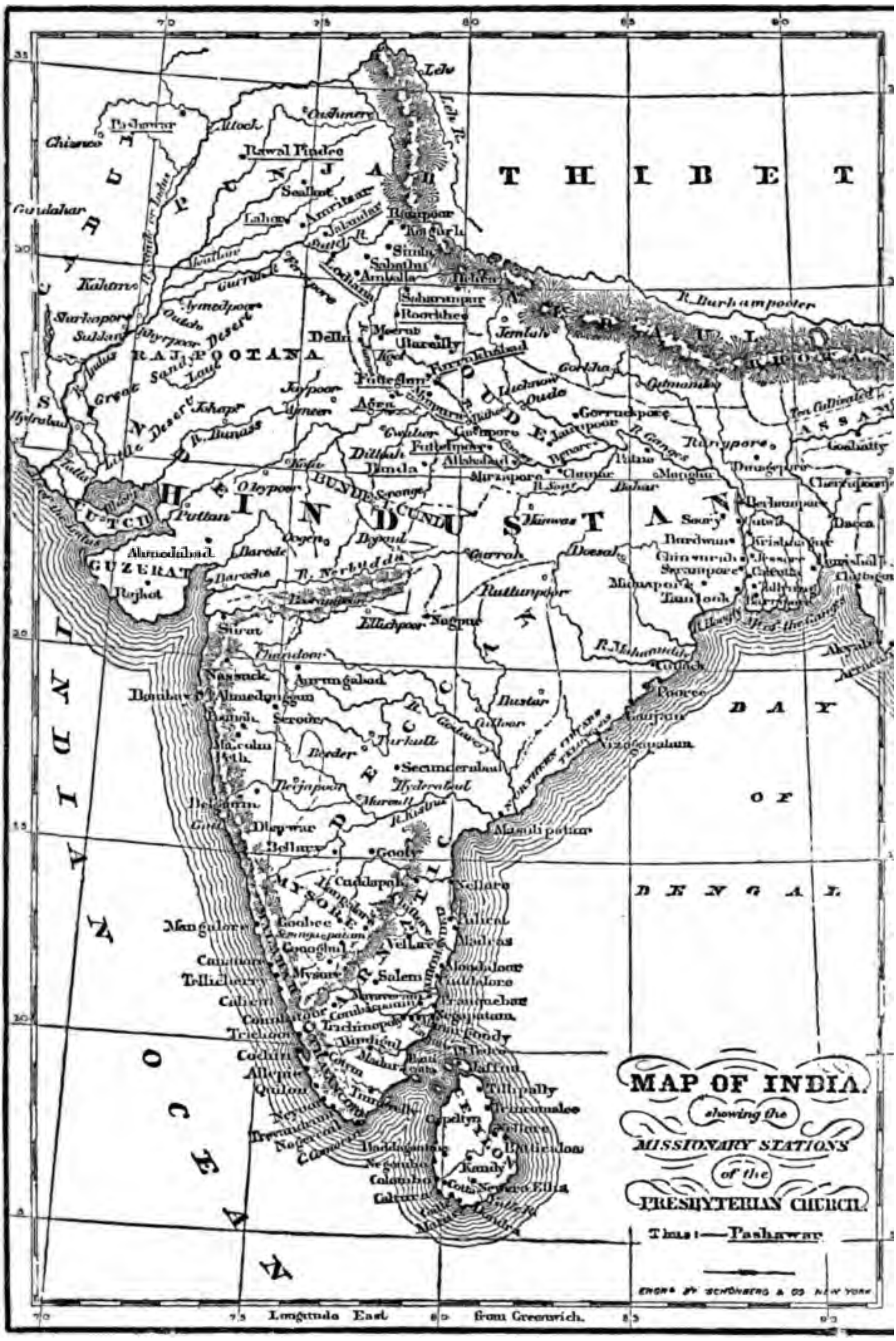
MYNPURIE: 80 miles east of Agra; mission station commenced, 1843; missionary labourers, Rev. Augustus Brodhead and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, one Scripture reader.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, Julius F. Ullmann and Robert S. Fullerton and their wives; native Christian assistants—five catechists, ten teachers, of whom four are females, two Scripture readers, and two probationers.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers, Rev. William F. Johnson and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, two teachers, and two Scripture readers.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. John J. Walsh, and Benjamin D. Wikoff, and their wives: native Christian assistants—two catechists, one teacher, and one Scripture reader.

* Names of missionary labourers printed in *italic* denote natives of the country.


MAP OF INDIA.
showing the
MISSIONARY STATIONS
of the
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Thus — Pashawar
ENGD BY SCHONBERG & CO NEW YORK
Longitude East from Greenwich.
THIBET
P U N J A B
RAJPOOTANA
H I N D U S T A N
GUZERAT
CUTCH
MYSORE
I N D I A N
O C E A N
B A Y
O F
B E N G A L
Leh
Attock
Rawal Pindee
Sealkot
Lahore
Amritsar
Jalandar
Loodiana
Sabathu
Ambala
Saharunpur
Roorkhee
Delhi
Meerut
Bareilly
Futteghur
Agra
Lucknow
Oude
Jaypoor
Gorruckpore
Allahabad
Futtehpoor
Benares
Surat
Bombay
Ahmednuggur
Aurungabad
Secunderabad
Hyderabad
Masulipatam
Gooty
Bellary
Cuddapah
Nellore
Madras
Mangalore
Cannanore
Tellicherry
Calicut
Cochin
Quilon
Salem
Mysore
Cuttack
Chinsurah
Serampore
Burdwan
Midnapore
Dacca
Kandy
Colombo
Trincomalee
Jaffna

The list of missionary labourers is nearly the same as was reported last year. One name is no longer found on the roll, that of the Rev. Gopeenath Nundy, who was removed by death, after a short illness, on the 14th of March, 1861. He had been connected with the mission for more than twenty years; first as a teacher, and since 1846 as an ordained minister. The Committee need not give a history of his labours, which have been described in their former reports, but they would pay their cordial tribute to his memory, as an able and faithful minister of the gospel, and one whose labours for the salvation of his countrymen were marked with the blessing of God. He has entered into his rest, and his works do follow him. The Rev. R. M. Munnis has removed from Ambala, and engaged in missionary and educational work supported by the rajah of Kapurthala, having his sphere of labour in districts belonging to the rajah in the province of Oude. Messrs. Morrison and Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes, arrived in this country, the latter in August, the former in October last, and they have received benefit from the voyage and change of climate. They both hope to return to India. Dr. and Mrs. Janvier embarked on their return to their missionary work, in October, and arrived at Calcutta in January. They were accompanied by Miss Catharine L. Beatty, an esteemed member of the Third Presbyterian Church, Trenton, N. J., who goes to India as a teacher, having her home in the family of the friends with whom she went out. Another lady joined the missionary company last year, Miss Wigfall, an esteemed member of the church of Abington, Penn., as the wife of Dr. John Newton, Jr. On the death of Mr. Nundy, Mr. Johnson was requested by the brethren to take charge of the station of Futtehpore. Several cases of sickness occurred, making it necessary for some of the missionaries to visit the hills during the hot months; and Mr. Walsh was compelled to go down to the Sand Heads, the pilot station of Calcutta, in the hope of becoming free from repeated attacks of fever. In all these instances, benefit was gained.

The Committee watch with deep interest the native missionary labourers in this country. It is greatly to be desired that the number of these labourers should be largely increased, but the Church should be grateful for those who have been obtained, and for their promise of usefulness. In their qualifications for the work of evangelization, there is no doubt need of a higher degree of progress. Both of these points should be remembered in the prayers of the churches; they are both matters of deep interest to the spread of the gospel in India.

In these missions the work of our brethren has been steadily prosecuted, as in former years. Preaching the gospel, in stated

services on the Sabbath and during the week, by the missionaries and by their native assistants, stands foremost amongst their labours; and at times and places reducible to no stated order, this main work is also performed—often on journeys made for this purpose. At most of the stations there are schools, in which instruction is given to the scholars in the ordinary branches of education, but mostly in its lower or primary studies; and this instruction is carefully leavened with gospel truth. The translation of the Scriptures and the preparation of Christian tracts, occupies the time in greater or less degree of some of the missionaries; the circulation of these issues of the Press, by colportage and in other ways, is not neglected. Ministering to the wants of the poor, through the liberal charity of European friends, has received attention; owing to the prevalence of a terrible famine in large districts of Upper India, this service required much time and labour, and accomplished great good in many ways.

The Committee refer for satisfactory and interesting particulars of these varied labours to the reports of the stations, so far as received, as published in the periodicals of the Board. They will only enumerate here some statistical returns of the churches and schools, and follow these with brief notices of the stations.

Churches.

The number of communicants was reduced by death in a few cases; by several removals, particularly from Futtehpore; and by the exercise of discipline in some instances; and the number of persons added to the church on a profession of their faith was not large, indeed at several stations no converts were baptised. At a few stations, however, hopeful converts were received—at Lodiana, two; Ambala, five; Roorkhee, two; Futtehgurh, ten; and Allahabad, four. The returns now stand:

Rawal Pindi,	7,
Lahor,	22,
Jalandar,	20,*
Lodiana,	12,*
Ambala,	20,
Saharunpur,	12,
Dehra,	—
Roorkhee,	5,
Mynpurie,	9,
Futtehgurh,—at Rakha,	70,
" " Burhpur	25,*
Futtehpore,	19,
Allahabad,	45.

* Returns of last year.

Schools for Boys.

Schools for boys are in successful use at nearly all the stations. In the following list the number of scholars in attendance is shown:

Rawal Pindi,	120,
Lahor,	502,
Kapurthala,	181,
Jalandar,	250,*
Lodiana,	314,*
Ambala,	240,*
Saharunpur,	130,
Dehra,	171,
Roorkhee,	100,
Agra,	35,*
Mynpurie,	235,
Futtehgurh,	885,
Futtehpore,	105,
Allahabad,	430,

* Returns of last year.

Orphan and Girls' Schools.

The orphan schools are not included in the above returns. In these the scholars are supported entirely by missionary funds, of which a considerable portion, in some cases the much greater part, is given by European friends in India. At Lodiana, 25 girls were reported last year in the orphan school,—owing to the famine the number is now 52; at Saharunpur, the number of orphan boys, for the same cause, increased from 16 to 70, but some died from the effects of previous starvation, and a few ran away, leaving 54 at the end of the year; at Dehra 25 girls are reported in the school for the daughters of native Christians, not orphans, but all excepting four boarded on the mission premises, at the expense of their parents; at Mynpurie, 9 orphan children; at Futtehgurh, 27 boys and 11 girls, all orphans; at Allahabad, 9 orphan boys and girls,—making in all 187. The parental oversight of these orphans devolves on the missionaries who have the charge of these schools, and it is a heavy burden. A large pecuniary expenditure is required for the support of these poor children, which has been provided to a considerable extent by benevolent persons in India. It is remarkable that Providence has placed so many of the Hindu children under Christian training—the number in the various orphan schools in Upper India being several hundred, and the Church should

pray that many of these scholars may become qualified for missionary labour among their own people. The school at Dehra, for the daughters of native Christians, is one of peculiar interest; in some respects it is on a different basis from the other schools, and under the efficient charge of Mr. and Mrs. Herron, it has been attended with great success. It is based on the principle, that the native Christians should give their daughters the advantage of an education not inferior, their differing circumstans being considered, to that enjoyed by boys in the mission schools; and they are taught the duty of defraying the expense of this education as far as practicable. In each of the girls' schools at Dehra and Lodiana, the missionaries have obtained the services of an accomplished European teacher, to whose labours much of the efficiency of these schools is attributed. In the schools at Futtehgurh, under Mrs. Scott's charge, 115 of the scholars, and at Futtehpore 25 more, are girls. In a country where the education of women is so generally neglected and even opposed, all schools for girls must be regarded with deep interest. It is a decisive mark of progress in the part of India where these missions are established, that such schools can now to some extent be maintained. Nothing of this kind could have been planted there twenty years ago.

Notices of Stations.

The Committee add to these returns brief notices of the stations, beginning at Peshawar and proceeding to the other stations as they are met with in geographical order.

PESHAWAR.—This city is occupied for the present as affording some measure of access to the Afghan people. Mr. Loewenthal is still the only missionary of the Board engaged in the Afghan department of the Lodiana Mission. The report of his work during the last year has not been received. He is still engaged chiefly in translating the Scriptures into Pushto. He had nearly completed the translation of the New Testament several months ago, and he was advised to proceed with that of the Old Testament, Mr. Loewenthal's gifts fitting him for this important service. The Committee consider it a matter of moment that another missionary should be added to this department of the mission. The Afghan people cannot yet be generally reached by missionaries, but opportunities exist for making known the way of life to many of them, and the door may soon be opened for visiting them with safety in their own country.

RAWAL PINDI.—The number of communicants at this station was diminished by removals, while there were no members

added to the church. The number of scholars was considerably increased. Mr. Orbison spent between two and three months at Murree, in the hills, on account of his health and that of his family. A church at that place for European soldiers and others was dedicated and services conducted in it by him, as well as among the natives by him and his assistant. In the absence of Mr. Morrison, another missionary is greatly needed at Rawal Pindi.

LAHOR.—The report of this station shows that besides their daily services in preaching and other labours, the brethren are carrying forward with vigor the Christian education of native youth. After giving information concerning the studies of each class in the principal school, which has a daily attendance of about 400, the report adds, "This school affords us the very best opportunities for communicating religious instruction. Besides the instruction given in the classes, the whole school is assembled every day for worship, when a portion of the Bible is read and explained, and prayer in the vernacular is offered. It would seem hardly possible for any pious man to see the school assembled to hear God's word, without exclaiming, as a Christian friend did a few days ago, 'What a charge! What a responsibility!'" The Committee quote this striking extract with pleasure, as fairly showing the religious influence exerted in and by the missionary schools generally. They are glad to observe, also, that the missionaries enjoy the warm co-operation of European friends at this city in their various labours. A special example of this will be referred to in a subsequent part of this report.

JALANDAR.—No report has been received from this station.

KAPURTHALA.—The missionary operations at this city are supported mainly by the rajah of Kapurthala, whose two sons, their cousin, and two sons of the chief minister, are under Mr. Woodside's instruction. This enlightened prince "continues to manifest the same kind interest in the missionaries and their work as at the beginning." He has placed $5000 at their disposal for the erection of a church, and the building will be constructed under the highly valued and gratuitous superintendence of a gentleman in the rajah's service, as "Superintendent of Public Works." A Hospital and Dispensary will also be erected by the aid of a bequest of $1600. While the external circumstances of the brethren at this station are thus marked with favour, they desire still more to be favoured with the influences of the Holy Spirit, without which they labour but in vain.

LODIANA.—From this station no report has been received. In their letters the missionaries mention the increase of girls in the orphan school from twenty-five to fifty-two, and speak warmly of the valuable services of a teacher obtained from Germany. Several persons are referred to in these letters as inquirers.

The Committee regret particularly that no report of the printing press at Lodiana has been received. That it has been kept in active work they have reason to believe; the report of the station at Lahor mentions that Mr. Newton gave "much of his time to proof-reading, and both of the missionaries were engaged in revising books and tracts for the press." An additional supply of type, and many cuts or engravings for illustrating school books, etc., were sent out during the year, the expense being defrayed from the remaining funds received for losses at this city during the mutiny.

AMBALA.—No report has been received from this station. The letters of the missionaries mentioned the peaceful death of a member of the church, and the baptism of five converts. Warm commendation is expressed of the native catechist, who has long maintained an exemplary Christian character, and who is described as an efficient religious teacher.

SABATHU.—This station is virtually suspended since the removal of Mr. Newton to Lahor. It is one of the best places from which to reach "the hill people." The comparatively sparse population of the hills, or lower Himalayas, and the difficulty of visiting the people in their mountain hamlets and gathering them together, account perhaps sufficiently for the fact that this place has seldom been occupied long by a missionary. It is twenty-five years since it was first occupied, and it has witnessed frequent changes of labourers, besides being left at times without any. Under such cultivation, much fruit could hardly be expected. It is not surprising that missionaries should feel called to labour chiefly in the plains, amongst the vastly greater population; nevertheless, it is much to be regretted that permanent and systematic efforts could not be made for the conversion of the people dwelling in the hill states. The number of inhabitants in these states, between the Sutlej and Nepal, has been estimated at 250,000.

SAHARUNPUR.—The health of Dr. Campbell was seriously affected for several months, but a residence at Landour in the hills during the hot season was of great benefit to him. The charge of this station, in his absence, rested on the native min-

ister, Mr. Wylie, and was very satisfactorily fulfilled. The marked feature of the year was the large increase in the number of orphan boys, as already reported. This orphan school has been the means of bringing forward several valuable native missionary labourers; with the greater number of its scholars there is reason to hope that there will be an increase of its usefulness in this respect.

DEHRA.—The letters of Mr. Herron concerning the school for the daughters of native Christians have contained most satisfactory accounts of this school. Its success has depended largely on Mrs. Herron's faithful labours, assisted by an esteemed and competent teacher from Scotland. Suitable buildings for its use have been erected. An interesting sketch of this school was published in the *Foreign Missionary* of September. The school for boys has an increased attendance. The peaceful death of two native members of the church is reported. It was expected that three inquirers would soon be baptized.

ROORKHEE.—Two converts admitted to the church by Mr. Caldwell were Brahmans, both of them aged men. The health of Mr. Caldwell was so much impaired as to make it necessary for him to spend some months at Landour—the duties of the station being left in the charge of the native catechist.

AGRA—No report has been received from this station.

MYNPURIE.—More than one-third of the scholars belong to the Brahmanical order, a fact which indicates great opposition to the Christian religion in the native community, but which also shows one of the agencies for removing this opposition. Eight orphan children were received during the famine, whose support is provided from funds obtained in India.

FUTTEHGURH.—At this station a new dwelling house has been erected by the aid of funds received from the government for the destruction of property in the late mutiny. The various labours of the brethren have been attended with encouragement, but the report of Mr. Scott is the only one that has been received. He mentions the admission of ten new communicants to the branch of the church under his care. A few cases of discipline had occurred. The number of scholars in the girls' school is a pleasing feature of this station; Mrs. Scott has taken a warm interest in these schools, which owe much of their success to her efficient supervision. Mrs. Fullerton was compelled to spend the warm months with her children at Landour, Mr. Fullerton remaining at Futtehgurh. At none of

the stations occupied by the missionaries from this country was there so large a work of charity performed, during the late famine, as at this place, under the admirable supervision of Mr. Ullmann. An account of this labour of love was published in the *Foreign Missionary* of November.

FUTTEHPORE.—The lamented death of Mr. Nundy, and the transfer of Mr. Johnson to this station, have been already stated. The number of church members reported is not so large as last year. Some of the members had gone to other stations, but several had not walked according to their profession, and had brought reproach on the Christian name. The communicants now at this place enjoy the confidence of their missionary friends.

ALLAHABAD.—Repeated attacks of sickness prevented Mr. Walsh from fully accomplishing the work of his hand, but the general condition of this station appears to be satisfactory. The school is well attended and well conducted. Four adult members were added to the church by baptism. A venerable, aged member was called to his rest. The brethren speak warmly of the cordial interest of the Scotch chaplain, Mr. Williamson, in the success of their labours. Through his influence, in a good degree, liberal donations had been made by European friends at this city in aid of the school.

Passing from these brief notices of the stations, the Committee desire to record here their warm acknowledgment of the co-operation of European friends in India with our missionary brethren. An example of this has just been given at Allahabad; and, as in former years, the same kind and Christian feeling has been manifested at many of the stations. At Lahor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, prepared a Minute calling upon his countrymen to make up whatever deficiency might occur in the support of the missions from this country, in this time of our national distress. Happily our brethren were not compelled to accept this truly kind and Christian offer of assistance, but they and the church at home, represented by them, are not the less gratified at this liberal purpose. It is of the greater interest, because it shows the appreciation of the missionary work of our church in that part of the world by Christian men of the highest standing, who are themselves witnesses of this work. It is indeed their privilege to be fellow labourers with the missionaries and with our blessed Lord in the promotion of his cause and kingdom in India.

The field of missionary labour in the part of India extending north-westward from Allahabad, has been brought prominently before the Christian Church by very marked providential events, since the missions of the Board were established there in 1834. The war of the British with the Afghans, and of the Sikhs with the British, the Sepoy mutiny, the subjection of the Punjab and of Oude to British rule, were all events of great moment, and such as have resulted in widely opening the door of entrance to the gospel. The number of ordained missionaries in this north-western part of India, in 1834, was but four or five; now, there are not less than eighty. Nearly one-third of these are connected with the Board. This increase of labourers is a cause of thankfulness, and the agencies under their direction for calling forth native missionary labourers is another cause of thankfulness. Nothing in the work of evangelization in India is more vital to its success than the obtaining of native pastors and evangelists; Christianity will have no sure foothold in the country until a native ministry is called into existence by the Head of the Church. Looking to the number of missionaries employed in the missions of the Board, as compared with the number employed in China,—a country of much greater population, and also of far greater missionary destitution,—or as compared with the number employed in some smaller fields, but of greater relative need of missionaries, and considering the special claims of the Hindus upon the Christian people of Great Britain, claims which are fully recognized, it may be considered inexpedient to aim at a large increase of our missionary force in this country. This view may be accepted the more readily, if the present number should be considered in some good degree adequate to the work of calling forth and preparing native missionary labourers. But these considerations do not fully determine the question of duty. The door peculiarly opened and still open, the past history of these missions and the events which have marked their course even from the beginning, the good work in progress calling for more men by its advance, the feeble and uncertain health of some of the brethren, the great multitudes still unevangelized, still perishing for lack of vision, all justify the sending out of more labourers to this field. At the very least, the present staff of missionaries should be maintained; and in order to this, new missionaries should be sent forth at an early day.

Mission in Siam.

BANGKOK.—On the river Meinam, about twenty five miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—the Rev. Messrs. Stephen Mattoon, Samuel R. House, M. D., Noah A. McDonald, Samuel C. George, and their wives, and the Rev. Jonathan Wilson: one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI.—On the western side of the Gulf of Siam, about one hundred miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Daniel McGilvary and Samuel G. McFarland and their wives.

The brethren of this mission in making their annual report on the 1st of last October, were permitted to speak of abundant reasons of thanksgiving. Their lives and health had been preserved, a new station had been commenced under most favourable circumstances, and their work in all its departments had been steadily prosecuted and had received tokens of the blessing of God. To these may be added the arrival of another missionary and his wife—Mr. and Mrs. George, who embarked in November, and arrived at Bangkok on the 6th of February.

The forming of a station at Petchaburi is a marked event in the course of missionary labour in Siam, it being the first station at a distance from the capital which has been occupied since missions were commenced in that country. The centralizing influences of commerce, of religion, and especially of the government, have made Bangkok more to Siam than Paris is to France; that city is obviously the most important station for evangelizing labours. Nevertheless it is expedient to occupy stations in the interior of the country; and for health, convenience of access, cordial reception by the chief local authorities, and particularly for a door of entrance to the native population, it would be difficult to find a better place than Petchaburi. It is a small city of 15,000 souls, and the chief place in a province or district of about half a million of inhabitants. Arrangements having been made for their residence, for which they were much indebted to the kindness of the Lieut.-Governor, Messrs. McGilvary and McFarland removed to this new station early in June. It had been settled by the missionaries that Dr. and Mrs. House should commence this station, giving to it the prestige of medical skill; but the doctor was hindered from executing this plan by a fall from his horse, causing a lameness that prevented his travelling for some months.

Full accounts have been published in the periodicals of the Board concerning the missionary work at this new station.

Regular services are conducted by Mr. McGilvary, which are attended with apparent interest, and visits have been made by the brethren to neighboring places for the distribution of the Scriptures and Tracts; a class of boys, the sons of respectable persons, enjoy the benefits of Mrs. McFarland's instructions, and afford a most interesting and promising sphere of influence for Christ; Mrs. McGilvary, possessing admirable knowledge of Siamese, has translated the three Epistles of John, assisted by her husband and Mr. McFarland. The spiritual fruit already apparent will be referred to in a later part of this report.

At Bangkok, "preaching, teaching, printing, and the distribution of the Scriptures and Christian tracts," the missionaries report, "are the principal instrumentalities used to make known the gospel among the people,"—the well matured plans of former years being still vigorously carried into effect. Daily worship at the station, attended by the scholars and others connected with the mission, and regular services on the Sabbath, have been conducted; the brethren report from sixty to one hundred persons attending the Sabbath services, who gave "a respectful and in a few cases apparently an interested attention" to the gospel message. The report of the mission says of a very interesting service,—"During the last part of the year Mrs. Mattoon has given an hour every Sabbath morning to the instruction of a number of females, several of whom are mothers with young children, who cannot well attend preaching services. Fourteen of these are adults not able to read, who have no other means than these oral lessons of becoming acquainted with the gospel. A few are young girls, who are also learning to read. She finds these women wholly ignorant of the simplest truths of revelation, but is encouraged by the hope, that by perseverance and the blessing of God, she may be useful to some of them."

The Scriptures and Christian tracts have been distributed accompanied with oral instruction. So many of the Siamese people are readers, that this means of doing good is regarded as peculiarly important, and it has been signally blessed. Christian books are given at the houses of the missionaries and on their journeys; the native teacher in Bangkok took part in this good work, and the converted native at Petchaburi—himself a remarkable witness to its usefulness. Several missionary tours were made by Mr. Wilson, during which he preached in many places in the interior, and distributed many Christian books. The journeys to and from the new station were made occasions of similar service.

The boarding-school, under Mr. Wilson's superintendence, assisted by Dr. and Mrs. House and Mr. McDonald, has re-

ceived and rewarded the earnest labour of the brethren. Forty names are on its roll, but some did not remain long, and the average daily attendance for the year was twenty-seven; at the end of the year, twenty-three boys were in the school, besides three little girls under Mrs. House's care. These scholars have made good progress in their studies, and their religious instruction has received particular attention. A better school-room has been provided for the use of this school. A class of five or six girls has been taught by a native young woman, a member of the church, under Mrs. Mattoon's direction—whose improvement does credit to their young teacher. The report of the mission does not speak of the hopeful conversion of any of the scholars, but the good seed of the word which has been so carefully implanted in their minds may be expected to bear fruit, though it may be after many days; it may also be without long delay.

The printing press is now at work on the premises of the mission, and gives promise of being an invaluable auxiliary to our brethren in their labours for the enlightenment of the Siamese. The works printed during the year ending October 1st, were as follows:

Old Testament History to Joseph,	12mo,	3,000	copies,	192,000	pages.
Gospel of Mark,	12mo,	3,000	"	180,000	"
Child's Book on the Soul,	12mo,	1,000	"	121,000	"
On Killing Animals,	12mo,	2,000	"	56,000	"
Bible History, Child's series,	16mo,	4,000	"	128,000	"
Faith and Practice,	16mo,	1,000	"	32,000	"
An Exhortation,	16mo,	2,000	"	24,000	"
Child's Catechism,	32mo,	2,000	"	64,000	"
		18,000	"	797,000	"

The want of materials and also of funds prevented a larger issue of the publications of the press, which is a matter of deep regret. As yet there are but few Christian books, and indeed but few books of any kind, in the Siamese language; while there is among the people "a very general ability to read," and a willingness to accept such books as may be offered to them.

These varied labours of the missionaries in Siam have, doubtless, been of very great use in leavening the corrupt minds of the people with gospel truth. The brethren have not yet been permitted to see many persons turning from the religion of Budh to the worship of the true God, and yet they have not been without precious encouragement in the reception of two persons into the church in Bangkok, and especially in their becoming acquainted with a true follower of our Lord at Petcha-

buri. His conversion was the work of the Holy Spirit accompanying the reading of portions of the Scriptures and a few Christian tracts; he had never received any instruction from missionaries or other disciples of Christ. Full accounts of this remarkable case have been published in the periodicals of the Board; the missionaries speak of him the more highly as they become better acquainted with him. He is already an efficient helper of their work.

The Church should feel encouraged to support and extend her labours for the conversion of the Siamese. In no other country is the door more fully open, in no other are the fields more white unto harvest.

Missions in China.

CANTON MISSION.

CANTON: on the Canton river, about seventy miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labours suspended by the war in November, 1856, and partly transferred to MACAO, a Chinese Island under Portuguese authority, near the mouth of the Canton river; resumed at Canton, 1858; missionary labourers,—the Rev. Messrs. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., Charles F. Preston, and Ira M. Condit, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D., and his wife; one native Christian assistant.

NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO: on the Ningpo river, about twelve miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station, in 1844; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. H. V. Rankin, William A. P. Martin, D. D., David D. Green, William T. Morrison, John S. Roberts, and their wives; Rev. Samuel Dodd; native Christian assistants,—five catechists, seven teachers, and two colporteurs.

THREE OUT-STATIONS, in the Sanpoh district: occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

IN JAPAN: D. B. McCartee, M. D., and his wife.

SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI: on the Woosung river, fourteen miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1850; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. M. Simpson Culbertson, Charles R. Mills and John M. W. Farnham, and their wives; William Gamble, printer.

IN SHANTUNG.

TUNGCHOW: occupied provisionally in 1861; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. John L. Nevius and Samuel R. Gayley, and their wives, and Rev. Joshua A. Danforth.

Dr. and Mrs. McCartee and Mrs. H. V. Rankin have been compelled to seek health by a change of climate. Dr. and Mrs. McCartee had embarked for this country, but their ship having touched at Kanagawa, Japan, and Dr. McCartee's health having suffered severely from the voyage, they were induced to remain

at that place, hoping to regain health there, and to be able to return to China. Eighteen years of faithful and successful labour by Dr. McCartee, as the first missionary at Ningpo, deserve grateful record, and give ample reason for desiring that he may be permitted to resume his work among the Chinese. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin feel deeply their separation, while yet consenting to it as a temporary measure from love to their missionary work. Mrs. Rankin arrived in August, with her children; her health gained benefit from the voyage, and she expects to be able to return before long to Ningpo; if not, Mr. Rankin will rejoin his family here, but still cherishing the hope of their being permitted eventually to return to China. It is with much regret the Committee have to record here the removal by death of Mrs. Danforth, wife of the Rev. J. A. Danforth. She departed this life at Tungchow, September 13, 1861, deeply lamented by all who knew her. In her death the heathen lost a devoted missionary, but for herself it was gain to die. An obituary sketch of this excellent lady was published in the *Record* of February. The missionaries at Ningpo report the death also of a native catechist, Kong Kwung-neau, "leaving behind him good evidence of his faith in Christ." Mr. and Mrs. Nevius returned to China from Japan, a measure referred to in the last annual report as likely to be adopted, and they resumed their labours at Ningpo; but, on Mrs. Nevius' health again giving way, they removed to the northern province of Shantung. Mr. and Mrs. Gayley, and Mr. and Mrs. Danforth, had previously gone to the same province, the health of Mr. Gayley and of Mrs. Danforth making this change of climate expedient. Excepting the case of Mrs. Danforth, this removal has been attended with much advantage to these invalid friends. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson were called to part with two of their children by death. The health of Mrs. Culbertson and of another daughter having become much impaired, and recovery not having resulted from a short visit to Japan, Mr. Culbertson accepted the generous offer of a friend to defray the expense of their visit to Shantung. He and his family embarked on a Siamese vessel, bound to Chefoo, in Shantung, late in August, but soon encountered a severe gale, and made a most narrow escape from death. The account of this remarkable deliverance was printed in the *Foreign Missionary* of February. The ship landed her passengers afterwards at Amoy, and after spending some weeks there, enjoying the warm hospitality of missionary brethren of the Reformed Dutch Church, they returned to Shanghai in November, with health much improved.

Mr. Dodd arrived at Ningpo in October, and Mr. and Mrs.

Roberts, at Shanghai, on their way, on the 1st of February. Mr. and Mrs. Inslee, whose connection with the Ningpo mission was mentioned in the last annual report as having been dissolved, have since returned to this country.

The Committee expected, early last summer, to have sent out two new labourers to Canton, and three to Ningpo, but several of the men under appointment were not able to go. Two new brethren, however, have been sent out to the Ningpo mission—as just stated, and the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., and his wife, are expecting to sail on their return to Ningpo before the end of April. The health of Mrs. Martin has been benefited by her visit to this country, though it is yet delicate. They leave their two oldest children at school, taking the two youngest with them, and they will receive the sincere sympathy of Christian friends in the severe trial caused by this separation of parents and children.

Upon the removal of the printing-press from Ningpo to Shanghai, Mr. Gamble, its superintendent, was transferred to the latter place.

CANTON.—The report of the Canton mission was published in the *Record* of March, and may be referred to for particular statements. Preaching was regularly maintained in the three chapels of the mission, daily service having been held in one of them during most of the year. Street preaching was not neglected, though not conducted to the same extent as formerly. Encouraging accounts are given of the attendance on these services, and in some cases of the apparent interest awakened by them among the hearers; yet the brethren greatly desire to see more fruit of their labour. For this they cease not to pray. After the report of the mission was closed, Mr. Happer had the privilege of baptizing a Chinese woman on the profession of her faith, and four persons were baptized afterwards. A church was organized with seven native members, on the 9th of January last.

The schools at Canton are two day-schools for boys, under Mr. Happer's charge, and one for girls, under Mrs. Happer's care; two boarding pupils, also, enjoy the advantage of Mr. and Mrs. Happer's instruction, and seem to be near the kingdom of God. The number of girls in the day-school is 21; of boys, not reported, but probably the same as last year, 70. These scholars learn the simpler lessons of Chinese education, and enjoy the great benefit of careful Christian instruction. The importance and the encouragement of the missionary labour expended on them will be seen in the report of the superintendent, as published in one of the missionary journals.

In medical missionary work, more time has been spent than usual, owing to the hospital of the London mission having been placed under the charge of the Rev. A. P. Happer, M. D., in the absence of the physician of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Happer's medical duties were highly appreciated by the supporters of this hospital; they no doubt tended to increase his influence and usefulness among the Chinese, and thus repaid him well for much additional labour. Hospital work under the care of Dr. Kerr has been conducted as formerly. The number of patients under treatment in the hospital at Canton during the year was 12,456, of whom 2,631 were females. The number of in-door patients was 203. An important part of Dr. Kerr's duties was performed at Fat-shan, where the number of patients treated was 6,720. Visits were made to this city once a week during most of the year. "These hospitals," the report of the mission says with obvious propriety, "cannot but be a wide door opened for gaining the confidence of this people." The benevolent purposes of the missionaries are not only shown by these medical services, but precious opportunities are thus gained for preaching the gospel to large numbers. At Fat-shan, the brethren hope the way is now prepared for the residence of two mission families, and this has been effected in a good degree by these medical labours in that city. The importance of having two missionaries stationed at Fat-shan ought not to be overlooked. The Committee hope another year will not elapse without this being done.

Mr. Condit, not being prepared yet to enter fully on missionary labour in the native language, has assisted regularly in supplying the seamen's chapel at Whampoa, twelve miles below Canton; and he has also aided in conducting religious worship amongst about one hundred Scotch soldiers of the British army now stationed at Canton.

In reviewing their work for the year, the brethren say, "Our hearts are strengthened to go forward in the blessed work before us. The way has never been so thoroughly opened into the regions back and beyond this city." And after adverting to the general opening of the empire to foreign influence, they make an urgent call for more labourers: "China's future prospect is, in itself, a powerful, though silent, appeal to every church, and every Christian heart at home."

NINGPO.—The report of the Ningpo mission was published in the *Record* of April, and it may be consulted for a general statement of the growing work of this mission. The changes in its list of labourers from this country have been already mentioned. The native missionaries are still in the earlier stages of training for their work, but they are highly com-

mended. In their report the brethren speak of these native helpers as "earnest and devoted to their work. . . There are in all fourteen, of whom five are catechists, seven are school-teachers—of these, three being females, and two colporteurs."

Preaching services have been maintained regularly in Ningpo; and at several sub-stations native catechists have given religious instruction, directed and seconded by the brethren from Ningpo, who have made visits to these places almost every month. The apparent interest in these services has varied in different places, and has not always been encouraging. At one of the out-stations, Dziang-'o, the native assistants preached daily for three weeks, and the preaching place was thronged with hearers. By these services and the distribution of religious tracts, the gospel has been widely disseminated. Ningpo being a centre of considerable trade, persons from places far distant have here received some knowledge of the way of salvation.

The missionaries mourn over the little fruit yet visible from their labours, but they were permitted to receive sixteen new members into the church in the year ending on the 1st of October, ten of whom were from different out-stations. Among these hopeful converts were two women, one seventy, the other eighty, years of age. In a prison at one of the stations in the interior, the humble agency of a carpenter, a member of the church, who was employed to make some repairs, became the means of the hopeful conversion of a man who exerts much influence on his fellow-prisoners, and several of them were regarded as inquirers after the way of life. The authorities granted our brethren free access to the prison for the purpose of administering the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper. In consequence of the increasing number of communicants in the San-poh district, where two or three of the out-stations are situated, the Presbytery, upon the application of the church members, organized a new church there. It included thirty-two communicants, leaving in the mother church in Ningpo, eighty-four, of whom all but eight are natives. For the present these churches are under the charge of Mr. Rankin, as Stated Supply, but the Committee observe with great satisfaction, that the brethren hope at an early period to see these churches under the charge of native pastors. They say in their report, "The growing importance of native pastors is recognized by the brethren, and strenuous efforts are made to supply the want. At present, six candidates for the ministry are under the charge of Presbytery." And they proceed to give information as to the studies of these candidates, specifying also the need of suitable text books for their instruction. Some progress had been

made in preparing these books, and the first volume of a work on theology, by Mr. Nevius, had been issued from the press. A large service of this kind urgently requires attention, affording here, as in the other missions, a sphere of influence of great importance to the brethren who have been longest on the ground, and who have best mastered the language. To complete this account of the native church, it must be added, that five of its members were removed by death, concerning all of whom there was good reason to think that they died in the faith and hope of the gospel.

The boarding-schools contain thirty-six boys and twenty-six girls; three day-schools for boys in the out-stations, and two day-schools for girls in Ningpo have been conducted, but the number of scholars is not reported, excepting in one of the girls' schools under Mr. Rankin's charge, in which there were about twenty scholars. The progress of the boarding pupils in their studies was satisfactory, and their conduct was good. The religious condition of the girls' school gave much encouragement to its superintendent; in the boys' school less earnestness in religious life was manifest than in some former years, but four members of the senior class are looking forward to the work of the Christian ministry, and two scholars in each school were received into church communion. It is mentioned as a pleasing evidence of religious interest, that the girls had formed "a missionary society among themselves, under Mrs. Lu's direction, and have cleared some tens of dollars during the year, the fruit of embroidery made by their own hands." In the day schools the pupils do not remain long, but they enjoy the opportunity of learning much Scripture truth, which may be of priceless advantage to them.

Looking with deep interest on the extension of their work "in the regions beyond," the missionaries have been anxious to place some of their number at stations in the interior, and arrangements were in progress for thus settling Messrs. Morrison and Dodd in the San-poh district. A house was eventually secured on lease, but before it was occupied rumours of the approach of the insurgents led to the postponement of their removal from Ningpo. The out-station department of this mission is one of its most interesting and encouraging features, especially in connection with the labours of the native assistants. The Committee fully concur with the brethren in desiring to see this part of their work greatly enlarged. In the province of Che-kiang, of which Ningpo is but one of several large cities, the population is estimated at 26,000,000, though the entire province is not as large as the State of New York. There are many cities and towns in this province where mis-

sionaries should be stationed as soon as the way is prepared, and where native labourers could even now do a good work under the supervision of the missionaries.

The most serious event of the year occurred in December, just at the end of the period thus far under review. The city of Ningpo was taken by the insurgents on the 9th of that month. The loss of life was much less than usual on the capture of cities by the rebels, but many of the inhabitants had fled from their homes. The city was given up to be plundered, and great distress was endured by the people. The missionaries and other foreigners were not considered to be in danger, but much solicitude was felt for the native Christians. Two of them were at first seized as captives, but were soon released, and all were kept in safety. Special interpositions of Providence in their behalf were acknowledged with devout gratitude by their missionary friends and themselves. They will be subject to much suffering, however, in common with their own people, from the interruption of business and the anarchy of the times. We are not yet sufficiently informed as to the progress of events, to judge of their full bearing on our missionary work at Ningpo. In some respects, this work may be much embarrassed by the new state of things. On the other hand, this state of affairs may not last long; or, it may be the means of enlarging the usefulness of the mission. Time will show.

SHANGHAI.—The removal of Mr. and Mrs. Gayley to Shantung has been mentioned already; before leaving Shanghai they were called to part with one of their children by death. With the transfer of the printing press from Ningpo to this station, Mr. Gamble, its superintendent, also removed to Shanghai. The labourers now at this city are Messrs. Culbertson, Mills, Farnham and Gamble.

Mr. Culbertson's principal work has continued to be the translating of the Scriptures. In this important work he has been associated with the Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, long a respected missionary in China of the American Board, who was called to his rest last autumn, greatly lamented by the missionary body. Their joint work was well advanced towards completion, the New Testament having been printed, and the Old Testament translated to the end of Ezekiel. Mr. Culbertson will continue the translating of the remaining books, and with the favour of God, this translation of the sacred volume will be completed at an early day, and will prove an unspeakable blessing to the people of China.

In preaching the gospel, the brethren say, "We make use of

every means within our reach to bring these poor deluded people to a knowledge of the Saviour. Preaching, exhortation, private conversation, translation, printing and distribution of books have each received a share of our time." At each chapel regular services have been maintained. The chapel in the city has been attended by a varying audience, giving little encouragement by attention to the word spoken—many coming evidently out of mere curiosity. At the other chapel, the scholars and others connected with the mission attend with apparent interest. Four of the workmen connected with the printing press were members of the church in Ningpo: they are now members of the church at this station. Besides these, the church received another member on the profession of his faith, and five children were baptized—three of them of native parents, and two the children of missionaries. Several persons professed to be inquirers, one of whom, a teacher, is regarded with much interest on account of his intelligence and sincerity: his great hinderance is the opposition of his mother, but he seems to be under the instruction and discipline of God. He is spoken of with warm feeling in the report of the mission, which is published in the *Record* of May, and earnest prayers on his behalf are requested by the missionaries.

The brethren have continued their labours of love for the refugees at Shanghai, to whom reference was made a year ago. Money has been obtained for them to some extent and employment for them sought: the book-binding of the printing press is done by them. They attend regularly at the chapel services on Sabbath, and give good heed to the word spoken. It is hoped that many of them may be converted, and may carry a knowledge of the gospel with them, if they should be able to return to their homes in the interior of the country.

Three schools, embracing forty boys and twenty girls, are under the care of this mission: and five boys have been taken into the families of the missionaries, who attend the day-schools, thus enjoying great advantages at a small outlay. One of these boys, who formerly lived by begging, is now an efficient assistant in the printing office. "Two of the others are motherless, and two are orphans, good scholars and promising boys." Others still could be taken, if means were provided. Careful religious instruction is given to these boys, and also in the schools.

The printing press is now an important part of the means of doing good, which is supported by the Board at Shanghai. It was removed to this city in December, 1860. The rooms occupied by it at first were too small, but measures are in progress for the erection of a suitable building on land that has

been purchased for the use of the mission. A power printing press has been sent out, which will greatly increase the efficiency of this means of doing good. Mr. Gamble continues to superintend this establishment with energy and success. He is also making good progress in preparing matrices for a new font of type, which will add largely to the convenience of the press. His report of works printed exhibits an aggregate of 11,743,096 pages. Of these 6,164,000 were pages of the sacred Scriptures, 4,384,740 were pages of Christian tracts, mostly reprints, though a Compendium of Theology, by Mr. Nevius, is a new work of much importance to the native Christians, and especially to those of them who are in training for the ministry.

The number of pages issued from the depository was 3,284,950, besides the copies put in circulation by the Shanghai and Ningpo missions not enumerated. It is expected that the publications of this press will be widely sent forth in future years. Already they have been distributed, Mr. Gamble says, "in many places never hitherto penetrated. Grants were made to various missionaries, who distributed them at Nanking, Hankow, and other places high up the Yang-tze river; at Pekin also, and Tien-tsin many were distributed; our own missionaries at Tungchow distributed a great many in the Shantung province; some also were sent to California and Japan; and it is worthy of remark, that the Japanese have reprinted our Geography, which is now sold in the bookstores of Yedo. Thus by means of book distribution multitudes may have obtained some knowledge of Christianity, which they never could have possessed in any other way."

The building of a chapel, with rooms in a second story for a family residence, is spoken of as in good progress. This stands on land adjoining the lot occupied by the printing office. The site of these buildings, for the purposes of the mission, is everyway eligible. A considerable portion of the funds required for obtaining this property was acknowledged in the last Annual Report of the Committee as having been given by foreign residents at Shanghai, on the application of the late Rev. Reuben Lowrie; and two gentlemen of New York have recently made most liberal donations towards completing the buildings for the printing press. One of the best sites at Shanghai and buildings well suited to their purpose, are thus in the possession of the Board, free from all encumbrance.

The report of the mission mentions the organization of the Presbytery of Shanghai.

TUNGCHOW.—The missionaries from Ningpo and Shanghai

who visited this place in March, 1861, for health, as referred to above, desire to remain permanently in the province of Shantung, of which Tungchow is a city, making this province their field of labour. They speak of the climate as healthful in a high degree, and of the inhabitants as marked by unusual absence of prejudice against foreigners. In respect to both the climate and the people, they represent this part of China as preferable to the southern provinces as a sphere of missionary labour. They are not yet prepared to recommend the place that should be first occupied as a station; the large population of Shantung, about 29,000,000, and the numerous cities and large towns, make it no easy matter to determine this question. Tungchow itself is supposed to have a population of 150,000 souls. The brethren are particularly desirous that a medical missionary should be associated with them.

Their intercourse with the people has been friendly, indeed they have been treated with marked respect. This has aided them not a little in their missionary plans and labours. They were able to secure houses at a moderate rent, and a building which they fitted up for a chapel, accommodating from eighty to a hundred hearers. "There is already," says Mr. Nevius, "much to encourage us in our work. Many seem to be more or less interested in the truth, and there is one inquirer, an old man over eighty, whom we expect to baptize soon."

The invasion of a part of this province by a large band of banditti, in October, was attended with great loss of life and destruction of property among the native inhabitants, and for a time our missionary friends were in great peril. Two respected missionaries of other sections of the church, Messrs. Parker and Holmes, of the Episcopal and Baptist missions, met with a violent death at the hands of these robbers, in an attempt to visit them. It is supposed that these bands have some connection with the Taiping insurgents. They threatened to return after a few months, but there was a later report that they had been defeated by the government troops.

In concluding a paper written on behalf of the three brethren in Shantung, Mr. Nevius says, "Other fields on every side of us, perhaps not less important and promising than this, are ripe for the harvest. The opening of China to missionary labour, so far as the reigning dynasty is concerned, is now a fact. The unsettled state of the country on account of the rebels is the great obstacle to the indefinite extension of our work, and we trust that this will before long be removed, or overruled for good. We need a large force to enter in and possess the land. What is the Church willing and able to do in responding to this call?"

Mission in Japan.

KANAGAWA.—On the bay, a few miles below Yedo; occupied as a mission-station in 1859; missionary labourers, James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife.

The return of Mr. and Mrs. Nevius to China is mentioned in a previous part of this report. The Committee desired last summer to send out a new missionary to this country, and were in correspondence for this object with two of the brethren who were under appointment as missionaries, but they were both led to decline the offer of being sent to this field of labour.

The Committee then appointed Mr. R. J. Moore, a student in the Theological Seminary at Alleghany, to proceed to this mission early in the ensuing summer, and his choice gifts and earnest piety led them to expect the happiest results from his labours; but he was called to depart from this life in March, deeply lamented by his friends and Christian brethren. Of the brethren under appointment, another will be chosen for this field, who it is expected will go out at an early day.

Mrs. Hepburn is at present on a visit to this country, in reference to the education of their son—the expense incurred for her journey and visit being defrayed from their own funds; she expects to go back to Japan in a few months.

The few missionaries in Japan have been kept in safety, though foreigners were supposed to be in danger from the hostility of a portion of the governing classes, and an assault, attended with loss of life, was made on one of the foreign embassies. The government, it is believed, intends to fulfil the treaties which have been made with foreign powers; but whether it can withstand the opposition of some of the *daimios*, or nobles, who wish to maintain the old exclusive policy of the country, is a question which may yet be answered in blood. The missionaries are hopeful as to the future course of events, and for the year under review, Dr. Hepburn begins his report with grateful acknowledgment of uninterrupted peace, and the quiet pursuit of his great object. His main work has still been the learning of the language, in which he has made considerable progress, "both in speaking and in reading," he says, "as well as in ability to understand the conversation of the people." This knowledge he employs in conversation with the people, as opportunity serves, and in the attempt to translate the sacred Scriptures into Japanese, though this he is not prepared to undertake except in a limited way. A few copies of the Scriptures, and some Tracts in Chinese, have been given at their request to persons belonging to the educated classes, who can usually read that language.

An interesting sphere of usefulness was occupied for three or four months in Hospital and Dispensary practice. A temple was rented for this purpose, and it was thronged with patients, about 3,500 prescriptions having been made, and a few surgical cases treated. The poor people were very grateful for the relief thus obtained, and would have loaded the Doctor with presents according to their means, if he had deemed it expedient to accept them. This good work was arrested by the government, who did not formally prohibit it, but required permits to be obtained by all who would resort to the Dispensary. The obtaining of this permission was made so difficult, that the attendance of patients came at once to an end. The temple was given up, and latterly not more than two or three patients each day were prescribed for. This measure shows the complete power of the government over the people, and perhaps also its jealousy of foreign influence. It is supposed, however, that it was adopted partly in order to induce the foreigners living at Kanagawa to remove across the small bay to Yokohama, the nobles wishing to have the former place free from the presence of strangers.

The missionary now on the ground is anxious to have another labourer associated with him. He thus states the case—"Although there is no opening for direct missionary labour amongst the people publicly, something may be done in private, and there is a very great work to be done in the study. The country is famishing for the want of good books, on every subject. Here is a wide field. The people can almost all read books written in their own character, and they are fond of reading. They are anxious for knowledge, particularly about other countries, and geographical, historical and scientific subjects. But above all, the Scriptures and Christian Tracts have to be translated and written before there can be much if any progress in the way of teaching Christianity to this people. This is a difficult language to learn, and having no helps we have found it slow and up-hill work. Those that come after us may not find it so difficult. There should be another, at least, working with me."

In the opinion of the esteemed missionary, it is doubtful whether "Christianity can make any progress in Japan, until permission is given to its propagation by the government," but he is convinced that this permission will be eventually obtained. "The prejudices of the government against foreigners, and their spirit of exclusiveness, are fast dissolving away. They are freely adopting every thing foreign that they find useful or can adapt to their own customs, particularly in naval and military matters, mining, medicine, tools, etc." The purchase of

ships, one of them a steamer, in order to engage in foreign trade on their own account, is cited as another example, and the missionary adds, "I feel sure that as soon as the government knows what the spirit of true Christianity is, they will give it free toleration." At present, the Japanese are too likely to gain a very erroneous idea of the Christian religion from the conduct of too many nominally Christian sailors, merchants, and others; but they will gradually learn the difference between them and the pure religion they so much misrepresent. The old law of the country against Christianity remains unrepealed, but it will give way before the progress of correct and liberal views. In the end it will probably appear that no country affords a better field of missionary labour, and, perhaps, amongst no other people will the gospel achieve more rapid triumphs.

Mission to the Chinese in California.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Rev. Augustus W. Loomis and his wife.

The Committee are happy to report that this mission still enjoys their confidence as one well planned and well conducted. It is almost the only Christian agency for the instruction of the tens of thousands of Chinese strangers in California. Its work, and the discouragements attending it, as well as its signs of promise, and the widely-spread influence which it is exerting in China itself no less than among the Chinese in this country, will be seen from Mr. Loomis' report, which is here given as it was made in February of this year:

"During the past year services have been conducted without interruption, in the chapel, on the Sabbath afternoon and Thursday evening. We were absent three Sabbaths during the summer, but the services were continued as usual by the teacher and a few Christian Chinamen.

"Our Sabbath mornings have been occupied variously, according as circumstances seemed to direct. If many strangers were in town we sought them at their lodging-places, discoursing to few or many as we found opportunity. For a time we procured the use of a room in a Chinese restaurant, where we discoursed and read to such as were pleased to assemble. At other times we have gone to a settlement a mile or more distant, in search of people to whom to talk: again we have found audiences in the caravansaries and boarding-houses nearer home. Frequently during the week, daytime or evening, have we gone out through the city on the same errand; and always supplied

with tracts, prepared to give if advisable, or to send into the country when an occasion offered. Recently we have held a prayer-meeting on Sabbath evening in a private room. It has been pleasant, and we trust, profitable; though attended by few.

"The average congregations in the chapel have been larger than during previous years, and uniformly the audiences have been respectful and attentive. Many heads have bowed with ours while prayer has been offered to him who seeth in secret; but, like those whom Paul found at Athens, the worship of many of these has been to an unknown God. This God we have endeavoured to declare unto them; and have prayed God to reveal himself to them. It has oftentimes been encouraging to notice the earnestness with which some have listened to the message; and yet we know, and experience has shown, that unless the Lord open the heart, our preaching profits nothing.

"At different times during the year, Mrs. Loomis has had a few pupils, either children, or young men, wishing to learn English.

"Since our last report, one man has made a public profession of faith in Christ; another gives evidence of being a Christian, and is endeavouring to lead others to forsake evil and choose good; still another has applied for baptism; his motives seem to be correct, and his appearance recommends him in every respect, but his knowledge is rather limited.

"Within the year we have parted with four men who were professing Christians, who were wont to take part in our meetings for social worship, and who were capable of lending us much assistance. They have gone back to China: we pray that God may enable them to witness a good confession. Others who gave evidence of having profited by what they had heard, have already left this, or are soon to leave; some for the interior of the State.

"We are not able to report itinerant missionary labours amongst the mining districts; and for reasons which will appear presently. In the spring and early summer, immigrants were coming in from China, and we were fully occupied in visiting them. Instead of needing to travel from village to village, it was as though the villages, one after another, had come to us. A shipload arrived, tarried a few days, then dispersed to different places throughout the State; some with books in their baskets; and others, we hope, with a few words of truth stored in the memory. After a few days, another ship would arrive, then another, and another; and thus we were fully occupied till the season was too far advanced, and the weather in the mining districts had become too hot to admit of comfortable travelling in the way it must have been done in

order to reach many of the miners, who are to be found in the gulches and in by-places off from the wagon roads, and often in places inaccessible except on foot. Being disappointed thus in our projected summer campaign, we had purposed to carry out the plan during the winter; but the unprecedented heavy rains and floods prevented, and now once more the year has run its round, and again the spring immigration has commenced.

"Not only have we attended to those arriving from China (who were the representatives of twenty-five or more Heen districts, in each of which are many villages, and all in the neighbourhood of Canton), and the greater part of these people being such as had never before heard of the Saviour of lost men, but the people about returning to China have engaged our attention, together with many from British Columbia, who have passed through this port on their way back to their native land. We endeavour to meet these people with the offer of salvation as they come ashore from their heathen country, and we press that offer upon them again as they are about embarking once more for the land of their birth. The seasons for arriving are the spring and summer; the seasons for returning are the fall and winter. Thus it may be seen, that though we should not travel at all amongst the mines, yet we never need be at a loss for work to do. The shipping returns give the number of Chinese that arrived during the year at 8,434, the number that returned at 3,594; the city census gives the number of Chinese residents in San Francisco at 3,000 and more. But if throughout the country, from north to south, there are 50,000 or 60,000 of these people, there is sufficient reason why efforts should be made to reach them, so that every person in this Christian land may at least once in his life hear of Jesus. They sicken and die like other people: like other people their souls are precious. Many (some say hundreds) perished by the floods and mountain torrents which, during the past winter, came suddenly and swept away their camps in the narrow ravines.

"There can be no doubt that every returning Chinaman carries back to his native land a large amount of knowledge of various kinds, which, but for this sojourn in some such land as this, he never would have had. How many have learned that which will prove to them a savour of life, we shall not know till that day when the Lord of hosts makes up his jewels. By this coming and going, and commingling of the peoples of the earth, influences are produced, or set in motion, which eventually may work a moral revolution throughout the entire empire of China.

"In the labours of which I have been speaking, we still rely

very much upon the assistance of the Chinese teacher, who has been with us from the first. We have also, from time to time, availed ourselves of the temporary assistance of other Christian Chinamen when they have been in the city; taking them with us in our missionary tours through the city, asking them to tell their countrymen what they knew, and how they felt in regard to this religion of Jesus.

"We are sorry to be still obliged to report, that Chinamen are treated by many in this country very unkindly, and often cruelly; and laws continue to be enacted, the avowed design of which is to make their lot so hard that they will leave the country. All this stands in the way of bringing them to love us as a nation, or to think favourably of the religion which we proffer them.

"Thus we have endeavoured briefly to spread out before you the operations of this little mission station on the Pacific coast during the year now drawing to a close: but could we read the record made by the recording angel, we would doubtless find a history quite unlike this which I have given. He could tell of words which might have been spoken, but were not; of works which might have been performed, but were not. He could also report the effects produced, by words spoken and by books given, upon persons whom we may never see again on earth. But only He, who knows all things, understands fully what the past year's labours will amount to in the end; and whether any particles of seed committed to the soil, will be like the handful of corn on the mountain, the fruit of which shall shake like Lebanon. We labour in hope; for the people to whom we preach are no worse in any respect than were those to whom the Apostles first carried the gospel, and whom they afterwards addressed as dearly beloved and longed for, their joy and crown, fellow-labourers, and fellow-heirs. We preach the same gospel they preached, are ambassadors for the same Lord, and have the promise of the same Holy Spirit. We frequently meet with people who but recently were entirely ignorant of God and of the way to heaven, but who now possess a knowledge of the important outlines of Christian doctrine. Leaven has been hid in the meal, and it will work; and the whole will be leavened.

"In looking back over the year, we call to mind much for which to be thankful. More have attended our services than we expected, and our message has been listened to with respect; neither war, flood, fire, nor famine have interrupted our work; we have had no severe and protracted illness; we were only promised that bread should be given us, and that water should be sure, but we have had a much greater variety; and, more-

over, God gives us many friends whose prayers we have, and whose society and sympathy we enjoy. Therefore, here do we once more set up our Ebenezer, saying, Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Missions in Papal Europe.

STATIONS.—In Italy, France, Belgium, etc.

No part of the missionary work under the care of the Committee can be surveyed with greater satisfaction, in some respects, than that which is now to be considered—the missions in some of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe. This missionary field is at once important and difficult. It is difficult to occupy it successfully, because everywhere the Romanist clergy of various orders oppose the preaching of the gospel, and their opposition is fortified by the ignorance and superstition of ages—the result as well as the strength of Papal influence. On the other hand, the continent of Europe as a field of Christian mission yields to few others in its importance, whether the large number of its people be considered, or their widely extended influence over other nations;—in this latter respect they at present constitute the main pillars of the semi-idolatrous religion of Rome. As compared with heathen or Mohammedan missionary fields, the European possesses an advantage of the highest moment in its Evangelical churches, with their organized agencies for the spread of the true religion. These churches are indeed feeble in number and pecuniary resources, but their influence is above all estimation: they are lights shining in dark places. Their evangelizing agencies are conducted by Christian brethren, who deserve and enjoy the confidence and sympathy of our Christian people. It is, indeed, the happiness of our churches to be associated in missionary labour with these European brethren; and it is not unworthy of remark, that this coöperation is at once simple, inexpensive and effective. Since it was commenced in 1845, over $100,000 have been expended in these countries by the Board, at the cost of an insignificant sum for postage.

There is ample reason to believe that great good has thus been accomplished. The fruits of this expenditure are already visible in churches planted, missionaries and colporteurs aided, schools established, the word of God disseminated,—in short, as the end of all, in souls saved and Christ thereby glorified. The chief regret which the Committee feel in regard to this part of their work is, that they have not been enabled to remit

much larger sums to strengthen their brethren in their various missionary labours.

These general views of the European missions being satisfactory, it is the less to be regretted that minute details concerning their progress are not here given. To some extent these have been furnished in papers published in the periodicals of the Board. A few things, chiefly statistical, may be added in this report.

ITALY.—In connection with the Vaudois synod, there are missionary labourers, mostly ministers of the gospel, in some of the chief cities and at places less conspicuous. There are also a few other evangelists, not in connection with this venerable church, but the whole number of gospel labourers in this country would not exceed a few scores. It is in aid of the Waldensian missions and Theological Seminary, which form at present the main instrumentality for the conversion of the Italians, that the Committee have been permitted to send remittances of funds. These missions have met with discouragements, but have nevertheless made good progress. The Theological Seminary, since its removal to Florence, has found its home in a palace which once belonged to a cardinal, but which has been purchased for its present use, and its prospects of usefulness continue to encourage the hopes of its friends. Twelve students were in attendance this year, some of whom were formerly Romanist priests. An excellent report is made of these students, both as to their Christian deportment and their improvement in qualifications for the work before them.

The political questions of Italy are not yet settled, though their issue still looks in the direction of liberty. The Roman court, as a civil power, is still losing influence, and this tends to the lessening of its authority as a religious body; but the end of its sway is not yet come, and, as a religion, Popery is deeply intrenched in the land. It may survive the loss of political power, and continue to exert a disastrous influence on the souls of men in Italy, as in other countries where it has no connection with the state. There are signs of promise in many things: in the measure of toleration and liberty now accorded to ministers of the gospel and colporteurs throughout a large part of the Italian peninsula, under a government of marked enlightenment and liberality; the introduction of many thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures and of religious Tracts —the immense circulation of some of these being truly remarkable; the gospel leaven placed in the minds of men at many places; the Theological Seminary at Florence, and its well-proportioned instructions and example; the churches which have

been organized in some of the towns and cities, and the priceless souls gathered into the fold of Christ. But, after all, the chief ground of hope for the future conversion of the Italian people is found in the Word of God.

FRANCE.—In this country, the three Evangelical Societies continue their efforts to advance the kingdom of Christ.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva supports missionary labours in Switzerland, and its noble Theological Seminary educates ministers and missionaries for several countries; but its colporteur and other missionary agents are chiefly employed in France. In its last report twenty colporteurs are enumerated —nine during the winter, three for three months, and eight all the year—who distributed, mostly by sale, 1,074 bibles, 4,255 new testaments, and 37,200 tracts. Twelve ministers, six evangelists, fourteen teachers, and six female teachers, are reported at thirty-two stations, with over a hundred sub-stations. In connection with these are 19 schools, 807 scholars, 27 churches, 1,137 communicants, and about 5,000 attendants on public worship. The School of Theology at Geneva was referred to by the Directors of the Society, at the end of 1861, in these terms: "The students come from different countries: you are aware this characterizes the school. Nine Swiss students, including three Genevese, seventeen French, two Italian or Vaudois of Piedmont, five Belgian, one Irish, one Prussian, four Canadian, are now in the school—in all, thirty-nine. Other young Christians have sought admission, but in vain; because we could give them no aid, and they were not able to support themselves. We note among these a student of the Reformed Church of Bohemia, the son of a pastor near Prague, the city of Jerome and of John Huss, and who has already awakened our deep interest for himself." The pecuniary outlay of this Society last year was 151,348 fr., or about $30,000 — over one-third of which was received from Christian friends in Great Britain and this country, but mainly from Great Britain. The Annual Report of the Society contains abundant evidence that this money has been well employed in the service of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The Central Protestant Society of Evangelization has its seat of operations in Paris, but extends its aid to evangelistic labours in twenty-six of the Departments, in Algiers and in Guadeloupe. About seventy labourers are supported in whole or in part, and the number of churches and schools aided last year was twenty-eight. A "school preparatory of theology," established by the Society, in which youths of piety and of a prescribed stage in their education receive instruction, to fit them for

entering the Theological Institute at Montauban or elsewhere, sent forth eight graduates last year; sixteen young men in this school have the ministry in view, and have received pecuniary aid. An itinerant preacher was employed to visit at large different parts of the country, holding religious services in the churches. The expenditure of the Society on these different objects was 140,040 fr.; of its income, about a fourth part was received from Great Britain and the United States, but chiefly from the former.

The Evangelical Society of France, whose seat of operations is also in Paris, is now in the twenty-ninth year of its useful course. The Annual Report of this Society has not been received; but the Committee learn from a Bulletin lately issued, that its good work is prosecuted steadily and with encouragement. The expenditure of this Society for the year just ended was estimated in February at 122,633 fr. For a considerable portion of the means to meet this expenditure, its Directors would have to be indebted to their friends in Great Britain and America.

The general aspect of the work of evangelization in France is certainly encouraging. The opposition of the priests is still vigorous and unscrupulous; but their influence on the government of the country is diminishing. Restrictions on Protestant schools and places of worship have been in some instances removed, and permission readily granted in other cases for holding religious services; in some places, however, fresh hinderances have been interposed. In the Protestant Church itself, as supported by the State, there is, unhappily, a rationalistic and Unitarian element, which has not yet been eliminated, but which, it is believed, is losing ground. And the word of life held forth by faithful men receives the seal of heaven, in the conversion of souls unto God.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.—In each of these countries an evangelical agency is engaged in supporting missionaries, teachers and colporteurs. About fifty of these labourers are employed in the former and less than a dozen in the latter country—nearly one-half of these being ministers of the gospel. This small but efficient staff of labourers has to contend with the difficulties and discouragements usually found in a Romanist population: the ignorance of the masses as to spiritual things, and the bitter opposition of the priesthood. Nevertheless, progress is made in the right direction. The truth is disseminated in various ways; inquirers appear; converts are brought into the gospel church. It is stated that 250,000 copies of the Scriptures have been put in the hands of Belgian read-

ers; and out of the twenty-six congregations in connection with the Belgian Missionary Church, many are composed largely of converted Roman Catholics; one congregation of five hundred persons is made up almost exclusively of such converts. The operations of the Belgian brethren are, to a great extent, among the poor, while the resources of their Church are very limited; so that their more favoured friends in other countries should take the deeper interest in strengthening their hands.

Mission to the Jews.

NEW YORK.—Rev. John Neander.

No new phase appears in the aspect of this mission. The only labourer is still pastor of a German church in Williamsburgh, and pursues the same labours for the conversion of his kinsmen according to the flesh who live in this city and its vicinity. He thus reviews the year:

"In the midst of excitement and deep lamentations about our national troubles and calamity, I was favoured by God's blessing to proclaim the message of peace and safety to hundreds of Jews and Gentiles—to the rich and the poor, the old and young, to the healthy and to the sick and the dying, to the free and to the prisoners. During a few weeks I was laid up with sickness, and the Lord gave me grace to be still and to wait for his help.

"My mission among the Jews was carried on during this year as formerly, quietly. I was allowed, with only a few exceptions, to enter stores, shops and private residences of Jews, to give testimony to the truths of Christianity. In some families I spent hours at repeated times, when I could display the excellence of our holy religion, and show them how happy the true believer in Christ really is.

"Over five thousand pages of religious pamphlets, periodicals and tracts I distributed amongst the Jews, and also several copies of the New Testament.

"During the last summer, I visited several regiments of soldiers in their encampments in New York and on Staten Island; amongst them I found quite a number of Jews. I conversed with them and preached to them Christ, the captain of our salvation. I preached once on a Sunday afternoon to a regiment, and some Jews expressed their friendly feeling towards me. The future will tell the result of this missionary work. I think there are some among the Jews with whom I was brought in contact, who are inclined to search the Scriptures "to see if

these things were so." One Jew, now a soldier at the Potomac, called on me for a New Testament. He was very glad when he was furnished with that precious book.

"I know that there are Jews in New York who read and closely examine the Bible. The glorious period is approaching when large numbers of Jews shall rally around the Saviour, and give glory to King Jesus. The present is the seed time; and may the Lord give us grace to proclaim his name to them, who are still beloved for their fathers' sake!

"In the City Prison I continued my weekly visits, and was gladly received by the German prisoners, amongst whom I distributed tracts, and directed them to Jesus, who alone can liberate the captives and slaves of sin. Some of the sick and dying Germans in the Broadway Hospital listened with tears to the words of consolation.

"The German field in Williamsburgh [a part of Brooklyn, across the river from New York] becomes more interesting every year. A larger number of our young and older men—members of the church and regular hearers of the preached word—have left for different fields of battle,—nearly forty, in all. Some of them are officers; one, a converted Jew, is a lieutenant-colonel—a pious man, who will no doubt exert a good influence upon many of the soldiers. Others have left us by removal to the city of New York. Yet the church was crowded on many Sundays, especially in the morning. There is a hunger for God's word. Some persons have been hopefully converted; and they all, old and young, become more attached to me as their spiritual father. They are all hard-working people—some of them very poor; and all feeling deeply the pressure of the great calamity of war, they can do little for the support of the church. The Master's words, 'To the poor the gospel is preached,' give me great comfort.

"The Sunday School is in a flourishing condition. The Parochial School is struggling hard for want of support.

"I am, when health enables me, every day out of the house, from early till late at night; but I find it a great pleasure to be occupied in our Master's cause. Oh, may he sustain me, and bless his work!"

The labour thus described with simplicity will not be in vain in the Lord; and the Church may well be grateful for the faithful service of this esteemed missionary for so many years. The Committee cannot but regret, however, that more labourers are not employed in seeking the salvation of the ancient people of God. They are now sadly fallen into irreligion, error and scepticism, by reason of their great sin of rejecting the Messiah; but to them still pertain the promises, and these are

many and precious. The Committee are not able to add anything to the views and suggestions contained in former reports concerning the work of missions among the Jews'; but they would again commend this people to the earnest prayers of the Church of Christ.

The foregoing Report gives abundant reasons for thanksgiving to God. The year under its review commenced in the midst of deep discouragement, which was set forth in the Special Report of the Committee, directed by the Board to be laid before the last General Assembly. At the risk of repeating some remarks in the introductory pages of this report, the Committee now desire to place on record their acknowledgment of the great goodness of God to this cause. Many of their fears have been disappointed, many of their hopes have been exceeded. Their grateful conviction now is, that this work of their hands has never been, all things considered, more highly favoured of God than during this most trying year. The Missions, with the lamented exception of those among the southwestern Indian tribes, are all in the field. Nearly all of the missionary labourers have been spared in health and life; and the two respected ministers and the three excellent wives of missionaries, whose departure from this life is lamented, were faithful unto death, and were supported in their last hours by a good hope through grace. Several new missionaries have been sent out. The good work of the Lord has been steadily carried forward, by the usual means. Souls have been hopefully converted in Africa, South America, India, Siam, and China. Some of the former converts, including an excellent Hindu minister of the gospel, whose praise was in the churches, have finished their earthly course, and in their death were cheered by the hope of eternal life.

To these causes of gratitude abroad—omitting others—must be added the liberal pecuniary support given to the missions by our Christian people, in a year of unprecedented calamities. The Committee would mention, as a marked reason of thankfulness, that they were enabled to send out all the missionaries under appointment last year, who were ready to go; not one was detained at home for want of funds to send him forth. They refer to this with great pleasure; the liberal offerings of

a few Christian friends for this purpose were honoured in this happy result. They are at liberty to refer only in general terms to the large donations of these and other friends of missions to the general objects of the Board; and they record with not less grateful emotion the gifts of many who "beyond their ability" came forward in aid of this cause. They have already expressed their high sense of the generous sympathy of English friends in India in behalf of the missions in that country.

The Committee would mention, further, that a large company of brethren have been moved by the Holy Spirit, as they themselves believe, to offer themselves as labourers in the missionary field, and have received appointments as such—subject to the condition of pecuniary means being furnished by the churches for sending them out; no less than thirteen are thus appointed, not including brethren who desire to return to their stations, and three others have applied for similar appointment. Besides these, one was appointed who has already been called to a higher service, in the presence of our Lord. All but three of the sixteen can be ready at an early day, if the Lord will, to go out as missionaries. This is the largest number of missionary candidates ever reported by the Committee as waiting to be sent forth. And in this they see the good hand of God upon this cause. It is of his great grace that so many approved and choice men have been led to desire this good work, notwithstanding its great cross,—separation from friends and country, and its many other severe trials of life and faith. Indeed, the Committee wish to call the attention of the Church to this statement as a special cause of thanksgiving, and as furnishing an answer to many prayers; while in this, and in the other particulars specified, and hardly less in many things which can not here be enumerated, but which a careful reading of this Report will bring to view, they rejoice to see the fulfilment of our Lord's promise to his disciples: "Lo, I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

If this Report give reasons for thanksgiving, it must also be regarded as containing an earnest call to onward movement in the missionary work. This work remains. Multitudes of men in these missionary lands are yet sitting in the shadow of death.

Many more labourers could at once find employment in this harvest. Here is need of prayer; here is room for Christian liberality. Both are called for by the Word, the Providence, and the Spirit of God. The Committee cannot doubt that in both the members of our Christian body, generally, might make large advances on their past efforts. To refer particularly to the pecuniary means required for increased labours, the Committee do not doubt that the churches which now support these missions could really double their gifts, in a great number of instances; and the churches, which have made no offering in aid of this cause, might surely do something for its support. Let this Report, with its many and varied statements of what God is doing by his servants, be regarded as an earnest call to the consideration of Christian duty. This will also lead to greater hopefulness in the missionary work of our beloved Church.

The Committee are closing this Report in the midst of times that are filling the minds of men with apprehension. Kingdoms are shaking. Our own country was never in such awful calamity. But the Church need not fear, her members being found in their lot, at the post of duty. The kingdom that shall never be moved is rising. He that has all power in heaven and in earth is now on its throne. His Almighty Spirit is now in the world, as the great agent of converting the souls of men. His power may be witnessed by the Church, in answer to her prayers, on Corisco, at Canton, at Bangkok, at all the missionary stations, as at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost. This hope may well cheer the hearts of all who are praying, Thy kingdom come! It is for Christ and his kingdom this work of missions is performed. At his feet the Committee would lay down this narrative of another year's services of their Christian brethren and themselves in this cause, feeling assured that their labour is not in vain in the Lord.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1st, 1861, to May 1st, 1862.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of the Lodiana Mission,	$44,578 74	
Outfit of Miss C. L. Beatty,	250 00	
Passage of Miss Beatty and Rev. L. Janvier and family to Calcutta,	900 00	
Furrukhabad Mission,	25,306 87	
		71,035 71

MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of	8,696 44	
Outfit of Rev. S. C. George and wife,	400 00	
Passage of do. to Singapore,	500 00	
		9,596 44

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of		
Canton Mission,	5,897 01	
Ningpo Mission,	7,246 02	
Outfit of Rev. Samuel Dodd,	250 00	
Passage of Rev. S. Dodd to Shanghai,	300 00	
Outfit of Rev. L. Roberts and wife,	400 00	
Passage of do. do. Shanghai,	500 00	
Passage of Rev. W. A. P. Martin and family to Shanghai,	900 00	
Shanghai Mission,	18,268 59	
		33,761 62

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of	1,363 25	

MISSION IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of	1,146 26	

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of		
Liberia Mission,	6,819 12	
Corisco Mission,	7,612 74	
Outfit of Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D.,	250 00	
Passage of Rev. R. H. Nassau and Rev. J. L. Mackey and wife, and Mrs. McQueen,	600 00	
		15,281 86

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Expenditures on account of		
Chippewa and Ottawa Mission,	3,059 83	
Omaha Mission,	2,966 22	
Iowa and Sac Mission,	1,637 63	
Creek Mission,	1,717 03	
Seminole Mission,	755 65	
Choctaw Missions,	6,995 56	
		17,131 92

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Expenditures on account of		
Bogota Mission,	3,140 27	
Outfit of Rev. T. F. Wallace and wife,	400 00	
Passage of do. do. to Aspinwall,	120 00	
Brazil Mission,	3,162 97	
Outfit of Rev. F. J. C. Schneider,	250 00	
Passage of do. to Rio de Janeiro,	100 00	
		7,173 24

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Remittances to France,		500 00	
" " Geneva,		1,000 00	
" " Belgium,		500 00	
" " Holland,		500 00	
Waldenses,	906 00		
Interest on Endowment,	994 00		
		1,900	
			4,400

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of	700 00

(Total expenditures for Missions, $161,590 20.)

AGENCIES.

Travelling Expenses of Officers and Voluntary Agents,		$151 00

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Lowrie, Secretary,	2,000 00	
Rev. John C. Lowrie, "	2,000 00	
" J. L. Wilson, "	450 00	
Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer,	2,000 00	
Clerk hire and copying,	1,537 09	
		7,987 09

PRINTING.

The Foreign Missionary: Expenses of publishing 32,200 copies monthly, including those sent Free to Ministers and Donors,	4,973 60	
The Home and Foreign Record: proportion of deficiency,	757 00	
The Twenty-Fourth Annual Report: Expenses of publishing 18,000 copies, including Postage,	1,195 11	
Printing Circulars, Certificates, and Blanks,	67 55	
		6,993 26

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage,	469 53	
Fuel and Lights,	117 86	
Library, Binding and Periodicals,	188 30	
Fixtures and Care of Mission House,	77 08	
Taxes and Insurance,	317 87	
		1,170 64
		$177,892 19

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. Cr.

1862.			1861.		
April 30.	To payments as per accompanying statements	$177,892 19	May 1.	By balance from last Report	$28 88
			1862.		
			April 30.	By Donations from Churches	$89,701 13
				Individuals and miscellaneous sources	41,338 89
				Legacies	7,637 11
				Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Ch.	1,947 00
				Donations received in India	6,114 00
				" for Chapels in China and Siam,	2,459 80
					149,197 93
				By Interest on endowment of Waldensian Seminary	994 00
				Proceeds of sales of property at Chickasaw School	4,069 16
				Amount received from U. S. Government, for Choctaws at Spencer Academy	4,000 00
				" for Creek Indians	2,000 00
				" " Seminole Indians	250 00
				" " Omaha Indians	1,875 00
				" " Chippewa Indians	950 00
					9,075 00
				By American Bible Society for Printing Bibles in India, China, and Siam	12,375 00
				American Tract Society for Printing Tracts, &c., in India and China	1,200 00
					$176,939 47
				Balance	952 72
May 1st.	To Balance	$952 72			$177,892 19

WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER.

The undersigned has examined the foregoing statement and finds it correct, showing an excess of expenditures over receipts of $952 72.

New York, May 3, 1862.

EBENEZER PLATT, *Auditor*.

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1862.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	First Commencement of Operations.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries.					Communicants.	SCHOLARS.				
			Ministers.		Lay Teachers and others.				Boarding.		Day.		
			American.	Native.	American.		Native.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
					Male.	Fem.							
INDIAN TRIBES:													
CHOCTAWS,*	Spencer Academy,	1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Good Water,	1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seven Stations, late of the Am. Bd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHICKASAWS,*	Wapanucka,	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Boggy Depot,	1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEMINOLES,*	Oak Ridge,	1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prairie Station,	1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CREEKS,*	Kowetah and Choska,	1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tallahassee,	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IOWAS AND SACS,	Indian Orphan Institute,	1835	—	—	1	2	—	—	15	12	—	—	27
OMAHAS,	Blackbird Hills,	1846	1	—	2	4	1	—	31	25	—	—	56
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS,	Grand Traverse, or Grove Hill,	1838	1	—	1	5	—	44	14	11	—	—	25
	Little Traverse	1852	—	—	1	2	1	21	—	—	23	14	37
	Total of Indian Missions,		2		5	11	2	65	60	48	23	14	145
SOUTH AMERICA:													
	Bogota	1856	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rio de Janeiro,	1859	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	San Paulo,	1862	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of South American Missions,		5			3							
AFRICA:													
LIBERIA,	Monrovia,	1842	2	—	1	—	—	54	—	—	75	—	75
	Kentucky,	1850	1	—	1	—	—	†	—	—	†	—	—
	Harrisburg,	1854	—	—	2	—	—	†	32	—	—	—	32
	Greenville, or Sinou,	1847	1	—	—	1	—	65	—	—	29	20	49
	Mount Coffee,	1860	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	26	—	30
	Niffau,	1860	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	At home,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY—*Continued.*

NEAR THE EQUATOR,	Sierra Leone,	1841	—	—	1	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
	Corisco—3 stations 5 out-stations,	1850	5	—	—	3	5	82	58	24	—	—	82
	At home,	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total African Missions,		18		6	6	5	201	108	24	180	20	282
INDIA:													
LODIANA,	Peshawar,	1857	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rawal Pindi,	1856	1	—	—	1	2	7	—	—	120	—	120
	Lahor,	1849	2	—	—	1	5	22	—	—	502	—	502
	Kapurthala,	1859	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	181	—	181
	Jalandar,	1847	—	1	—	—	2	20	—	—	250	—	250
	Lodiana,	1834	2	—	1	4	2	12	—	52	314	—	366
	Ambala,	1848	1	—	—	1	5	21	—	—	240	—	240
	Sabathu,	1836	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Saharunpur,	1836	1	1	—	2	2	12	54	—	130	—	184
	Dehra,	1858	2	—	—	1	2	†	—	25	171	4	200
	Roorkhee,	1856	1	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	100	—	100
	At home,	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FURRUKHABAD,	Agra,	1846	1	—	—	1	1	†	—	—	35	—	35
	Mynpurie,	1843	1	—	—	1	3	9	9	—	235	—	244
	Futtehgurh,	1838	3	—	—	3	19	95	27	11	885	115	1038
	Futtehpore,	1852	1	—	—	1	6	19	—	—	105	25	130
	Allahabad,	1836	2	—	—	2	4	45	5	4	430		439
	Total of India Missions,		22	2	2	22	58	267	95	92	3698	144	4029
SIAM:													
	Bangkok,	1840	5	—	—	4	1	11	23	—	—	9	32
	Petchaburi,	1861	2	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of Siam Missions,		7			6	1	11	23			9	32
CHINA:													
CANTON,	Canton,	1846	3	—	1	4	1	11	—	2	70	21	93
NINGPO,	Ningpo and three sub-Stations.	1844	6	—	1	6	14	116	36	26	60	20	142
SHANGHAI,	Shanghai,	1850	3	—	1	3	—	10	5	—	40	20	65
SHANTUNG,	Tungchow,	1861	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA,	San Francisco,	1853	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of China Missions,		16	—	3	16	16	137	41	28	170	61	300
JAPAN:	Kanagawa,	1859	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEWS:	New York,	1846	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France,	1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgium, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GENERAL TOTAL,		66	2	18	65	82	681	327	192	4025	248	4792

* Missions suspended—see pages 13-15, *supra*.

† Not reported.

Abstract of the Proceedings

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

AT THE

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held at the Mission House in New York, May 5, 1862, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The following members were present:

Ministers: Gardiner Spring, D.D., *President;* John D. Wells, J. Edsall Rockwell, D.D., Jonathan Greenleaf, Daniel V. McLean, D.D., Enoch C. Wines, D.D., John Gray, D.D., William Bannard, Robert Davidson, D.D., Charles Hodge, D. D., William W. Phillips, D.D., George Potts, D. D., Alexander T. McGill, D.D., Elijah R. Craven, D.D., John C. Lowrie, D. G. Bullions, Charles K. Imbrie, D.D.

Laymen: Jasper Corning, Benjamin Douglass, Ebenezer Platt, Eli Beard, Jacob D. Vermilyea, Lebbeus B. Ward, Walter Lowrie, William Rankin, Jr.

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the Board. These were referred to sub-committees of the Board, and afterwards, on their recommendation, were approved.

Dr. Spring expressed his desire to decline a re-election as President, on account of his sight still continuing imperfect; where-

upon Dr. Imbrie and Mr. Rankin were appointed a committee to draft a suitable minute,—which is as follows:

"It is with regret that the Board has heard of Dr. Spring's determination to decline any further nomination to the office of the Presidency. They take this occasion to record their sense of his faithfulness in the regular discharge of his duties for the last ten years, during which he has been unanimously elected to this office."

On motion, the Board agreed to elect but one Vice-President hereafter.

The following gentlemen were then elected as officers:

President: William W. Phillips, D.D.

Vice-President: Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee: Rev. Messrs. William W. Phillips, D.D., George Potts, D.D., William Bannard, John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, D. D., John C. Lowrie, *ex off.*; and Messrs. James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, Walter Lowrie, *ex off.*, and William Rankin, *ex off.*

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., and the Rev. John C. Lowrie.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors: Messrs. James Donaldson and Ebenezer Platt.

The Board agreed to accept the Charter obtained from the Legislature of the State of New York, during its late session.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, on the first Monday in May, 1863, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M.

Action of the General Assembly.

On Friday, the 16th of May, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that body on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. William M. Paxton, D.D., Job F. Halsey, D.D., John M. Stevenson, D.D., David Irving, and James Anderson, and Messrs. J. F. Janvier, Jonathan Woodruff, David R. Breeze, and James E. Bell.

On Wednesday, May 21st, this Committee reported a series of resolutions, which were considered and adopted, as follows, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That this Assembly, having learned from the Board's report the undiminished contributions of the churches notwithstanding the pecuniary embarrassment of the times, and the blessing of God upon the labours of our missionaries in the foreign field, in the conversion of souls and in the enlargement and strengthening of our mission stations, so that the work of the Board in all its departments is as encouraging as in any former period of its history, we do hereby record our devout gratitude to the great King and Head of the Church for the merciful favour by which, in this time of general rebuke, he has evinced his approbation of our efforts to "preach the Gospel to every creature."

2. *Resolved*, That we regard the proffer and acceptance of the thirteen young men, whom God has raised up in his Providence and influenced by his grace to undertake the work of missions at this trying crisis, as a significant fact, calling upon us in the exercise of a more liberal benevolence and a higher faith to send forth these new labourers; in the confidence that his past mercies are but the earnest of larger favours as the reward of increased exertions for the glory of his name.

3. *Resolved*, That in view of the greatly increased pecuniary liabilities of the Board involved in this new accession of labourers, we call upon all the members of our churches to carry this responsibility upon their hearts; upon all our pastors to present this call of Divine Providence distinctly and pungently to the people; upon all our sessions to carry out such an efficient system of contribution as shall leave no tythe ungathered; and upon all our congregations to make united and continuous supplication to the great Lord of the harvest, that he will so bless the work and the workers, that we shall have reason to say as each year of increased effort terminates, "We have trusted in the Lord, and are not made ashamed."

4. *Resolved*, That in view of the present state of the world and the encouragements by which a Divine Providence is beckoning us onward in the prosecution of this great work, we express to the churches our increased sense of the importance of the claims of this Board upon their Christian liberality; as its field is the world, and its operations involve

such multiform pecuniary expenditures, requiring in addition to the outfit and salaries of the missionaries large outlays for the support of schools, the building of houses, and the publication of the Bible and other books and tracts in a variety of foreign languages.

5. *Resolved*, That we heartily approve the effort of the Board to circulate the "*Foreign Missionary*" among the Sabbath-schools and families of our Church; and that, under the strong conviction of the importance of training all our children and youth to feel a deep interest in the missionary work, we earnestly commend this subject to the attention of pastors and parents, and Sabbath-school teachers, in the hope that they will make the inculcation of a true missionary spirit one of the principal features of their plans for Christian instruction and nurture.

6. *Resolved*, That this Assembly takes great pleasure in commending the wisdom and fidelity with which the affairs of the Board have been conducted, and our appreciation of the cheerfulness with which its executive officers have performed the increased labours of the present year.

7. *Resolved*, That the Report of the Board be approved, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

A public meeting in behalf of the Missions of the Board was held on the next evening, in the First Presbyterian Church, Columbus, O., which was attended by many members of the General Assembly and others.

A sermon for the Board was preached in the Church on Fifth avenue and Nineteenth-street, New York, on Sabbath evening, May 4th, preceding the meeting of the Board, from 1 Thess. ii. 16, Luke xi. 52, Matt. xxvi. 8, 9, by the Rev. John M. Krebs, D.D.

Members of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Term of Membership ending in May, 1863.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
David Elliot, D. D.	James Lenox.
James Hoge, D. D.	Harvey Childs.
Robert Davidson, D. D.	James N. Dickson.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Robert Carter.
Stuart Robinson, D. D.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
John B. Adger, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
George Howe, D. D.	Alexander Laughlin.
D. V. McLean, D. D.	Alex. Van Rensselaer.
William H. Foote, D. D.	J. G. Shipman.
John C. Lowrie,	T. H. Nevin.
Nathan L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	J. P. Berryman.
John Stockton, D. D.	John Hill.
Jonathan Cogswell, D. D.	M. O. Talman.

May, 1864.

A. G. Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
George W. Janvier.	William F. Allen.
John H. Rice, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Patterson.
John M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	James T. Soutter.
William W. Phillips, D. D.	Gassoway B. Lamar.
Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.	William M. Halstead.
Elijah R. Craven, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
Jonathan Greenleaf.	William O'N. Perkins.
Thomas L. Janeway, D. D.	William Ernst.
John McDowell, D. D.	Eben N. Buell.
Melanchthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Henry Ivison.
George D. Armstrong, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
Alexander T. McGill, D. D.	

May, 1865.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William S. Plumer, D. D.	Ebenezer Platt.
George Potts, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Thomas Smyth, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Elisha P. Swift, D. D.	John Fine.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Jacob D. Vermilyea.
John Gray, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
John W. Yeomans, D. D.	Henry McKeen.
Josiah D. Smith, D. D.	Benjamin Douglass.
William Bannard.	Stacy G. Potts.
D. G. Bullions.	T. Charlton Henry.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Joseph G. Montfort, D. D.	William B. Canfield.
John D. Wells.	J. Harmon Brown.
David J. Waller.	Jesse L. Williams.

May, 1866.

William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Robert Steel, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving.	Jasper Corning.
John N. Campbell, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beatty, D. D.	Thomas W. Lockwood.
Benjamin F. Stead.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	George L. Sampson.
J. Edsall Rockwell, D. D.	David Comfort.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1862.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Londonderry.

Londonderry	$83 95
Newburyport 1st	300 00
do 2d	40 00
Antrim	82 00
Windham	70 00
	525 95

Pby of Troy.

Troy second st	243 07
Troy 2d	309 36
Lansingburgh	200 00
Malta	41 45
Cambridge	123 37
Stillwater	49 12
Park, Troy	23 19
Waterford	846 00
	1335 56

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	701 49
do 2d	567 97
Schenectady	275 75
Ballston Spa	25 55
Ballston Centre	8 00
Charlton	40 50
Kingsboro'	216 37
Jewett	77 00
Hamilton Union	90 00
Little Falls	41 20
West Galway	26 86
West Milton	46 78
Johnstown	20 42
Amsterdam Village	61 68
Amsterdam	2 00
Carlisle	39 00
Esperance	18 50
Princeton	47 50
Broadalbin	8 00
Tribes Hill	7 00
Mayfield Central	3 00
Galway	23 22
Saratoga Springs	81 06
Mariaville	10 00
Rev. W. J. Blain	10 00
	2448 25

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida	$22 00
Oneida Valley	15 00
Park Central Syracuse	38 00
Oswego 1st	10 00
Westminster	80 60
	165 60

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Ogdensburg.

2d Oswegatchie	39 18
Hammond	29 00
1st Henvelton	5 00
Morristown	6 00
1st Oswegatchie	89 40
Rossie	6 00
	174 58

Pby of Genesee River.

Bath	170 80
Caledonia	80 27
Warsaw	76 67
Wyoming	53 62
Moscow	5 00
Central Geneseo	25 00
Tuscarora	5 00
Groveland	24 56
Sparta 1st	8 00
do 2d	10 00
	458 92

Pby of Buffalo City.

Central Buffalo	28 00
Alden	3 00
Portageville	7 17
East Aurora	4 00
Bethany Centre	3 14
	45 31

Pby of Rochester City.

Rochester 3d	186 83
Seneca	26 00
Rochester, St Peter's	45 00
Phelps	69 00
Rochester 1st	6 50
Wheatland	10 00
	343 33

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Hudson.

Scotchtown	$107 55
Hamptonburgh	69 80
Hempstead	19 29
Centreville	22 00
Goshen	198 23
Monroe	7 00
Deer Park	44 25
Middletown	37 27
Hopewell	28 00
Washingtonville	2 50
Bloomingburgh	11 00
White Lake	4 00
Goodville	70 00
	620 89

Pby of North River.

Newburgh 1st	100 00
Cold Spring	55 00
Kingston	52 85
Marlborough	60 00
Wappinger's Falls	20 00
Bethlehem	80 41
Newburgh, Calvary	61 67
Rondout	80 00
	459 93

Pby of Bedford.

Poundridge	60 00
Mount Kisco	28 39
White Plains	66 00
South Greenburg	69 25
Patterson	8 94
Bedford	167 00
Red Mills	20 00
Croton Falls	31 15
Yorktown	10 80
South Salem	170 25
North Salem	15 00
	646 68

Pby of Long Island.

Huntington	208 12
Sag Harbor	91 19
South Haven	58 49
East Hampton	177 00
West Hampton	12 00
Southampton	58 00

Bridgehampton	$25 00
Middletown	30 28
Sweet Hollow	7 25
Huntington South	15 70
Amagansett	33 00
Fresh Pond	14 00
Smithtown	6 75
Islip	25 00
	756 78

Phy of New York.

Brick	2008 98
New York 1st	9388 06
5th ave and 19th st	12389 75
University Place	2489 18
Jersey City 1st	551 63
Forty Second st	365 16
Grand st	110 00
Chelsea	267 50
Rutgers st	370 71
Clifton, Staten Island	105 00
Madison ave	164 22
Fifteenth st	214 28
West Twenty-third st	144 00
Yorkville	25 00
New York, German	11 00
Nyack	28 00
Greenbush	10 00
Miscellaneous	124 50
	28,096 92

Phy of New York 2d.

New York, Scotch	982 00
Canal st	119 00
Peekskill	264 00
Washington Heights	40 00
Sing Sing	200 00
Stanton st	25 00
Mt Washington	303 29
Hamden	8 00
	1941 29

Phy of Connecticut.

Rye	95 35
South East	17 00
Southeast Centre	21 00
Hartford 1st	40 00
Thompsonville	19 00
	192 35

Phy of Nassau.

Williamsb'rgh South 3d	526 45
do German	7 00
Jamaica,	152 73
Newtown	83 76
Astoria	181 55
Brooklyn 1st	735 00
do 2d	487 03
Wallabout	16 81
Williamsburgh, Ainslie st	9 50
Brooklyn, Greene ave	39 00
Freeport	6 00
Brooklyn, Central	400 00
do Lawrence st	8 00
	2652 88

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Phy of Elizabethtown.

Elizabeth 1st ch	468 91
Rahway 2d ch	81 81
Basklingridge	65 00
Elizabethport	18 50
Plainfield 1st ch	51 68
Westfield	$74 75
Metuchin 1st ch	89 25
New Providence	29 25
Perth Amboy	11 00
Pluckamin	17 00
German	1 00
New Vernon	20 00
Lamington	69 00
Liberty Corner	25 00
Woodbridge 1st	67 00
	984 18

Phy of Passaic.

Morristown 1st ch	2254 00
Elizabeth 2d ch	195 94
Flanders	16 00
Newark 3d ch	518 38
Paterson 1st ch	94 81
do German ch	2 50
Connecticut Farms	30 00
Chester	40 00
Springfield	42 24
Chatham Village	80 00
Mount Olive	21 00
Mount Freedom	20 00
	3314 87

Phy of New Brunswick.

New Brunswick 1st ch	202 22
Bound Brook	35 00
Trenton 1st ch	144 58
do 2d ch	30 00
do 3d ch	91 02
Princeton 1st ch	212 10
do 2d ch	98 38
Pennington	36 00
Lawrence	174 34
Central	20 00
Dutch Neck	80 00
Titusville	5 00
Hamilton Square	30 00
Ewing	28 00
Cranberry 1st ch	71 00
do 2d ch	80 00
Princeton, Witherspoon st	7 00
	1344 64

Phy of West Jersey.

Bridgeton 1st ch	410 00
Do 2d ch	45 00
Cedarville	137 94
Blackwoodtown	23 00
Deerfield	75 51
Salem	20 25
Woodstown	6 00
Cape Island	10 91
Greenwich	80 00
Absecom	2 00
Williamstown	12 00
Fisherville	5 00
Swedesborough	4 00
	781 61

Phy of Newton.

Belvidere 1st	100 00
Newton	145 25
Musconetcong Valley	40 00
Upper Mt Bethel	10 00
Lower do	81 00
Knowlton	20 00
Stroudsburg	5 00
Pleasant Grove	10 00
Bloomsbury	18 25
Asbury	10 00
Marksboro'	$26 23
Yellow Frame	32 15
Andover	4 00
Blairstown	16 36
Greenwich	48 91
Mansfield 1st	72 41
Stillwater	30 00
Swartswood	8 00
Fox Hill	5 00
	622 61

Phy of Raritan.

Amwell United 1st	16 00
Flemington	257 55
Clinton	106 69
Lambertville	40 00
Milford	13 00
	433 24

Phy of Susquehanna.

Towanda	41 00
Orwell	7 00
Rome	5 50
Wyalusing and Herrick	8 00
Wyalusing 2d	5 00
Wysox	5 00
Monroeton	5 00
Troy	10 00
Elkland	2 00
Independence	2 00
	90 50

Phy of Corisco.

Evangasimba	116 50

Phy of Luzerne.

Scranton	210 23
Pittston	110 58
Wilksbarre	100 00
Pottsville 2d ch	25 00
Kingston	96 99
Hazleton	44 86
Tamaqua	20 00
Mauch Chunk	88 00
Eckley	14 08
White Haven	5 92
Scranton German ch	1 00
Summit Hill	24 04
Nanticoke	5 00
Newton	5 00
Lake	5 00
Tunkhannock	5 50
Miscellaneous	80 00
	791 14

Phy of Burlington.

Camden 1st ch	214 13
do 2d ch	15 05
Bass River	4 70
Burlington	26 59
Tuckerton	5 65
Mount Holly	18 00
Columbus	9 00
Squan Village	5 00
Plumstead	5 00
Miscellaneous	25 00
	328 11

Phy of Monmouth.

Jamesburg	32 30
Middletown Point	32 50
Manalapan	20 01
Shrewsbury	34 04

Monmouth 1st	$5 00
Red Bank	10 00
Tennent	11 50
Millstone	10 00
Freehold Village ch	85 00
	240 35

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th ch	80 00
do 6th ch	218 65
do 7th ch	463 82
do 9th ch	47 71
do 10th ch	747 65
do 15th ch	11 58
do Scots ch	187 15
do West Spruce st	62 00
do Westminster	19 50
do Moyamensing	80 00
Chester	48 00
Ridley	14 00
Middletown	15 00
Union	50 00
	1995 06

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Phila. Spring Garden	615 07
do Central	145 00
do Penn	66 99
do North	244 86
do Cohocksink	21 00
do Second	261 37
do Kensington	20 00
do West Arch st	168 98
Great Valley	19 35
	1557 57

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	178 25
Easton, Brainerd	60 25
Catasaqua	85 00
Allen Township	85 00
Holmesburg	28 88
Union Sab school	1 00
Chestnut Hill	100 00
Slatington	82 00
Neshaminy	55 65
Doylestown	82 18
Falls of Schuylkill	12 43
Frankford	3 23
Port Kennedy	15 22
Norristown 2d	4 00
Providence	12 80
Roxborough	8 00
Germantown 1st	324 24
Easton 1st	100 00
Conshohocken	9 00
	1042 13

Pby of New Castle.

New Castle	211 50
New London	85 00
Oxford and Upper West Nott'gham	380 30
Port Deposit	14 00
Coatesville	30 00
Fagg's Manor	78 52
Red Clay Creek	6 00
White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana chs	20 00
Wilmington 1st ch	87 81
Newark	10 00
Upper Octarora	$110 00
Forks of Brandywine	68 60
	1096 78

Pby of Donegal.

Slateville	42 08
Chanceford	25 00
Waynesburg	158 11
Middle Octorara	70 00
Pequea	81 00
Hopewell Centre and Strawstown	12 00
Columbia	47 00
Strasburg	10 50
Union	68 75
Little Britain	10 00
Leacock and Bellevue	28 44
Chestnut Level	40 00
Lancaster	85 62
	576 50

Pby of Huntingdon.

Bellefonte	83 50
Lewistown	51 49
Upper Tuscarora	10 00
Lower do	208 04
Hollidaysburgh	155 88
Shaver's Creek	5 00
Spruce Creek	97 67
Mifflintown and Lost Creek chs	65 00
Milroy	100 00
Birmingham	55 56
Sinking and Spring Creek chs	171 00
Alexandria	62 63
Tyrone	18 70
Clearfield	12 80
Curwinsville	3 20
Altoona	10 00
Little Valley	53 00
Huntingdon	185 00
Martinsburgh and Yellow Creek	3 00
West Kishacoquillas	51 00
Shirleysburgh	16 00
Cottage	12 00
Spruce Hill	6 04
Sinking Valley	36 00
East Kishacoquillas	58 00
Logan's Valley	20 42
Presbyterial Collection	25 09
	1599 52

Pby of Northumberland.

Buffalo	50 00
Jersey Shore	49 89
Washingtonville and Derry	115 00
Washington	81 47
Williamsport	85 00
Lewisburgh	82 75
Bloomsburg	201 80
Milton	70 00
New Berlin	29 89
Muncy	19 00
Sunbury and Northumberland	17 75
Great Island	80 14
Warrior Run	30 00
Rohrsburg	6 00
Chillisquaque and Mooresburg	22 30
Bethel	7 19
Berwick	$4 00
Brier Creek	4 00
Ashland	2 00
Gordon	1 00
Mahoning North	58 00
Nippenose	5 00
	1022 18

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Baltimore 1st ch	3411 00
do 2d	268 50
do 3d	5 00
do 4th	10 00
do 12th	22 20
do Central	236 00
do South Baltimore	40 00
do Madison Street	34 00
do Franklin do	104 95
do Broadway	31 00
do Govane Chapel	100 00
do Westminster	468 00
Warren	4 00
Taneytown	186 88
Ellicott's Mills	100 00
Annapolis	52 00
Harmony	26 00
Frederick	40 80
	5130 28

Pby of Carlisle.

Toms Creek and Piney	100 00
Chambersburg	400 00
Middle Spring	276 00
Big Spring	216 88
Silvers Do	100 00
Bedford	72 00
Harrisburg	88 53
Mercersburg	75 25
Hagerstown	40 00
Upper Path Valley	56 50
Shippensburg	125 00
Landisburg, Centre and Upper	117 75
Bl[illegible]field, Sherman's Creek and Mouth of Juniata	32 00
Cumberland	26 60
Lower Path Valley and Burnt Cabins	45 25
Monaghan and Petersburg	18 12
Greencastle	116 90
Gettysburg	4 01
Great Conewago and Lower Marsh Creek	61 00
McConnellsburg, Green Hill and Well's Valley	60 00
Dickinson	25 00
Carlisle	176 25
Mechanicsburg	35 00
	2267 44

Pby of Lewes.

Buckingham	30 23
Dover	14 00
Snow Hill	12 50
Manokin	28 00
Pitts Creek	6 00
	90 73

Pby of Potomac.

Washington, N. Y. Av.	$349 06
do Seventh Street	66 59
Darnestown	10 00
Georgetown, Bridge St	44 69
	470 34

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Redstone.

West Newton	22 70
Laurel Hill	29 67
Uniontown	88 15
McKeesport	30 00
Morgantown, Stewartstown & Stewart Run	129 00
Rehoboth	47 55
Round Hill and Mount West	68 60
Dunlap's Creek and McClellandtown	85 85
Mount Pleasant	55 15
New Providence and Jefferson	48 00
George's Creek and Mount Washington	14 86
Tent	5 00
Pleasant Unity	2 75
Connellsville	85 00
Brownsville	20 25
	627 58

Pby of Ohio.

Pittsburgh 1st ch	539 00
do 2d	280 56
do 4th	99 70
do Central ch	127 88
Laurenceville	17 61
Lebanon	26 00
Bethel	114 50
Bethany	61 30
Chartiers	40 62
Montours	13 92
Racoon	48 38
Miller's Run and Cannonsburgh	82 25
Centre	70 80
East Liberty	184 65
Temperanceville	11 81
Mount Washington	13 50
Fairview	5 00
Hopewell	11 37
Mount Carmel	1 75
Valley	17 75
Mansfield and Mount Pisgah	20 00
Sharon	35 00
	1822 85

Pby of Blairsville.

Poke Run	59 00
Unity	69 75
Murraysville	28 85
Johnstown	31 80
Blairsville	100 50
Ligonier and Donegal	85 50
Salem	88 20
Union and Fairfield	20 69
Congruity	61 94
New Salem	20 00
Armah and Centreville	11 00
New Alexandria	44 80
Ebensburg	22 45
Beulah	60 49
Greensburgh	$11 50
Somerset	5 60
	630 57

Pby of Clarion.

Clarion	39 50
New Rehoboth	17 06
Licking	27 00
Greenville	9 15
Bethesda	26 25
Academia	12 00
Callensburgh	21 85
Rockland	8 00
Concord	11 10
Richardsville	5 00
Leatherwood	14 36
Beechwoods	8 00
Mount Tabor	5 00
Richland	6 00
Middle Creek	2 50
Oak Grove	1 40
Brookville	13 00
	227 27

Pby of Saltsburg.

Kittanning 1st ch	43 95
Glade Run	41 28
Saltsburg	85 25
Ebenezer	21 60
Leechburg	67 00
Boiling Spring	14 25
Warren	18 62
Indiana	63 08
Plum Creek	21 54
Harmony	5 00
Parnassus	8 00
Rural Valley	10 00
West Lebanon	6 87
Eldersridge	13 63
Pine Run	12 00
Gilgal and Marion	50 00
Curries Run	7 00
Washington	2 00
Bethel and Jacksonville	20 08
Elderton	7 40
Concord	15 00
	483 55

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Pby of Alleghany.

Butler	100 00
Plainsgrove	71 62
Freeport	26 60
Union and Brady's Bend	18 00
Scrub Grass and New Salem	28 00
Harrisville and Amity	22 00
Middlesex	26 81
Muddy Creek and Centreville	43 25
Concord and Pleasant Valley	84 00
Sunbury	15 00
Rich Hill	10 00
Tarentum and Bull Creek	9 09
Buffalo and Westminster and Glade Run	14 00
Clintonville and Ebenezer	11 10
Centre	20 00
Slate Lick	$24 15
North Butler	4 50
	477 62

Pby of Beaver.

Little Beaver	56 00
Westfield	58 00
Beaver Falls	25 00
Unity and West Middlesex	47 00
Newport	5 00
Pulaski	7 00
Clarksville	80 00
Mount Pleasant	12 50
Slippery Rock	6 25
Sharon	4 00
New Castle	25 00
Neshanock	57 00
	327 75

Pby of Erie.

Meadville	45 00
Erie, Park ch	182 00
Fairfield	12 15
Fairview and Sturgeonville and Girard	5 00
Cool Spring	7 00
Franklin	47 25
Gravel Run and Washington	8 00
Evansburgh and Greenfield and N. Manchester	11 80
West Greenville	21 84
Concord	4 00
Westminster	17 00
Mill Creek and Sugar Creek	16 00
Oil City	7 58
Mount Pleasant	12 00
Mercer	1 00
	342 62

Pby of Alleghany City.

Alleghany Central ch	287 56
Sharpsburgh	48 82
German ch of Rochester	4 91
Freedom	9 98
Woods Run	18 00
Manchester	88 55
Fairmount	25 86
Highlands	7 70
Bridgewater	49 78
Sewickly	154 84
Beaver	8 50
Concord	8 60
Pine Creek	10 00
Alleghany City 1st ch	287 20
Manchester German ch 1st	1 20
	896 50

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of Washington.

Wheeling 1st ch	310 19
do 3d ch	11 00
do 4th ch	58 00
do Forks of	47 00
West Alexander	152 00
Washington	198 91

Hookstown	$20 25
Mount Prospect	82 99
East Buffalo	5 00
Lower Ten Mile	26 68
Frankfort	14 04
Lower Buffalo	9 40
Cross Roads	13 60
Mill Creek	7 00
Cove	5 36
Pine Grove	7 60
New Cumberland	10 00
Pigeon Creek	100 00
Claysville	26 00
Allan Grove	5 00
Wolf Run	8 00
	1058 02

Pby of Steubenville.

East Springfield	9 00
Steubenville 1st	41 49
do 2d	55 75
Two Ridges	88 00
Cross Creek	7 00
Fairmount	5 00
Monroeville	4 86
Centre Unity	80 00
New Hagerstown	23 00
Big Spring	6 00
Bethlehem	9 00
Bloomfield	10 00
Minerva	4 00
Waynesburg	11 00
Centre	8 25
Bacon Ridge	9 00
Harlem	14 60
Richmond	8 00
Annapolis	8 12
Amsterdam	3 25
New Cumberland	3 03
Kilgore	12 00
Ridge	20 00
Island Creek	14 00
Oak Ridge	13 75
Steubenville Fem Sem'y	17 43
	885 03

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	50 45
Canfield	18 00
Yellow Creek	55 00
Deerfield	81 40
Bethel	41 03
Bethesda	5 69
Middle Sandy	10 50
Long's Run	19 60
Madison	8 78
Salem	26 57
Rehoboth	9 00
Newton	7 50
Hubbard	2 00
Hanover	6 00
Concord	6 39
Clarkson	7 00
	804 86

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Beech Springs	41 25
Crab Apple	140 15
Wheeling Valley	26 00
Mount Pleasant	17 00
Rock Hill	16 16
Cadiz	20 00
Nottingham	27 00
Grandview	$19 15
Martinsville	7 47
St. Clairsville	41 00
Kirkwood	11 66
	866 84

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, Westminster	85 85
Columbus 1st ch	194 86
Lancaster	15 00
Circleville	86 05
Lithopolis	7 72
Mifflin	20 51
Mount Pleasant	25 00
Sciota	4 00
Hamilton	4 00
	442 49

Pby of Marion.

Delaware 1st ch	10 00
Marion	85 25
Mount Gilead	15 52
Marseilles	7 00
York	9 00
Wyandotte	8 65
Iberia	8 00
Radnor	10 00
Liberty	13 00
Larue	2 60
Pisgah	10 25
Brown	12 50
Little Mill Creek	1 00
Bucyrus	9 80
Kingston	6 00
	158 07

Pby of Zanesville.

Zanesville 1st ch	15 00
do 2d ch	52 00
Madison	26 25
Beulah	10 00
Duncan's Falls	8 00
Newark	84 50
Brownsville	28 00
Cambridge	42 60
Buffalo	37 00
Washington	41 07
Mountain Zion and Hopewell	12 00
Salem, German	10 00
Pleasant Hill	25 50
Marietta	2 27
Bristol	5 64
Muskingum	13 00
Deerfield	3 00
Salt Creek	8 00
Cross Roads	1 50
McConnellsville	13 50
	388 83

Pby of Richland.

Millford	9 00
Perrysville	18 00
Ashland	93 00
Lexington	19 43
Ontario	13 00
Savannah	11 00
Orange	10 66
Clear Fork	6 00
Oliversburgh	10 00
Bladensburgh	$10 00
Shelby	13 00
Waterford	13 20
Jeromeville	6 25
Blooming Grove	2 00
Utica	4 00
Martinsburgh	14 00
Mount Pleasant	6 00
	258 68

Pby of Wooster.

Jackson	20 85
Congress	21 44
Wooster	85 24
Holmesville	2 00
Dalton	49 19
	178 22

Pby of Coshocton.

Unity	65 75
Berlin	29 97
Clarke	5 00
N. Philadelphia	1 25
East Hopewell and Nashville	18 00
Uriehsville	4 00
Apple Creek	21 00
Keene	15 00
Coshocton	25 00
	184 97

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	15 00

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Michigan.

Hudson	42 50
Detroit, Westminster	41 00
Plymouth 1st	15 00
Oakland	5 00
Independence	2 25
Bennington	2 00
	107 75

Pby of Western Reserve.

Springfield	45 60
do 2d ch	10 00
Lafayette	20 00
Guilford	15 00
Westminster	43 78
Northfield	20 00
	154 38

Pby of Maumee.

Bryan	8 00
Union	6 00
Delta	3 00
Hicksville	6 00
	13 00

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	78 05
Riley Creek	3 00
Little Grove	3 00
Johnstown	4 00
Van Wert	3 48
Forest	3 00

Shannon	$65
Shanesville	2 83
	98 01

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	104 20
Red Oak	12 06
French Church	5 24
Washington	10 00
Concord	45 20
Bloomingburgh	43 50
Cynthiana	3 00
Marshall	3 00
Rocky Spring	8 00
Salem, S. Salem	149 00
Eckmansville	7 50
Chillicothe 1st ch	71 66
Pisgah	7 00
Union	10 00
Miscellaneous	4 00
	488 86

Pby of Miami.

Dayton 1st ch	178 24
do 3d ch	25 00
Xenia	25 09
Pleasant Valley	44 35
Miami City	20 00
Middletown	17 00
Sinking Creek	12 35
Monroe	18 53
Clifton	3 00
Franklin	11 06
Springfield 2d	09 14
Miscel'aneous	55 65
	479 41

Pby of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati 1st ch	462 01
do 5th ch	82 75
do 7th ch	397 76
do Central	120 84
Glendale 1st ch	54 00
Walnut Hills 1st ch	16 11
Lebanon	84 67
Somerset	6 50
Hopewell	12 40
Springfield	11 76
Pleasant Ridge	12 25
Monroe	3 84
Reading	14 00
	1178 89

Pby of Oxford.

Oxford 1st ch do 3d ch	81 41
Venice	21 00
Eaton	14 25
Camden	2 75
Hamilton	75 49
Bethel	12 00
College Corner	15 00
	221 90

Pby of Sidney.

Piqua	43 00
Belle Centre	3 00
Stoney Creek	12 00
St. Mary's	$2 06
Troy	7 00
Cherokee	5 00
West Liberty	9 00
New Salem	2 60
	83 66

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of New Albany.

New Albany	157 80
New Philadelphia	2 55
New Washington	8 50
Jeffersonville	10 00
Owen's Creek	3 95
Jackson Co German ch	2 00
Livonia	19 85
	199 15

Pby of Vincennes.

Vincennes	9 05
Upper Indiana	10 00
Indiana	7 00
Bruceville	2 00
Claiborne	2 50
	80 55

Pby of Madison.

Hanover	29 79
Hopewell	21 88
Vernon	16 00
	67 17

Pby of Indianapolis.

Indianapolis 3d ch	115 74
Union and New Providence	2 00
Bloomington	2 00
Bethany	8 00
Knightstown	10 00
Shiloh	2 00
Boggstown	6 80
New Prospect	2 20
Shelbyville	12 00
	160 74

Pby of White Water.

Greensburgh	28 18
Union	11 00
Pleasant Grove	7 00
Sand Creek	7 60
Sardinia	5 80
Richmond	22 75
	82 28

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Pby of Logansport.

Lexington	14 00
Logansport	18 00
Frankfort	20 00
Peru	5 00
Rensselaer	4 00
Rossville	4 00
Indian Creek	7 00
Mill Creek	4 25
Monticello	8 00
Centre	2 00
Lafayette	$8 00
	84 25

Pby of Lake.

Sumption's Prairie	20 00
Valparaiso	20 54
Goshen	31 00
Constantine	29 51
Tassinong	4 49
	105 54

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne	168 21
Kendalville	6 60
Eel River	6 00
Lagrange	5 34
Wabash	12 00
Decatur	4 75
N. Lancaster	3 20
Columbia City	4 00
Pleasant Hill	1 25
Pleasant Ridge	7 28
Albion	5 05
Hopewell	2 35
Bluffton	1 80
Elhanan	11 00
Fawn River	1 66
Flat Rock	3 00
Murray	1 00
Liberty	3 35
Swan	4 00
	246 64

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Terre Haute	20 00
Crawfordsville	16 00
Waveland	21 02
Greencastle	17 05
West Lebanon	2 45
New Hope	4 65
Bethany	11 00
Rockville	17 58
Covington	3 00
	112 75

Pby of Muncie.

Indianapolis 1st ch	208 25
Muncie	8 35
Tipton	3 00
Hartford	1 00
Union	3 00
	223 60

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS. 5 58

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Galum	6 00
Trenton	7 50
Chester	9 00
	22 50

Pby of Palestine.

Paris	32 00
Pleasant Prairie	12 00
Kanzas	10 00
Oakland	11 20
Mattoon	50
Palestine	5 00
	70 70

Pby of Sangamon.

Springfield 1st	$101 18
do 2d	45 00
North Sangamon	26 00
Petersburg	128 65
Irish Grove	5 00
Dawson	2 00
	307 78

Pby of Peoria.

Peoria 1st	172 40
do 2d	196 89
Henry	40 00
Lewistown	265 75
Princeville	14 88
Delavan	6 00
Quiver	1 00
French Grove	8 00
Farmington	5 00
Prospect	15 00
Elba Centre	9 50
Brimfield	1 50
	735 42

Pby of Hillsboro'.

Greenville	18 00
Zion (German)	10 00
Hillsboro'	5 50
Sugar Creek	2 50
Jerseyville 2d	3 50
Mason	6 00
St John's German	2 00
	47 50

Pby of Bloomington.

Waynesville	17 26
West Urbana	3 00
Towanda	15 00
Deer Creek	27 00
El Paso	3 00
Mackinaw	6 00
Metamora	2 75
Low Point	4 25
Dwight	2 00
Crow Meadow	2 20
Harmony	3 25
Clinton	10 00
	95 71

Pby of Saline.

Olney	3 00

SYNOD OF CHICAGO. 11 60

Pby of Schuyler.

Galesburg	45 00
North Henderson	24 00
Camp Creek	27 00
Macomb	19 00
Millersburg	13 87
Ebenezer	10 30
Oquaka	6 30
Aledo	6 42
Prairie City	4 00
Pope's River	2 00
Doddsville	1 74
Hopewell	3 00
Shiloh	2 00
Perry	5 00
Ipava	3 50
Vermont	3 50
Edwards	$14 01
Fountain Green	5 00
Carthage	11 00
Presbyterial Collection	15 00
	221 64

Pby of Rock River.

Rock Island 1st	82 35
Freeport	40 00
Princeton	28 30
Galena, South	98 82
do German	18 00
Lower Rock Island	6 30
Malden	2 00
Arlington	2 00
Camden	5 00
Zion	2 10
Newton	3 00
Andover	5 00
Middle Creek	10 00
	242 87

Pby of Chicago.

Morris	5 00
North	110 00
Marengo	10 00
Willow Creek	80 76
Oswego	7 00
Rockford 1st ch	180 00
Victor	3 00
Centre	2 00
Miscellaneous	20 00
	367 76

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Oakland and Cambridge	8 00
Richland City	2 00
do Centre	5 00
Fancy Creek	2 00
Platteville	6 10
Rockville	1 35
Oregon	3 15
Hazel Green, German	1 20
	28 80

Pby of Milwaukie.

North ch	80 00
Waukesha	10 00
Beloit, Westminster	63 15
Milwaukie, 1st German	3 69
	156 84

Pby of Winnebago.

Weyowega	2 00
Fond-du-lac	30 16
Newport	5 07
New Lisbon	5 17
Winneconne	3 00
Oxford	2 00
Plover and Stevens Point	3 88
Miscellaneous	7 15
	57 93

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of St. Paul.

St. Paul Central ch	30 00
Hudson 1st ch	8 00
Stillwater 2d ch	$4 00
Andrew	10 00
Trimbelle	5 36
Prescott 1st	1 36
Westminster	10 00
Forest	2 50
Vermillion	3 50
	74 72

Pby of Chippewa.

La Crescent	5 20
Houston	1 00
Galesville	2 00
Eau Claire	20 31
Rochester	1 75
Sheldon	2 00
Black River Falls	2 00
Richland Prairie	1 00
Foreston & Lime Spring	2 15
Winona	27 70
St. Charles and Fremont	4 00
	69 11

Pby of Lake Superior.

Ontonagon	4 00
Superior	1 00
	5 00

Pby of Owatonna.

Lake City	24 00
Owatonna	3 00
St. Peter's 1st ch	10 00
Miscellaneous	30 00
	67 00

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Muscatine	100 00
Summit & Long Grove	18 00
Davenport	31 52
Linn Grove	9 00
Walcott and Blue Grass	19 90
Tipton	30 00
Unity	2 00
Muscatine German ch	2 00
Mechanicsville and Red Oak	15 14
Wilton Herman and Sugar Creek	4 00
Springville	2 00
	228 56

Pby of Toledo.

Toledo	5 00
Salem	6 00
	11 00

Pby of Dubuque.

Dubuque German ch	25 00
Scotch Grove	26 08
Dubuque 1st ch	33 64
Farmer's Creek	1 36
Sherrold's Mound	3 50
Independence	11 00
Bellevue	20 64
Epworth	3 00
Wayne	2 00
Andrew	2 06

Maynokets	$2 00
Waukon German ch	1 00
Lycurgus	50
Peosta	2 00
Canton	2 50
	143 25

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Iowa.

Onowa	2 00
Round Prairie	10 00
Round Grove	6 00
Mount Pleasant	34 20
Evangelical St. Peter's	32 58
Trenton	8 00
Burlington	12 13
West Point	4 04
Franklin Centre	1 00
Middletown	4 00
	108 90

Pby of Des Moines.

Indianapolis	1 00
Albia	4 00
	5 00

Pby of Council Bluffs.

Clarinda	12 00
Sydney	10 00
Glenwood, Pacific City	3 00
Bedford	2 00
	27 00

Pby of Omaha.

Bellevue	5 00
Blackbird Hills	15 00
Nebraska City	1 30
	21 30

Pby of Fairfield.

Birmingham	12 00
Washington	7 00
Libertyville	4 00
Ottumwa	7 02
Kirkville	8 15
Liberty	1 00
Lafayette	1 50
Sigourney	2 50
Fairfield	3 00
Shiloh	2 00
	43 17

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Highland.

Highland	10 50
Westminster	5 50
Lecompton	1 50
	17 50

Pby of Platte.

Platte City	45

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Missouri.

Glasgow	22 00

Pby of St. Louis.

Troy	$19 10
St. Louis, Pine Street	45 00
Creve Coeur	2 00
Fee Fee	50
Union	32 00
St. Charles	60 70
St. Louis 2d	200 00
German	33 50
Bethel	51 50
Bethlehem	15 00
Emanuel	1 40
Zion	5 00
Nazareth	9 50
Bonhomme	3 50
Miscellaneous	8 00
	481 70

Pby of Palmyra.

Big Creek	8 50
Hannibal	17 00
	25 50

Pby of Potosi.

Brazeau	5 40
Potosi	16 00
Apple Creek 1st ch	11 65
Pleasant Hill	2 00
	35 05

Pby of Wyaconda.

Memphis	5 00

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Louisville.

Owensboro	64 00
Taylorsville	5 00
Louisville 1st ch	202 85
do 2d ch	737 15
do 4th ch	10 00
New Castle	28 00
Hebron	18 10
Shelbyville	109 75
Louisville, Chestnut st	156 85
Cloverport	6 80
	1393 50

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Hopkinsville	2 40
Greenville	5 00
Posey Chapel	25 00
	32 40

Pby of Transylvania.

Danville 1st ch	173 90
do 2d ch	30 00
Paint Lick	78 21
Richmond	20 00
Harrodsburg	5 00
Silver Creek	2 00
Lebanon	8 00
Columbia	14 00
	326 11

Pby of West Lexington.

Lexington 2d ch	181 29
Frankfort	$72 80
Bethel	26 75
Cherry Spring	11 70
Midway	31 00
Pisgah	21 00
Georgetown	20 00
Mount Sterling	1 00
Mount Horeb	8 75
Miscellaneous	10 00
	379 29

Pby of Ebenezer.

Covington 1st ch	75 00
do 2d ch	7 71
Ashland	47 68
Washington	60 50
Catletsburgh	4 00
Elizaville	11 00
Burlington	70 00
Greenup Union	8 80
Sharpsburg	8 00
Carlisle	1 00
Lebanon	6 56
Flemingsburgh	6 95
Mayslick	7 50
	314 65

Pby of Paducah.

Princeton	22 00
Fredonia	4 00
Columbus	50
	26 50

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Pby of Greenbrier.

Kanawha Salines	5 00
Kanawha	20 00
Parkersburg	28 00
	53 00

SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Pby of Concord.

Sundry churches	572 00
Morgantown	25 00
	597 00

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Pby of Nashville.

Nashville 2d ch	60 32
Shiloh	8 50
	68 82

SYNOD OF GEORGIA.

Pby of Hopewell.

Milledgeville	135 44

SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.

Pby of Mississippi.

Natchez 1st	91 85
Do 2d	32 40
Carmel	30 00
	154 25

Pby of New Orleans.

New Orleans 3d church	$18 00
do Prytanea st ch	168 88
	186 88

Pby of Louisiana.

Grosse Tete	12 60
Woodville	42 65
Liberty	27 70
Unity	15 85
	98 80

Pby of Red River.

Rocky Mount	2 00

Pby of East Mississippi.

Pisgah and Mount Hope	24 00

Pby of Central Mississippi.

Forest Grove	6 00
Port Gibson	10 00
	16 00

SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.

Pby of Northern Mississippi.

Chulahoma	38 00
College Hill	30 00
	68 00

Pby of Memphis.

Bolivar	$4 00
Delta	50 00
	54 00

Pby of Chickasaw.

Pontotoc	27 20
Harmony	16 50
	43 70

SYNOD OF ARKANSAS.

Pby of Indian.

Goodwater Mission	130 10
Wheelock	2 50
	132 60

SYNOD OF TEXAS.

Pby of Brazos.

Houston	53 00

Pby of Eastern Texas.

Science Hill	6 50
Magnolia	8 50
	15 00

Pby of Western Texas.

San Antonio	25 00

SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.

Pby of California.

San Francisco 1st ch	$100 00
do Calvary	398 00
	498 00

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop, Astoria	3 70
Olympia	8 00
Portland	11 50
Pleasant Grove	13 50
	36 70

Pby of Benicia.

Napa	37 50
Bodega	10 00
	47 50

Pby of Puget Sound.

Olympia	1 00

Pby of Stockton.

Stockton 1st	72 90
San Francisco, Reformed Dutch ch.,	48 00
	120 90

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1861.

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861.	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF ALBANY.		
Pby of Londonderry	$677 75	$525 95
Troy	1557 40	1335 56
Albany	2298 91	2448 25
Mohawk	58 44	165 60
	4587 50	4475 36
SYNOD OF BUFFALO.		
Pby of Ogdensburg	145 84	174 58
Genesee River	889 19	458 92
Buffalo City	290 93	45 81
Rochester City	193 90	343 33
	1019 86	1022 14
SYNOD OF NEW YORK.		
Pby of Hudson	840 60	620 89
North River	396 46	459 98
Bedford	867 97	646 68
Long Island	815 96	756 78
New York	20,975 12	28,746 92
New York 2d	3265 66	1941 29
Connecticut	190 50	192 85
Nassau	3229 11	2672 83
	30,591 38	36,017 67
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.		
Pby of Elizabethtown	1219 47	984 18
Passaic	2125 72	3314 87
New Brunswick	1577 79	1344 64
West Jersey	736 27	781 61
Newton	930 51	622 61
Raritan	311 78	433 24
Susquehanna	94 42	90 50
Corisco	66 00	116 00
Luzerne	558 86	791 14
Burlington	226 08	328 11
Monmouth	286 53	240 35
	8128 43	9047 20
SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.		
Pby of Philadelphia	4021 81	1995 06
Philadelphia Cent'l		1557 57
Philadelphia 2d	1197 04	1042 13
Newcastle	718 02	1096 73
Donegal	490 96	576 50
Huntingdon	1669 53	1599 52
Northumberland	887 24	1022 18
	8979 60	8889 69

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861.	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.		
Pby of Baltimore	$9077 68	$5080 28
Carlisle	1798 86	2267 44
Winchester	278 75	
Lewes	41 00	90 73
Potomac	984 88	470 84
	12,781 07	7908 79
SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.		
Pby of Redstone	471 91	627 88
Ohio	1818 59	1822 85
Blairsville	543 35	690 57
Clarion	147 64	227 27
Saltsburgh	377 84	483 55
	3358 83	3791 77
SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.		
Pby of Alleghany	480 24	477 62
Beaver	406 53	827 75
Erie	322 00	342 62
Alleghany City	615 90	896 50
	1774 67	2044 49
SYNOD OF WHEELING.		
Pby of Washington	1146 12	1058 02
Steubenville	506 34	385 08
New Lisbon	214 97	304 86
St. Clairsville	168 25	366 84
	2035 68	2109 75
SYNOD OF OHIO.		
Pby of Columbus	555 42	442 49
Marion	11 50	158 07
Zanesville	564 94	388 88
Richland	404 25	258 63
Wooster	124 17	178 22
Coshocton	276 95	184 97
Hocking	31 13	15 00
	1768 36	1626 21
SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.		
Pby of Michigan	83 00	107 75
Western Reserve	32 00	134 38
Maumee	30 13	15 00
Findlay	84 46	98 01
	229 59	378 14

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861.	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.		
Pby of Chillicothe	$450 50	$483 36
Miami	605 16	479 41
Cincinnati	605 26	1178 89
Oxford	249 81	221 90
Sidney	130 79	83 66
	2041 02	2447 22
SYNOD OF INDIANA.		
Pby of New Albany	246 80	199 15
Vincennes	89 50	80 55
Madison	50 69	67 17
Indianapolis	131 33	160 74
White Water	97 18	82 28
	565 50	539 89
SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.		
Pby of Logansport	49 80	84 25
Lake	112 72	105 84
Fort Wayne	166 41	246 84
Crawfordsville	101 14	112 75
Muncie	126 00	223 60
	555 57	773 28
SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.		5 58
Pby of Kaskaskia	34 00	22 50
Palestine	62 05	70 70
Sangamon	345 66	307 78
Peoria	338 27	785 42
Hillsboro'	48 70	47 50
Bloomington	92 73	95 71
Saline	10 75	3 00
	932 16	1288 19
SYNOD OF CHICAGO.	25 00	11 60
Pby of Schuyler	276 76	221 64
Rock River	238 84	242 87
Chicago	413 97	367 76
	949 57	843 87
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.		
Pby of Dane	24 59	28 80
Milwaukie	129 23	156 84
Winnebago	42 09	57 93
	195 91	288 57
SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.		
Pby of St. Paul	47 85	74 72
Chippewa	56 95	39 11
Lake Superior	15 26	5 00
Owatonna		67 00
	120 06	215 83

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861.	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF IOWA.		
Pby of Cedar	$202 80	$228 56
Toledo	52 32	11 00
Dubuque	47 85	143 25
	302 97	382 81
SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.		
Pby of Iowa	88 22	108 90
Des Moines	2 21	5 00
Council Bluffs	16 45	27 00
Omaha	68 06	21 80
Fairfield		43 17
	119 94	205 87
SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.		
Pby of Highland	22 00	17 50
Platte	55 40	45
Upper Missouri	5 00	
Lafayette	173 50	
	255 90	17 95
SYNOD OF MISSOURI.		
Pby of Missouri	52 90	22 00
St. Louis	915 05	481 70
Palmyra	111 00	25 50
Potosi	15 80	35 05
Wyaconda		5 00
	1094 75	569 25
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.		
Pby of Louisville	1724 75	1393 50
Muhlenberg	179 30	32 40
Transylvania	732 95	326 11
West Lexington	660 50	379 29
Ebenezer	848 07	314 65
Paducah	9 00	26 50
	4154 57	2472 45
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.		
Pby of Greenbrier	178 41	53 00
Lexington	1083 83	
West Hanover	859 10	
East Hanover	1669 78	
Montgomery	214 86	
Roanoke	504 89	
	8955 37	53 00
SYNOD OF NORTH CAROLINA.	18 10	
Pby of Orange	855 82	
Fayetteville	795 49	
Concord	40 18	597 00
	1704 59	597 00

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861.	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.		
Pby of Holston	$107 14	
Maury	13 00	
Nashville	1007 48	$68 82
Knoxville	174 00	
Tuscumbia	120 79	
	1422 41	68 82
SYNOD OF SOUTH CAROLINA.	14 00	
Pby of South Carolina	718 49	
Bethel	747 93	
Harmony	787 60	
Charleston	1706 78	
	3974 80	
SYNOD OF GEORGIA.		
Pby of Georgia	244 80	
Hopewell	806 42	185 44
Flint River	25 67	
Florida	199 87	
Cherokee	230 72	
	1507 48	185 44
SYNOD OF ALABAMA.	94 00	
Pby of South Alabama	884 25	
East Alabama	165 70	
Tuscaloosa	1146 15	
	2290 10	
SYNOD OF MISSISSIPPI.		
Pby of Mississippi	1528 75	154 25
Louisiana	133 15	98 80
Tombeckbee	350 89	
Red River	15 00	2 00
East Mississippi	5 00	24 00
Central Mississippi	238 35	16 00
New Orleans	2137 23	186 33
	4407 87	491 38

	From May 1, 1860, to May 1, 1861,	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.
SYNOD OF MEMPHIS.	$30 00	
Pby of Western District	303 47	
Chickasaw	150 00	$43 70
Memphis	600 93	54 00
North Mississippi	153 00	68 00
	1237 40	165 70
SYNOD OF ARKANSAS.		
Pby of Arkansas	131 50	
Ouachita	132 80	
Indian	196 38	132 60
Creek Nation	108 97	
	569 65	132 60
SYNOD OF TEXAS.		
Pby of Brazos	200 00	53 00
Eastern Texas		15 00
Western do	36 00	25 00
Central do	43 00	
	279 00	93 00
SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.		
Pby of California		493 00
Oregon	37 60	36 70
Stockton		120 90
Benicia		47 50
Puget Sound		1 00
	37 60	699 10
SYNOD OF NORTH INDIA.		
Pby of Lodiana	15 45	
TOTAL FROM CHURCHES	107,956 76	89,701 18
SYN. REF. PR. CHURCH	2,400 00	1,947 00
LEGACIES	13,249 24	7,637 11
MISCELLANEOUS	41,718 21	41,338 89
FRIENDS IN INDIA CHINA, AND SIAM	9,561 00	8,573 80
Total	$174,885 21	149,197 98
Total number of contributing churches,	1501	1225

An Act to Incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

PASSED, APRIL 12TH, 1862.——CHAPTER 187.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Walter Lowrie, Gardiner Spring, Wm. W. Phillips, George Potts, Wm. Bannard, John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, Robert Carter, John C. Lowrie, citizens of the State of New York, and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized or Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity; and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase, grant, devise or otherwise, holding, conveying or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purposes of the said corporation, but which estate within this State shall not at any time exceed the annual income of twenty thousand dollars.

SECTION 2.—The said corporation shall possess the general powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the liabilities and provisions contained in the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable, and also subject to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty.

SECTION 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., or the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Albany, N. Y., to the Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D.
Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Harvey Childs.
Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.
Louisville, Ky., Andrew Davidson.
St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, at fifty cents a year for the Newspaper Edition, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken—see the last page of the *Record*. Address, "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition contains 32 pages, and is published monthly, at 50 cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

The *Newspaper* Edition contains a selected portion of the contents of the larger Edition. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday School making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others it will be sent in packages of not less than fifteen copies, at the rate of two dollars for each fifteen copies, *postage pre-paid* in New York; or at the rate of ten copies for one dollar, *postage unpaid*.

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.

THE

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE

Twenty-Sixth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1863

New York:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD:
1863.

EDWARD O. JENKINS,
Printer and Stereotyper,
No. 20 North William Street.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Foreign Missions have received from the Executive Committee a Report of the Foreign Missionary work, as conducted by them during the last year. The Report has been considered and approved by the Board, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly.

They would also report the death of two respected members of their body, the Rev. Robert Steel, D. D. and the Rev. John McDowell, D. D.

New York, May 4, 1863.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee lay before the Board of Foreign Missions the following report of the missionary work under their charge for the year ending April 30, 1863.

FINANCES.

The Receipts from all sources have been $188,458 93; the Expenditures, $188,121 95; leaving a balance in the Treasury of the Board of $336 98. For particulars of these accounts reference is made to the report of the Treasurer, which is herewith appended.

The special embarrassment of the year in the financial matters of the Board has been the unprecedented rise of exchange on foreign remittances. This has greatly increased the cost of remitting funds for the support of the missions, and it threatened great injury to the missionary cause. Almost the only thing that relieved its

serious aspect was the fact, that it was a matter entirely beyond the control of the Committee. It was to be regarded, indeed, as ordered or permitted by God, and doubtless for wise and gracious purposes—especially for the trial of the faith of his people. The Committee adopted timely measures to apprize the churches of this great peril, and they are thankful to report most liberal contributions from many churches and individual donors. These have contributed greatly to relieve the treasury from embarrassment. It is still necessary, however, to ask particular attention to this subject. The funds remitted for the support of the missions by Bills of Exchange may be placed in two classes, one consisting of bills matured during the year, and the other of bills falling due at various dates within the next few months. On the former, no less than $26,500 were paid for exchange above what would have been required on the same funds a year ago. As to the bills not yet matured, the Committee have funds in the treasury sufficient to pay them when they become due, at the rate of par; but a sum of not less than $24,000 will have to be paid for exchange on these bills, should the present rate, April 27th, still rule to the 1st of next October. This sum of $24,000 is *not* included in the amount reported by the Treasurer as remitted. The rate of exchange has for some time been subject to great changes, and it is difficult to form an opinion of its course hereafter. It may rise much higher, or it may greatly decline. In either case these bills must be paid when they mature. If the rate should continue unfavorable, the cost of exchange on the bills already sent out but not yet matured will prove a heavy legacy of debt from this year, to be borne by the next. The Committee are anxious that the attention of the churches should be directed to the financial situation of the Board, as affected so seriously by this matter. They may add that the missions are all placed on carefully restricted estimates for their expenditures; and that bills of exchange for the support of the missions in the East have been sent out as heretofore, as the best means of transmitting funds for their support.

Liberal donations have been received from European friends in India, to be expended in aid of the missions in that country, for which the Committee would make grateful acknowledgments to the respected donors. A considerable part of these donations was intended to supply deficiencies in the support of those missions, the limited income of the Board not furnishing what was needed.

The amount received from the Government on account of the loss of

property in the Southwestern Indian Missions, which is referred to elsewhere, was a welcome addition to the means of defraying the unusual expenses of the year.

The Fund for a Professorship in the Waldensian Theological School has received an increase of $800, through the liberality of one of the clerical friends of the Board. This Fund now amounts to $15,300, and the Fund for the children of missionaries to $12,820. The Interest received on account of these Funds, has been expended for their purposes respectively.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Foreign Missionary* has a monthly circulation of 3,250 copies; and the small newspaper of the same title, made up from the pamphlet edition, and furnished free to Sunday-Schools contributing regularly to the treasury of the Board, a copy to the children of each family, circulates 28,500 copies each month. The *Record*, published for all the Boards by the Board of Publication, will be reported by its publishers. The number of pages occupied by the Board, both in the *Record* and the *Foreign Missionary*, was reduced on account of the enhanced cost of paper. The last Annual Report was published as heretofore, in two editions, 3,050 as a pamphlet, and 8,250 as an extra number of the *Record*.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Iowa Mission.

Miss Anna M. Turner,
Miss Elizabeth Diament,
Rev. Samuel M. Irvin, and his wife.

To the Omaha Mission.

Miss Naomi Diament.

To the Furrukhabad Mission, India.

Rev. Edward H. Sayre, and his wife.

To the Canton Mission, China.

Rev. Arthur Folsom, and his wife.

To the Mission in Japan.

Rev. David Thompson.

UNDER APPOINTMENT AS MISSIONARIES.

Of the brethren referred to in the report of last year as having been appointed as missionaries, three have relinquished the expectation of going out on account of the health of those connected with them; three are not yet ready to go; three have concluded to labour in the ministry at home, as they could not conveniently wait until the Board could send them out; three, whose names are given above, have embarked for different fields of labour; and one is expecting to embark in a few weeks. Four brethren were appointed as missionaries during this year, one of whom will not finish his course of theological preparation until next year.

The number now under appointment is eight,—of whom two will not finish their theological preparation until next year; two will probably embark at an early day; and four could probably go forth without much delay, if the Board had funds with which to send them out.

The Committee have felt much sympathy with those amongst these brethren, who have been kept for some time unavoidably in suspense in regard to their being sent forth. In all cases, for the last two years, appointments to missionary service have been made on the express condition of the Board's having the means of sending out more labourers. It is a reason of thankfulness that so many approved persons still offer themselves for this work. It is to be regarded by the churches as an answer to their prayers, and as an incentive to increased liberality in their gifts.

Missions among Indian Tribes.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Grand Traverse.—Rev. Peter Dougherty and Mrs. Dougherty; Mr. George Craker, farmer, and Mrs. Craker; Miss M. E. Gibson, and Miss Susan Dougherty, teachers; Mrs. Ann Morgan, and Miss Louisa Porter, assistants.

Little Traverse.—Mr. Andrew Porter and Mrs. Porter; Miss Ann Porter, teacher; Mr. Rodd, interpreter.

The health of Miss C. A. Gibson failed during the last year, and with much regret to herself and all her associates she was obliged to leave the mission. Miss Susan Dougherty, with the consent of all concerned, has taken the place of Miss Henrietta Dougherty.

Grand Traverse.—No important changes have taken place in the missionary work during the year. The church at Grand Traverse

consists of forty members, and no additions were reported last year. The congregation varies from eighty to one hundred. The members of the church conduct themselves well, and the congregation is orderly and attentive. The regular religious services have been continued as usual. Preaching on the Sabbath morning and afternoon has been continued. Sabbath school, and prayer-meetings on Friday, and, on Wednesday, a prayer-meeting by the leading members have been continued.

The school consists of twenty-five scholars—eleven girls, and fourteen boys. The usual instruction has been given to them when in the school, and much care is taken to instruct them in laboring, according to their ages and sex, so as to make them industrious members of the community. These Indians have, each family, a farm of three hundred acres from the government, in payment of lands sold by them to the United States. The training of the school makes them good and industrious farmers and farmers' wives. Besides the habits of industry acquired, they receive a common education in learning to read and write, with the knowledge of arithmetic, and an outline of geography, and with these a thorough knowledge of the great truths of religion, in its most simple and practical form.

The farm under the management of Mr. Craker has been very productive, the season has been favorable, and the produce of the farm abundant.

Little Traverse.—This station, also known as Bear River, is fifty miles from Grand Traverse. The church as stated in the last annual report consisted of twenty-one members. Two have been added during the year. The church members, for the most part, in their walk and conduct, act consistently with their profession. The settlement is small, and the Indians for the most part are poor, they are however living on their own farms, and are slowly improving them. Their religious instruction, by Mr. Porter, who speaks their language, is carefully attended to on the Sabbath by reading and explaining portions of the Bible, singing and prayers. The Sabbath-School takes up part of the day, in which the children are much interested. Some of the parents also attend and are glad to receive instruction. A prayer-meeting is held once a week.

The average attendance at the school is twenty-eight. The children live with their parents. At noon they receive their dinner at the school-house. Like other children some of them learn with great facility, others with more difficulty. Their advantages are not of course as good as those enjoyed by scholars in a boarding-school; but still, though it takes longer time, they obtain a common education, which will be a great benefit to them in after life.

This school is supported in part by the school funds of the tribes, so that the expense to the Board is comparatively small. The agency of the Mission has been much blessed. The church, though few in number, is still a light shining in a dark place. Without the school these children would have grown up in the darkest ignorance, instead

of being, when they leave the school, intelligent members of the community.

INDIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

HIGHLAND.—Rev S. M. Irvin and Mrs. Irvin; Mr. James Williams, farmer, and Mrs. Williams; Miss A. M. Turner and Miss E. Diament, teachers; Mrs. R. R. McCreary, assistant.

Miss Patterson, after three years' faithful and efficient labors as a teacher, at her own request, was released from her connection with the school in September. She carried with her the best wishes and sincere regards of the Executive Committee. Miss Turner reached the mission in May, and Miss Diament in September. Both are well qualified and efficient teachers, and they were for some time employed as teachers among the Southern Indians.

For two years the superintendence of the school and management of the farm were under the care of Mr. Williams. The school during this period was conducted by two female teachers, though a part of the time there was but one female teacher. During this time Mr. Williams conducted the affairs of the institution, including the farm, with much ability and untiring energy. But the labour and the responsibility were too much for one man, and it was with much satisfaction that in January last the Rev. S. M. Irvin and Mrs. Irvin and Mrs. McCreary were again obtained for the institution. Besides his other labors, Mr. Irvin will be able to visit the Iowas and Sacs on their reservation. To both these tribes he is well known, and by the Iowas, whose language he speaks, he is much esteemed.

Religious Exercises.—For two years past there was regular preaching at Highland, two miles from the mission, at which the scholars and teacher attended, when the weather was favorable. Since Mr. Irvin's return their exercises are as follows:

Besides regular family worship, morning and evening, they have singing and prayer with the children before they retire to rest. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening. On the Sabbath, preaching in the mission chapel at 11 A. M., Sabbath-school at 3 P. M., and a lecture in the evening. The children are attentive and well-behaved. "And now," adds Mr. Irvin "will not God's people unite in earnest believing prayer of faith, that God would be pleased to pour out the Holy Spirit on this instrumentality, that his great name may be loved and honored here."

The school consists of forty Indian children, twenty-one boys, and nineteen girls; their ages, from five years up to eighteen, one half of them being under twelve years of age. They are natives of the following tribes: Iowas, Sacs, Sioux and Blackfeet. The girls are divided into two classes, and the boys into three classes. Every care and attention is bestowed upon them when in school. Training in appropriate labors is equally important, to enable them to support themselves when they leave the school. The great object is to give

these children a good common education—reading, writing, and arithmetic, with an outline of geography. Their training is continued at all times, from their entrance in the school till they leave it. Their religious instruction, by word and example, holds the first place.

The farm under Mr. Williams's management has produced abundantly: wheat, 400 bushels; oats, 400 bushels; rye, good, but yet in the sheaf; corn, very fine. The crops this year have been excellent, and they have abundance of everything from the farm, peaches and apples included.

Should the means of the Board permit, or should assistance be received from the Civilization fund, at the disposal of the Indian department, the number of these orphan Indian children could be greatly enlarged. The mission house would comfortably contain one hundred pupils. This is the only institution of the kind for the benefit of the orphan children of the various Indian tribes residing on the border of the white settlements. These tribes must be brought under Christian influence, and civilization, or be exterminated by war, at three times the cost to the government that their Christian instruction and civilization would require.

OMAHA MISSION.

BLACKBIRD HILLS.—Rev. Robert J. Burtt and Mrs. Burtt; Mr. Isaac Black, teacher, and Mrs. Black; Mr. Joseph Betz, farmer, and Mrs. Betz; Miss Naomi Diament, teacher.

The church at this mission consists of white members only. But there is an increasing religious feeling among some of the pupils of the school as well as among some of the adult Indians of the tribe. Religious services are regularly conducted by Mr. Burtt. The Sabbath-school is held on the morning of the Sabbath, which is attended by all the pupils, and is a service of much interest to them. A large number of them can read the New Testament. They are fond of singing, and mostly have good voices, and it is gratifying to see them at the morning and evening prayer, and on the Sabbath, with their song books singing the songs of Zion, with their teachers and others who assemble on the Sabbath for the worship of God. Soon after the exercise in the Sabbath-school, preaching and religious worship are held in the mission chapel. The afternoon is devoted to preaching and religious services for the Indians at one or other of their villages or settlements, and in visiting or calling on the Indian families. Mr. Burtt is always well received, and the Indians are orderly and attentive hearers. Though no one of the adult Indians has given evidence of a change of heart, yet these labors have not been without fruit. Three of the boys, who at different times were removed by death, gave comfortable evidence of an interest in Christ. The Spirit of God can touch the hearts of the Indians and their children thus instructed in the knowledge of the only true God, and of Jesus Christ whom he has sent.

The school consists of fifty scholars; for a time it numbered fifty-six. Some sickness and other causes have brought the number to fifty, and the chiefs have agreed to keep the number at fifty as the limit. These children are most thoroughly instructed in the branches of a common English education, by Mr. Black, teacher of the boys, and Miss Diament, of the girls. Besides this, the boys spend part of each day in labor, and the girls are trained in the various duties proper for their sex. This is an important part of their education. The Indian of the hunter tribes is too proud to work. Even when he sees the advantages of labor to his white neighbors, it is with great reluctance that he gives up his preference of a life of idleness, or of hunting the buffalo and the deer.

The mission and the schools are both encouraging. Their superintendent, teachers and farmer, and the female members of the mission, are faithful and untiring in their labors to promote the best interest of these benighted Indians. These laborers are engaged in an arduous work, and they greatly need the prayers of God's people, —the blessing of the Lord on these labors will make this moral wilderness to bud and blossom like the rose.

The farm, under the efficient management of Mr. Betz, has been more than usually productive. The corn crop was abundant and the wheat will supply this large family with flour. Of pork of their own raising they will have an abundance for the supply of their wants; of potatoes they have none, a severe hail-storm destroyed the vines. About one hundred and thirty gallons of sorghum and Imphee molasses have been made, and of good quality, not unlike sugar-house syrup. Abundance of hay for the stock, is made from the long grass of the prairie.

At the request of the Executive Committee, the Rev. Charles Sturges, M. D., formerly superintendent of this Mission, spent a few weeks at the station in October and November. His impressions of the missionary work there are very favorable, and his previous experience gives the greater value to his views. These were published in the *Foreign Missionary* of February.

SOUTHWESTERN INDIAN MISSIONS.

The last report mentioned the breaking up of the missions of the Board among these tribes, and the compulsory withdrawal of twenty-five missionary labourers from the Choctaw and Creek missions, whose names are enumerated on pages 14 and 15 of that report. All of these Christian friends have since engaged in other pursuits, with the best wishes of the Committee for their comfort and usefulness. One of the teachers, Miss Turner, is now connected with the Indian Orphan Institute, as mentioned above. From the other missionary labourers, whose names are given on page 14 of the last report, as still remaining in the Indian country, the Committee are not able to give any information. They are not receiving any support from the funds of the Board.

A claim was presented to the Indian Department of the Government, which holds certain funds of these Tribes, for the remuneration of the pecuniary loss incurred by the Board in consequence of the forcible breaking up of these missions. This claim was allowed by the Department, and the sum received by the Board, this year, on this account is stated in the Treasurer's report.

Missions in South America.

MISSION IN NEW GRANADA.

Bogota.—Rev. Thomas F. Wallace and his wife. In this country, Rev. William E. MacLaren, and his wife.

The Rev. Horace B. Pratt's connection with the Board is only nominal, and furnishes no remark in addition to what was mentioned in the last Report. Mr. MacLaren, referring to the discouraging aspects of this missionary field and also to reasons of personal interest, returned with his wife to this country, arriving on the 20th of January. He will, as the Committee hope, find useful work here in the ministry of the gospel, leaving the question of his return to New Granada to be decided by Providence.

A brief report of the mission has been drawn up by Mr. MacLaren since his arrival, which may be found in the *Foreign Missionary* of May, and to which reference is made, and to some extracts from Mr. Wallace's letter, of later date, as giving valuable information concerning the missionary field and work in this country.

Mr. Wallace's time was chiefly occupied with the study of the Spanish language. He also conducted the English service during a good part of the year; at the latest date the attendance on this service had again increased. Mr. MacLaren began preaching in Spanish about the first of April, with an attendance of but a few persons, who soon mostly ceased coming. The death of his child and his own illness interrupted this service until the middle of August. Then notice of it was published by handbills and the room was crowded on the first Sabbath, but the attendance again diminished until it ceased entirely. Some knowledge of gospel truth, however, was in this way disseminated.

In connection with this service public notice was given of the tract prepared by Mr. MacLaren, "What is Protestantism?" and about 800 copies were circulated. It called forth denunciatory sermons from the priests, and one or two feeble replies to it were printed. The depôt of the B. and F. Bible Society, placed under the charge of the missionaries, was kept open, and a few copies of the sacred Scriptures were sold. Mr. Wallace speaks of increasing calls for Protestant publications in the last two months, and asks for further supplies. He says, "The other day a man from Antioquia bought over ten dollars' worth of Testaments, 'Noches,' [Seymour's Nights with Ro-

manists] and other small books. He took the last of the 'Noches.' We ought by all means to have some more. More than half of the Bibles and Testaments sold the last year were sold in the last two months"—before February 7th.

Conversations on religious subjects were also held with individuals, as opportunities offered. These were but limited, but were more frequent towards the end of the year under review. Mr. Wallace says, in February, that he had lately made the acquaintance of several natives, one of whom is a young man of intelligence who was anxious to attend the Spanish service while it was held, but was deterred by fear. Afterwards he came to the house of the missionary by night, but now he is not ashamed to walk with him in the streets of the city. In connection with this subject, Mr. Wallace says, "As I am becoming better acquainted with the natives, and have repeated inquiries made about Mr. Pratt, as to whether he will not come back, and hear them speak so highly of him, and express the wish that he may return, I begin to feel that success here depends a great deal upon *ourselves;* and I have made it a matter of much study and prayer, to know how the most good may be done among this people. One thing I am very certain of—it is necessary to go much among them and be sociable with them." A most weighty truth is thus expressed by the missionary, and it is a truth of deep moment to the success of the missionary work in every field of labour.

Mr. MacLaren mentions the admission of one person to the communion at the English service—the number of communicants being eight, none of whom are natives.

In reviewing the short history of this mission one sees a good deal to try the faith of the people of God. Among the discouragements must be reckoned the presence of Romanist ecclesiastics of various grades, ever ready to withstand the gospel preacher. The unsettled state of the country by reason of civil war has also hindered the extension of evangelizing labours. The changes in the ranks of the missionaries have stood in the way of their best usefulness. The first returned three years ago to this country and is now in the southern states. The second died. The third recently returned, as reported above. All these were thus withdrawn from the country, in the ordering of Providence, just when they had fairly learned the language, and were ready for the work before them. The fourth is still on the ground, and is making good progress in preparation for active labour. Perhaps the moral condition of most of the people might be taken as a ground of discouragement—great ignorance of religious things characterizing them, coupled with the debasing power of a corrupt church over them; but the greatness of their spiritual wants should not be considered a reason for discouragement, so much as a plea for the speedy communication of the gospel to them. These discouragements notwithstanding, there are reasons of hope in the prospects of this mission. Its continued existence, indeed its exist-

ence at all in a Roman Catholic country, is a token for good; a few years ago, Protestant ministers would not have been tolerated at Bogota. To some extent the power of Rome is under restraint, as shown not only by this toleration of missionaries, but still more clearly by the exile of the Jesuits, the transfer of large landed property from the "dead hand" of the church to the use of the state, and the withdrawal of government favour to a considerable extent from the priests and nuns. The toleration of free discussion, at least in some degree, the progress of enlightened public opinion, and the recent termination of the civil war—leaving the door still open for missionary labours, are things to be considered as favourable to the introduction of the gospel. To these may be added the many prayers offered by the churches in behalf of this particular mission, and above all the promises of the word of God concerning the spread of the gospel in the world. The Committee, therefore, express their conviction that this mission ought to be maintained, and prosecuted in the faith and hope of success.

MISSION IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro.—Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife. In this country, Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton and his wife.

San Paulo.—Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider.

Mr. Simonton arrived in this country on a visit in May, and expects to embark on his return with Mrs. Simonton in two or three weeks. Messrs. Blackford and Schneider were occupied with labours of the same kind as were described in the report of last year. These labours they were able to fulfil without any hinderance, and with marked evidence of usefulness.

The English service at Rio was discontinued, as imposing too heavy a burden on the missionary. It was the means of doing good, and it probably will be resumed, though not under the direct charge of the mission. The Portuguese service has been kept up, and the attendance considerably increased. Earnest heed is given to the word preached. In the report of the mission it is stated, that "at each communion season, applications have been made for church privileges, and of these applicants several have given such clear evidence of a change of heart that they have been joyfully admitted to membership in the Church of Christ." The number thus admitted was eight. The example of these communicants has been happy in extending the influence of the mission amongst their own people. A colporteur supported by the British and Foreign Bible Society, under the direction of the misionaries, and another during part of the year, supported by the Board, were usefully employed. They found many opportunities of circulating the sacred scriptures, and of pointing their countrymen to the Saviour of sinners.

Mr. Schneider's work is in the province of Sao Paulo. His station, most of the year, was at Sao Joao de Rio Claro, a convenient point from which to visit several settlements of Germans. These settle-

ments contain from ten to a hundred families each, the larger part of whom are nominally Protestants. They have been sadly neglected heretofore, "living without church or educational privileges," and "ignorance, immorality, indifference, and infidelity have proved in most cases effectual hindrances to their conversion." In most respects they differ little from their Catholic countrymen, and both classes stand in much need of missionary labours. Mr. Schneider has indeed met with discouragements, as was to have been expected, and yet he has been permitted to preach the gospel to many of the Germans, and by example as well as by precept to point their minds to the things that are of supreme importance. It should be considered that these German settlers form a permanent part of the population of Brazil, and one which will exert an increasing influence in that country. Mr. Schneider has also given some attention to the study of the Portuguese language, in order to be able to preach the gospel amongst the native Brazilians, as opportunity may serve.

During his visit in this country Mr. Simonton superintended the printing of a revised edition of the Shorter Catechism in Portuguese, at the expense of the Board. He has in preparation a course of expository lectures or commentary on one of the gospels, which he hopes to publish at an early day. There is nothing of this kind in the Portuguese language. Indeed, the field of effort through the press is almost boundless. An evangelical literature in this language is yet to be created.

In a general view, the missionary work in Brazil encounters obstacles from human nature, as everywhere else, from ignorance, immorality, and worldliness, and from Romanism, which, however, has there less than its usual hold of the public mind. On the other hand, the liberal policy of the Government in a good degree opens the door for evangelizing labours. Perhaps in no other Roman Catholic country are the people less prejudiced against the gospel. And in no other have more encouraging "first fruits" of the harvest been so early gathered. These are weighty reasons for the vigorous and hopeful prosecution of the work which is set before the Church of Christ in Brazil.

Missions in Western Africa.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school; Mr. M. M. Witherspoon, principal of Alexander High School.

KENTUCKY.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. J. Deputie, teacher.

HARRISBURG.—Rev. James R. Amos; Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher of the native school.

MOUNT COFFEE.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

SINOU.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

SETTRA KRU.—Mr. Washington McDonogh, teacher.

NIFFAU.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos.

The Rev. Edwin T. Williams is still in this country, in the south; his connection with the Board continues but nominal, as was mentioned in the last Report.

MONROVIA.—The church in Monrovia reports no additions in the last year, the number of church-members being fifty-four. But when last heard from the church was enjoying a precious revival of religion. Much interest on the subject was shown by the full attendance on religious meetings, and many inquiring what they must do to be saved. Among these were thirty-four young men, some of whom expressed a hope of their interest in the Saviour. The Rev. Messrs. Erskine and Miller had been for some time assisting the pastor of the church in preaching and conducting social meetings for prayer and exhortation. Other Christian churches had shared in the same work of God's Spirit, and special attention to religion was apparent generally in the town of Monrovia and parts adjacent.

The Sabbath-school was well attended, and is in a prosperous condition. The English school, taught by Mr. James and his assistant, has sixty pupils, the number to which it is limited. It is well and carefully taught, and is highly prized, and is an efficient agency for good to the community.

The last Annual Report mentioned the temporary suspension of the Alexander High School, and that it had afterwards been decided to open it as heretofore. By the time that notice reached Monrovia the former pupils had been to some extent dispersed, and the health of Mr. Witherspoon was far from being good. It was therefore decided not to resume the school till a suitable building could be erected on the St. Paul's river, at the head of tide water, twenty miles from Monrovia. Circumstances were favourable for commencing the building at once. The health of Rev. James R. Amos and that of his wife had suffered so severely at Niffau, that he was obliged to return to the United States. While waiting for a ship at Monrovia he thoroughly examined the localities at the head of tide water on the St. Paul's. His report in favour of this position for the High School agreed with the opinion of the other missionaries in Liberia as well as the opinions heretofore expressed by the Rev. D. A. Wilson, and Rev. Edwin T. Williams, while in the service of the Board. The voyage to the United States had restored the health of Mr. Amos, and he was anxious to return to any station in Africa where he could be useful. He is a practical carpenter, and has had experience in various other kinds of work. After full and repeated interviews with him, it was deemed important to place under his direction the building for the High School. He returned to Liberia in November, furnished with supplies that will go far to meet the entire expense of a brick building. He will employ his Sabbaths in preaching at different settlements within reach of the station.

HARRISBURG.—There is a small church at this station in which Mr. Harrison preaches statedly. No additions to its members have been reported for the last year. The Sabbath-school is still large,

and is doing good. The boys' boarding-school consists of twenty scholars, viz.: eleven Congo boys, and three Congo girls, three boys and two girls from the Golahs, an aboriginal tribe now included in Liberia, and one boy from the Veys. The school is taught by Mr. Melville, a former pupil of the Alexander High School. When out of school, the pupils are under the care of Mr. Harrison, who takes charge of their lodging, food, and clothing. It is not in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Harrison is now an aged man, and the labour and care required by such an institution are perhaps too great for him. The Alexander High School will be placed in this neighbourhood, and its influence will, when established, be of great service to the boarding-school. These youth of the recaptured Africans, as well as the native tribes, are all now peaceably residing at Liberia, under the protection of the laws. Their Christian instruction and their welfare and improvement are proper and important objects for the labour of the missionary.

Kentucky.—Mr. Erskine has still three places of preaching as heretofore—Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo Town. The native villages in reach of his station still receive his visits as far as he is able to make them. The number of church-members is not reported; eight have been added during the past year. The church at the last dates was sharing richly in a revival of religion, similar to that described at Monrovia. The Sabbath-school is reported to be in a prosperous condition.

The English school under J. Deputie has thirty pupils, and is in good operation. It is a great blessing to the place, and its privileges are highly prized by the community.

Sinoe.—The church at this station has had three additions to its membership, and three have been dismissed to join other churches, leaving sixty remaining, being the same number of members as reported last year. The Sabbath-school has fifty-two scholars, and is efficiently and well conducted. The day-school under Mrs. Parsons is doing well. The number of pupils is forty, to which the school is limited, or a much higher number would be reported.

Mr. Priest has under his care four Congo and eight Akoo boys. Many of the recaptured Africans, as well as of the native heathen tribes, are settled in the neighbourhood. Some of these attend the church and Sabbath-school, but they are not regular in their attendance.

Settra Kru.—The small school is still continued; the pupils are from six to eight, mostly active and promising boys. This is a difficult and discouraging field of labour. The men are scattered up and down the coast, at great distances from home, seeking employment in war and merchant vessels. They make fearless and active sailors, and when they make some money they return home to spend it. They are, however, very friendly to the mission, and are much improved in some things, having mostly abandoned the worst

of their heathen customs. Formerly the charge of witchcraft was very common, and to drink sasa-wood water was the test of their guilt or innocence. The consequences for the most part were fatal. But for the last five years only two instances of this ordeal have occurred. When they have preaching many of them attend and are well-behaved and attentive hearers. A minister of the gospel is greatly needed to labour among this active and remarkable people.

Mount Coffee.—This station is placed among the natives of the Golah tribe, and is fifty miles east of Monrovia, but within the limits of Liberia. Four recaptured Africans are in Mr. Miller's family, supported by the Board, and eight others for whom he receives some support from the Liberian Government. The native Golahs are numerous, and are very anxious that their children should be received into the boarding-school, and the youth are quite willing to labour on the farm for their own support. There are also ten orphan children, whose parents were, one or both, from the United States, who are also most desirous to be received into the mission school. A few of them have been received, increasing the school to twenty. To take charge of the education of these youth, a competent teacher to assist Mr. Miller is greatly needed, and as soon as the funds of the Board will permit, one will be appointed.

The church consists of seven members, three of whom are scholars from the school, received during the last year. Regular preaching in English is kept up in the forenoon of each Sabbath, and in the afternoon at one or more of the adjacent villages, through an interpreter. A very earnest and encouraging state of feeling exists at the mission and in the neighbourhood, in which the school has largely shared; three of the youth united with the church.

Niffau.—The discouraging state of this station was mentioned in the last Annual Report. A further trial, however, was made to continue the missionary work among this wicked and unfriendly people. Mr. James R. Amos suffered so severely from fever that he was authorized to leave for the United States. His return to Africa and his employment there have been stated under the station at Harrisburgh. Left alone at Niffau, Mr. Thomas H. Amos tried most faithfully to sustain the station by continuing the school, preaching to the people, and visiting them and conversing with them separately. But every aspect of this work was discouraging. Few, and sometimes none, would attend preaching. The boys attended the school when they pleased, and would submit to no control. In the midst of these labours, the health of Mr. Amos suffered severely. In these circumstances it was decided to give up the station at least for the present. Mr. Amos will return to some place nearer Monrovia. There is abundant room and missionary work for him there. His station will be designated after hearing from himself and the brethren of the mission.

CORISCO MISSION.

Evangasimba.—Rev. James L. Mackey, Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and their wives; Mrs. Georgiana M. McQueen; *Ubĕngi*, and *Ibolo*, teachers.*

Ugovi.—*Andĕkĕ*, licentiate preacher; *Andombanĕnĕ*, teacher.

Alongo.—Rev. Walter H. Clark; *Mackĕndĕngĕ*, teacher.

Out-stations:—Ilobi, in the Corisco Bay,—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher; *Bombango*, teacher.—Hanje, in the Kombe tribe—*Jumba*, and at Meduma in the same tribe, *Yume*, Scripture readers.—Ukaka, in the Mbiko tribe,—*Ekela*, Scripture reader.

In this country:—Rev. Cornelius De Heer; Mrs. Walter H. Clark.

This mission met with a great loss in the death of the Rev. William Clemens, who departed this life on the 24th of June, while on the voyage to this country on a visit. He was a missionary of great devotedness and efficiency, and one whose labors were useful in no ordinary degree. Mrs. Clemens, as was stated in the last report, was here with her friends and was looking for her husband's arrival, when the sad news of his death reached her. The Rev. C. De Heer arrived on the 22d of August, visiting this country for his health. The Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and Miss Mary C. Latta, were united in marriage on the 17th of September. The Rev. C. L. Loomis, M. D., is still in this country, though not calling for any support from the Board.

The Church.

The members of the church live at different stations and out-stations, but meet at Evangasimba for the communion once in three months. The number of communicants reported last year was 82, of whom 74 were natives. Some of these Mr. Mackey says, "have gone back to their heathen customs, and it became necessary to excommunicate eight of them, and to suspend four more. The report of the station at Evangasimba, complains of the want of the religious interest which was manifest among the people two or three years ago, but the presence of the Holy Spirit was not withdrawn. Thirteen hopeful converts were admitted to the church during the year by baptism, of whom six were fruits of seed sown at the out-station at Hanje, and one at that of Ilobi; three others were connected with the station at Alongo. The whole number of native communicants at the end of the year was therefore 79. Three children were baptised.

The advance of the members of this church in the divine life and in useful labours for Christ, is a subject of deep interest. The preceding statements show that both shade and light are marked in the history of the last year, and this is further shown by Mr. Clark's reference to the character of the communicants at Alongo: "One desideratum in the missionary work, and not at all a secondary one

* The names of *native* missionary laborers are in *Italic*.

here, is to see some growing up to the stature of *men* in Christ Jesus, to be patterns and guides to the mass who cannot but be weak babes in Christ. In this respect there is progress, and decided encouragement in our work, sufficient to call forth the gratitude of all who feel any interest in Christ's cause here."

Native Missionary Assistants.

The Corisco church has already given great encouragement to its friends, by the number of native helpers it has raised up for the service of the mission. Enumerated above are two licentiate preachers, five teachers, and three scripture readers, or catechists. Of the latter class of assistants, four were reported at the beginning of the year, "of whom, one died, one has been released temporarily, another has been dismissed; two have been added." Their work is that of reading the Scriptures to their people, adding explanations and exhortations, according to their ability, under the supervision of the missionaries. They stand in much need of further instruction and supervision themselves, being but partially educated and inexperienced Christians, and exposed to peculiar temptations. The brethren express much regret that their manifold labours leave them so little time for this part of their work. One of the Scripture readers is spoken of as a candidate for the ministry. The one who died, Belevi, after running well for a season, and doing much good, at length fell into the sin of intemperance, and was dismissed from his post, after patient but apparently useless efforts for his reformation had been made. On his death bed, however, he expressed much penitence.

None of these native brethren appear, as yet, to be called to the pastoral office, nor does the time seem to have come for organizing the native communicants into separate churches at the different stations. The firm planting of the gospel amongst the people greatly depends on the establishment of such pastoral charges; in every missionary field this is a matter of the greatest moment; but many things have to be considered before measures are taken for this purpose.

The Schools—Works Printed in Benga.

In the Sabbath schools, 160 scholars are reported; in the boarding schools, 60 boys and 31 girls; in day schools, 50 scholars—nearly all irregular; adults under instruction at the stations, not otherwise enumerated, 10. Some particulars concerning these schools, and also concerning other efforts to spread the gospel, will be found further on, under the notices of stations.

The Benga language is spoken by the Corisco people, and by some of the people on the mainland. The dialects of several neighbouring tribes are so nearly allied to the Benga, that it can readily be used by them. It was reduced to writing by the missionaries a few years ago, and the gospels of Matthew and Mark have been printed in it, besides a Primer.

The lamented Mr. Clemens expected to supervise the printing of

some additional works during his visit to this country. This good purpose has been fulfilled by Mr. De Heer, under whose editing a translation of the gospel of Luke, and of the book of Genesis, and a part of the book of Exodus, printed by the American Bible Society, a translation of the tract "Come to Jesus" by the American Tract Society, and a small collection of hymns, at the expense of the Board, have been published. The translation of the Scriptures and of the hymns were prepared by the joint labours of the missionaries; that of the tract, by Mr. De Heer.

Notices of Stations.

At all the stations religious services are maintained, and the preaching of the gospel forms a large part of the missionaries' work. These services are attended commonly by small audiences, at Evangasimba varying from 40 to over 100 persons, and by various degrees of interest, but the word preached will not be in vain.

Evangasimba.—Of the day school for boys the report of this station, after referring to their irregular attendance, expresses the opinion that such schools will not prosper, until the people feel more deeply the importance of education. The native children have "perfect license, from their birth, to go where they please, and do what they please," and their parents do not yet prize knowledge of books enough to force their attendance at school. Mrs. Mackey has met with gratifying success in collecting in a day school "the girls and women who are the wives of polygamists," having secured the attendance of about fifteen. An hour and a half are spent each day, "in imparting religious instruction to them and teaching them to read the word of God in their own language."

Mr. Mackey's labours at this station are greatly increased by his being the treasurer of the mission. All the business transactions required in so large a mission, especially in the purchase of supplies of food for the boarding scholars and the mission families, have to be made by means of barter. Money is not in use, but goods are exchanged for what is required—a process consuming much time, and often not a little trying to one's patience. He was able to make excursions on the main land for preaching, and attempted to reach the Pangwe country in company with a European botanist, but this effort was frustrated by the unfriendly feeling of natives on the border.

Mr. Nassau, Mrs. McQueen, and Miss Latta prosecuted their work at Itandaluku, a sub-station of Evangasimba. The girls' boarding school has well repaid the missionaries for their labour and patience in its in-door and out-of-door duties, but for details reference must be made to the station report as published in one of the missionary periodicals. For a time there was much feeling on the subject of religion among the scholars, and three of them seem to retain these impressions. Mr. Nassau's medical skill was often of great service, but he considered it inexpedient to go out among the

people in medical practice to any great extent. He could not countenance the *fetich* ceremonies usually employed by the natives in time of sickness.

Ugovi.—Mr. De Heer's earnest labours were continued at this station in the former part of the year. Afterwards Andêkê was placed here, where he has charge of a boarding school for boys, thirteen in number. Mr. Nassau preached at this station, Andêkê taking the service in his absence. The Sunday school, instruction in the Catechism, and other labours are in Andêkê's charge.

Alongo.—Mr. Clark took the charge of this station in May, after Mr. Clemens left it. The boarding school here contains scholars from seven main-land tribes. Thirty-one scholars were under instruction, and seventeen at the end of the year—of whom nine are communicants, and one is a hopeful inquirer. The five most advanced scholars receive Mr. Clark's special instruction every week-day evening except Saturday, and they have made good progress,—in some cases very marked. The want of sufficient text-books in the native tongue stands in the way of their progress. The attendance on public worship has not been large, but a daily prayer-meeting at noon, in Benga, has been kept up with spirit.

Out-stations.—At *Ilobi*, Ibia, the native preacher, reports six persons as inquirers, one of whom he regards as a hopeful convert. One person was admitted to the church from this island. The school is small, but not without promise of good influence. Bombango was placed here to assist Ibia in the school, at least for a time. The outstation at *Hanje* among the Kombe people, 50 miles north of Corisco, after being marked by signal blessings from on high, was then marked by hardly less signal decline, resulting from the fall of poor Belevi, the Scripture Reader. Towards the latter part of the year, the labours of Jumbe seemed to be successful in awakening new interest in the gospel. The native assistant at the out-station of Mavika, on the river Muni, was transferred to the mouth of a small river, Eyo, among the Kombe people, 18 miles above Hanje; but his health has become too feeble to allow him to attend to his missionary work, though he still lives at that place. Another Scripture reader, Yume, was placed in October at *Medume*, 12 miles still further up the coast, also among the Kombes, where he is meeting with a cordial welcome, and the people attend well to his instructions. *Ukaka*, on the south bank of the Muni, near its mouth, was occupied for a time, but was unsupplied at the close of the year, the native helper having been withdrawn for yielding to the temptation of engaging in trade.

The foregoing statements show that much patient labour has been devoted by the brethren to this missionary field, and also that their labour has not been in vain in the Lord. There are discouraging things in their post of duty,—particularly the injurious influence of the climate on their health. At the latest advices, in February,

most of them had recently suffered from illness induced by this cause. But Corisco is probably more favourable to health than any place elsewhere accessible. Eventually it will be found practicable to penetrate into the interior of the country and reach the higher or table land, which will prove to be a healthful region. In the meantime, the Church should feel grateful for the good results thus far gained and the good work in progress, and earnest prayer should be offered that nothing may be permitted to hinder further success. Some apprehension exists of interference with the mission through claims of jurisdiction over this part of the African coast, by one or two of the Roman Catholic nations of Europe; but our own government could not tolerate unjustifiable interference with the peaceful occupation of its citizens, on an island which was never occupied by any foreign power; and it is easy for the Supreme Ruler to ward off the threatening danger.

The Committee have appointed a female teacher, who is waiting for an opportunity of going out to Corisco—where she will make her home in the family of her brother, one of the missionaries. Another ordained missionary should be sent to this mission, without delay.

Missions in India.

LODIANA MISSION.

Peshawar: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer, Rev. Isador Loewenthal.

Rawal Pindi: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced 1855; missionary labourers, Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; native Christian assistants—four Scripture readers and three teachers.

Lahor: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1850; missionary labourers, Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and his wife; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher, three teachers, two colporteurs, and one female Scripture reader.

Kapurthala: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourers, Rev. John S. Woodside and his wife; John Newton, Jr., M. D., and his wife; native Christian assistants—one teacher, one Scripture reader, and one medical helper.

Jalandar: 120 miles east of Lahor, 80 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1847; missionary labourers, *Rev. Golok Nath*;* other native Christian assistants—one teacher, one catechist, and one Scripture reader.

Lodiana: near the river Sutlej; 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers, Rev. Adolph Rudolph and his wife; one European female teacher; native Christian assistants—three Scripture readers.

* Names of missionary labourers printed in *Italic* denote natives of the country.

AMBALA: 55 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. Marcus M. Carleton and Reese Thackwell, and their wives; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one Scripture reader.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers, Rev. Levi Janvier, D.D., and his wife; one native Christian catechist.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers, Rev. William Calderwood, Mrs. J. R. Campbell, Miss Mary Anna Campbell, teacher; *Rev. Theodore Wylie;* other native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, and one Scripture reader.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1854; missionary labourers, Rev. David Herron and his wife; Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, and one Scripture reader.

ROORKHEE: 20 miles south-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers, Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistant—one catechist.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Rev. George O. Barnes and his wife, Rev. John H. Morrison.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, Robert S. Fullerton, Augustus Brodhead, and Edward H. Sayre, and their wives; native Christian assistants—five catechists, ten teachers, of whom four are females, two Scripture readers, and two probationers.*

MYNPURIE: 40 miles west of Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1843; missionary labourers, Rev. Benjamin D. Wikoff and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, one Scripture reader.

ETAWAH: on the Jumna, 50 miles south-west of Mynpurie; mission station commenced, 1863; missionary labourers, Rev. Julius F. Ullmann and his wife.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles northwest of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers, Rev. William F. Johnson and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, two teachers, and two Scripture readers.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers, Rev. Messrs. Joseph Owen and John J. Walsh, and their wives; native Christian assistants—two catechists, five teachers, and two Scripture readers.

In the list of stations, Agra is no longer reported, for reasons to be mentioned further on, and Etawah now first appears. This is a city of 30,000 inhabitants, which of late years has been rapidly growing in importance, and which the brethren have long desired to occupy as a missionary station.

The missionary work in this country sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. James R. Campbell, D. D. He departed this life on the 18th of September, after more than twenty-six years of service

* Returns of last year, as to native assistants at Futtehgurh.

as a missionary. He was an able and faithful labourer in the spread of the gospel, and his labours have not been in vain in the Lord. His widow and his eldest daughter are still engaged in the missionary work at Saharunpur. The Rev. J. H. Morrison while in this country has preached in many of the churches on the subject of missions. His health is improved, and he hopes to return to India this summer. The Rev. G. O. Barnes also hoped to return about the same time, and his health is much improved. His illness was so severe and peculiar, however, that the Committee do not feel at liberty to sanction his return until his recovery is fully tested. In the meantime, he will readily find a useful sphere of labour in the ministry at home. The Rev. Edward H. Sayre and his wife embarked for India September 2d, and reached their station early in February. Mr. Reese Thackwell, licentiate preacher, was ordained as an evangelist by the presbytery of Lodiana, in January, and the presbytery at the same meeting licensed a native teacher as a probationer for the ministry. During most of the time covered by this report the brethren occupied the stations as enumerated in the list contained in last year's report. A few changes in the posts of labour of the missionaries were made at the annual meetings of the two missions, at the end of the mission year, as will be perceived by comparing the list above with that of last year.

Churches.—Native Pastors Needed.

Some changes are reported in the membership of the churches; a few communicants have departed this life, some have removed to other stations, and others have been received. The statistics are not in all cases fully reported, but are nearly as follows:—

Rawal Pindi,	13
Lahor,	14
Jalandar,	20*
Lodiana,	16
Ambala,	25
Saharunpur,	20
Dehra,	15
Roorkhee,	5*
Mynpurie,	12
Futtehgurh, at Rakha,	74
" at Burhpur,	30
Futtehpore,	19*
Allahabad,	50
	313

* Returns of last year.

In general a good report is given of the members of these churches, especially with reference to their apparent sincerity in their religious profession. They do not commonly attain a high degree of Christian excellence and usefulness, however, but there is reason to be-

lieve that a good work of grace is indeed commenced in the hearts of many, if not all, of these native Christians.

It is with regret the Committee have to report that none of these churches are placed as yet under the sole charge of native pastors, except the church of Jalandar, and the minister of this church is not supported by it. At Saharunpur, however, the native minister was associated with Dr. Campbell, as co-pastor of the church. There are difficulties in the way of such pastorates being formed, owing partly to the want of ability in the churches to support their ministers, and partly to the want of suitable qualifications for the office of the ministry among the converts. The former might be relieved in some degree by the judicious allowance of aid from other sources, in supplementing for a time the salaries paid by the churches. The latter is of a more serious nature. Unqualified men ought not to be set over the churches as pastors; but the standard of qualification, so far as talents and scholarship are concerned, is a relative one, varying in different nations, and it should have particular reference to the degree of intelligence which exists in the churches themselves. In respect to this subject, our church system places both the missionary and the native minister in the same presbytery, and extends the supervision of the presbytery over the native churches, thus furnishing an admirable safeguard against evils and making provision for the best results. The Committee do not intend, however, to enter on any discussion of the subject, though they are anxious that the attention of the church should be directed to its importance. It justly receives the earnest consideration of the missionaries. These native churches can have no stable existence until pastors are obtained and supported by themselves. The missionaries, moreover, have before them other important labours; and these in some cases do not well consist with their being pastors of these local churches. Their not being of the same habits, language, associations, &c., with the communicants, is also a matter of great moment in the case.

Native Missionary Assistants.

The Committee observe with great pleasure that seventy-one native Christian assistants, besides two ordained ministers and one licentiate preacher, are reported in connection with these stations. These are of three classes, all of the lower grades of work—catechists, teachers, and Scripture readers. It is not stated that any of them have been taken under the care of the presbyteries, as candidates for the sacred ministry; neither is there, in most cases, a report of the measures pursued for their special instruction as missionary labourers. Both of these points, doubtless, receive the anxious attention of the missionary brethren. These native labourers must be regarded with deep interest, whatever may be their imperfections, and they should be remembered in the prayers of the churches.

Missionary Education.

This work is continued, as in former years. Educational efforts are made in three classes of schools: those in which boys learn English, and the somewhat higher branches of education either in English or the vernacular; those in which elementary instruction is imparted, to either boys or girls, commonly called bazár schools; and those in which the scholars are under the full control of the missionaries, boarded, clothed, and taught by them, as in the orphan schools. A large proportion of the scholars are in schools of the first of these classes. The following returns show in some degree the extent and importance of this department of missionary work:—

Day Schools for Boys.

Rawal Pindi,	120	
Lahor,	626	
Kapurthala,	181*	
Jalandar,	255*	
Lodiana,	254	
Ambala,	230	
Sabathu,	5	
Saharunpur,	122	
Dehra,	200	
Roorkhee,	100	
Mynpurie,	225	
Futtehgurh,	874	
Futtehpore,	90	
Allahabad,	500	

Orphan Schools for Boys.

Saharunpur,	55	
Futtehgurh,	22	
Allahabad,	5	
	——	3,864

Day Schools for Girls.

Sabathu,	15	
Futtehgurh,	106	
Futtehpore,	24	
Allahabad,	25	

Orphan Schools for Girls.

Lodiana,	51	
Allahabad,	4	

School for Native Christian Girls.

Dehra,	30	
	——	255

* Returns of last year.

The scholars in the girls' school at Dehra are supported chiefly by their parents. The usefulness of this school is highly commended in the report of that station. The number of girls under instruction in all the schools is still but small, though it is increasing. The inveterate prejudices of the people against the education of females must eventually give way. A large part of the expense of nearly all the schools is defrayed by the liberality of European friends in India, and in some instances the missionaries availed themselves of the grant-in-aid, which is afforded by the government under certain conditions. In all the schools, it is needless to add, the religious instruction of the scholars continues to be the main object. It is difficult to overrate the influence of the Christian truth thus implanted in the minds of so many of the children and youth of this country. It continues to be one of the marked features of this missionary field, that heathen and Mohammedan parents should be willing to send their children to these Christian schools. Though the number of hopeful conversions has never been large, at least from the scholars attending the day schools, yet in manifold ways will the leaven of divine truth produce the happiest results.

Missionary Journeys.

The plan of making tours in order to preach the gospel at places within reach of their stations is still pursued by the missionaries. The colder months of the year, November to February, are the best season for this kind of missionary work. The length of time thus spent by different brethren depends on various things, but it is considered a part of their regular duty and is highly valued as a means of doing good. One of the brethren is referred to as being chiefly occupied in this way. Many hundreds of villages and towns have been visited by the missionaries and their native assistants, who sometimes spend several days in the midst of a circle of villages, preaching publicly, or holding conversations privately; and often these services are of great interest. In general, more respectful attention is paid to the gospel message than in former years, and less opposition is encountered. The seed is thus sown beside all waters.

The Press at Lodiana.

The number of copies of different works printed was 99,575, making 9,137,875 pages. The size of these publications varied from 1 page to 519 pages each—the largest being Barth's Scripture History in Urdu; six others contained over 900 pages in all, and six were under 12 pages each; the rest, thirteen, varied from 18 pages to 97. These issues of the press were mostly in the Hindu, Urdu, and Punjabi languages. The number of copies sent out from the depository was upwards of 63,000, which were widely circulated in the Punjab and in the provinces south-eastward, as far down as to Oude. It is an encouraging fact that there is an increasing demand for these Christian publications.

The press is under the efficient supervision of Mr. Rudolph. Messrs. J. Newton, L. Janvier, and J. Newton, Jr., took part last year in the editorial duties of this establishment, "including the heavy task of proof-reading," which can seldom be trusted exclusively to native agents. It is gratifying to know that this press is highly appreciated by missionaries of all denominations and other Christian friends in the North-west provinces; its publications are extensively used by them as auxiliary to their labors in the cause of Christ.

Notices of Stations.

Peshawar.—The revision and correction of his translation of the New Testament in Pushto occupied a part of Mr. Loewenthal's time. This work is now probably through the press, and it will doubtless be an invaluable gift to the Afghan people, though it is one which they do not yet appreciate. The missionary also gave attention to preaching, both in Peshawar and elsewhere. On account of his health, he went, early in the summer, to the valley of Cashmere, where he could still prosecute missionary work to some extent. He returned to Peshawar on the 1st of November, and was almost immediately attacked with a fever which prevailed there. This continued for two months and a half, when he was so far recovered as to be able to make a visit to some of the other stations of the mission, in the hope of regaining his usual health. No special change is reported in the aspect of the missionary work for the Afghans.

Rawal Pindi.—Two Mohammedan women were admitted to the church by baptism, and some members were received from other churches. One of the church members was removed by death. One of the native helpers, an aged man, has not been able to persuade his wife and children to become Christians nor even to live with him. "In his old age he is left quite alone; and yet not alone, for he speaks much of the presence of the Lord, and doubtless finds that he did not forsake wife and children and home in vain." A school was opened in the cantonments under favorable circumstances. Some efforts were made to make the Gospel known to Cashmerians and Hill people during a part of the year at Murree; a service was conducted there in English, and a meeting for native Christians.

Lahor.—Two adults were admitted to the church by baptism. Another died before the arrangements were completed for his baptism; he had once been a pupil in the English school. The priest of the chief mosque, with whom the missionaries frequently conversed, sent for one of them to pray with him on his death bed, and requested to be buried as a Christian. The schools have had an increased attendance, particularly one for adults. One of the missionaries was challenged to engage in a public discussion of points of difference between Mohammedanism and Christianity, and considered it best to accept the challenge. His opponent was one of the most learned Moham

medans. After nine evenings he ceased to attend, thus virtually acknowledging his want of success. The discussions were largely attended, and it is hoped that good was done by them. Referring to the general attention paid to their preaching services, at the station and on tours, the brethren in their report specify as encouraging "the kindly feeling manifested by so many of the people, and the diminution of the virulent opposition mentioned so often in our reports." They also refer in grateful terms to the continued warm and liberal interest taken in their work by European friends at Lahor and elsewhere. The female Scripture reader is supported by some ladies in London, and her labors among the native women are not without encouragement. The two colporteurs are supported by the N. I. Bible Society, and they have succeeded in selling many copies of the Scriptures. The Missionary Conference, held at this city at the end of December, was a very interesting assembly, and its proceedings were well adapted to promote the cause of Christ. It was attended by civilians, military officers, and other laymen, as well as by chaplains and missionaries of different churches.

KAPURTHALA.—At this interesting station, no great change has occurred in the missionary work. The Rajah continues his liberal support of the mission families, and gives countenance to all their missionary labors; but he has not yet professed his faith in Christ by baptism, though he avows his belief in Christianity, and is commonly regarded by his people as a Christian. He attended the Missionary Conference at Lahor. The church will soon be completed. In general, the brethren speak of progress in the right direction, though they cannot report instances of hopeful conversion. The young princes, two sons of the Rajah and their cousin, of the ages of fourteen, eleven, and nineteen, are highly commended for their progress in their studies and for their intelligence and love of knowledge. A special interest in the prayers of the church is requested in their behalf. The medical services and the average daily attendance of patients at the dispensary are about the same as in past years.

JALANDAR.—No report from this station has been received. Last year the report was after much delay received, and it is printed in the *Foreign Missionary* of August. It shows that the native brethren, the only missionaries at this station, were conducting their various labors as usual, and mentions the addition of one member to the church.

LODIANA.—Four adults were admitted to the church, and five children were baptized. The brethren earnestly ask for the prayers of the churches on behalf of their native Christians, that they may attain a higher degree of piety and devotedness. They also refer to the indifference with which the gospel is heard by most persons at the station, as if they had become hardened against it. On their journeys to preach among the villages, they often met with encouraging attention. The schools were considerably interrupted by

sickness, which prevailed to an unusual extent. The High School is spoken of as in an improved condition. A normal class, for the benefit of the junior teachers in both the English and Vernacular departments, was exerting a happy influence on them and on the whole school. The orphan girls' school received eight new scholars and lost five by death; fifty-one remained at the end of the year—a very interesting family. One of these girls, who is near her death, gives pleasing evidence of piety, and there are some others, the missionaries say, "of whom we entertain the hope that they seek the Lord." Most of these orphans are young children. Needlework and housekeeping matters are parts of their learning. Their religious training receives particular attention.

Ambala.—Four of the five hopeful converts admitted to the church were servants in the family of a gentleman of the civil service. This gentleman and his wife took a deep interest in their welfare, having their servants meet with them daily for religious instruction and family worship. Their head-servant was baptized about three years ago, and he still runs well; he "was doubless an important instrument in bringing these four to the Saviour of their souls." The devotedness of a leper is mentioned, one who was baptized two years ago; he labours zealously to bring the other inmates of the poor house to a knowledge of the great physician. One of the principal schools would have been closed for want of funds, but for the liberality of European friends at the station. A village school for girls was collected by Mrs. Janvier, reaching the number of eighteen scholars, but it was necessarily closed on her removal to Sabathu.

Sabathu.—This station was re-occupied in June; previously a native assistant was in charge of it. In addition to his other labours, the missionary has given a part of his time to the reading of proofs for the press at Lodiana. Much indifference is reported to the gospel message, though at times "power has appeared to attend it." A Sabbath school, a day school chiefly for native Christian children, and another for native girls, were conducted by the ladies of the mission—the two latter schools having ten scholars each. Seven inmates of a poor house are under the missionary's charge at the expense of European friends, and receive Christian instruction.

Saharunpur.—The death of Dr. Campbell has been already mentioned. This was the marked event of the year at this station, where he had so long been a laborious and successful missionary. To all its interests, his removal is a very great loss. It devolved on his pupil, and his co-pastor in the charge of the native church, Mr. Wylie, the native minister, to prepare the annual report of the station. This paper gives a satisfactory account of the varied services and labours which have here received attention. Eight communicants were admitted to the church, seven of them by baptism, the eighth had been baptized in infancy; five of them were orphan

boys in the school. Some inquirers had been under instruction. A meeting of young persons, formerly educated in the mission school, was established by themselves to investigate the claims of Christianity. The orphan boys' school is mainly supported by funds from friends in the Reformed Presbyterian church and to some extent from friends in India. The services of Miss Campbell have been very efficient in this school.

DEHRA.—Three members of the church fell under censure for unchristian conduct. A young Musulman inquirer, intelligent and apparently earnest, disappointed the hopes of the missionary, and publicly renounced Christianity in one of the mosques. Three persons were regarded as inquirers at the end of the year. The congregation is larger than it has ever been, about seventy persons usually attending. The school for boys has an increased number of scholars; and its head teacher, a native Christian, educated at the Scotch Free Church school in Calcutta, is highly spoken of; he declined an offer of a much larger salary in a government school, in order to continue in missionary service. The school for native Christian girls is described in the report of the station as "conferring unspeakable benefits on the native Christian community." An increased attendance of scholars was expected. A cordial tribute is paid in the report to Miss Miller, a Scotch young lady, who had been a teacher in this school, but had accepted another post of labour better suited to her health. Miss Beatty succeeds her in this school. The building for native Christians was greatly injured by fire, and a second time it was nearly destroyed by the same agent, during the year, probably the work of incendiaries; in both instances the liberal gifts of English friends, amounting to about $400, aided in repairing the loss. It has now a fireproof roof. A touching case of inquiry concerning the way of salvation by a native woman, under the preaching of a native assistant at a fair, is mentioned in the report, but she withdrew from the public notice she had attracted and could not afterwards be found.

ROORKHEE.—Mr. Caldwell's absence from this station four months, on account of his health, led to a diminished attendance in the English department of the school, and this department was afterwards discontinued. An evening school was opened, with an average attendance of thirty scholars, making the number under instruction in both schools about the same as last year. No additions to the number of communicants, nor any inquirers, are reported. "Far less interest than formerly," the missionary writes, "has been manifested by the people of this place in the things that belong to their eternal peace."

AGRA.—This station was formed in 1846, with special reference to the Presbyterian families who had removed to this city from Allahabad, and through them it was believed that a good influence could be exerted on the native community. For several years these ends

were successfully accomplished; but afterward the government offices were taken back to Allahabad, and nearly all the families connected with the mission church returned to that city. The special work of our brethren at Agra thereupon ceased. It was at length considered best to leave the general missionary work to the excellent European brethren at this city, and Mr. Owen and the native assistant were withdrawn from it, by the advice of the mission, about the close of the year—Mr. Owen returning to his former station at Allahabad. "Since the publication of his Urdu Translation and Commentary on the Psalms, he has been engaged in a similar work on Isaiah, which he hopes soon to put to press. He has also resumed the preparation of his System of Theology in Urdu, the manuscript of which was entirely lost in the mutiny." The native assistant went daily to the bazars for reading and talking to the people, accompanied by Mr. Owen when practicable; but these efforts were not marked with special interest.

Mynpurie.—Mr. Brodhead reports, in addition to his usual labours, the opening of a school for girls and a village school for boys, both on a small scale. He mentions the rebuilding of a temple, opposite the mission chapel, as a kind of heathen demonstration against the gospel.

Futtehgurh.—At this large and well-conducted station the brethren admitted sixteen communicants to the church, of whom five were adults then first baptized, five were persons who had been baptized on their parents' or guardians' profession of faith, and six were from other churches. A few cases of earnest inquiry occurred. One church-member was excommunicated. Less opposition was encountered at the preaching services, especially on missionary tours. The Mohammedans seem to be under much restraint since the mutiny. A class of twenty-one adults, preparing to be teachers, enjoyed Mr. Ullmann's instructions every Saturday. The same missionary had enlarged one of his Urdu tracts, of which a fifth edition had been printed. Another Urdu tract and one in Hindi from his pen, and also a selection of hymns and songs in Urdu, with their tunes, had been printed or were in press—the selection being made for native Christian children. A temperance society had been formed, which the missionaries say had been "cheerfully joined by all the members of our communities," and from which they expected happy results.

Futtehpore.—The native assistants report great willingness to listen to gospel truth in the villages visited by them. A young man died in the hospital, who seemed sincerely to believe in Jesus. Several years ago he had learned something of the Saviour in a mission school. Three orphan children had been received; one of whom died, a second ran away, and the third was supported by a European gentleman. An English lady took a warm interest in the bazar girls' school, defraying its expense.

ALLAHABAD.—Six adults were admitted to the church; four on examination and two by certificate. One of these new members is an intelligent man, of respectable social position, who met with much opposition from his family and friends before making a Christian profession. Much is expected from his influence with a large circle of relatives and friends. One of the female church-members "died a happy and peaceful death," and Mr. Walsh pays a warm tribute to her excellent Christian life. The schools were largely indebted to European friends, and particularly to the respected Scotch chaplain, for liberal support. The high school is greatly favored in having teachers who are all Christians but one.

In this great field of missionary labour our church has long borne a part in efforts for the spread of the gospel. These efforts have been attended with a certain measure of visible success, as the preceding narrative shows, and with a wide-spread and deep influence which is not yet apparent to a casual observer, but which is recognized clearly by those who have for years watched the course of events. The number of labourers is inadequate to the work. The missions of the Board admit of great enlargement, and need to be reinforced even to maintain their present degree of efficiency. Only one new labourer is under appointment to this field, and his going out is necessarily made dependent on the state of the mission treasury. This fact furnishes at once a plea for more men and larger funds for the missionary work in this country. There are, indeed, missionaries now from other sections of the Christian church, in number much exceeding the missionaries of our church, and they have been cordially welcomed to the field first occupied by the Board; but the harvest is still plenteous, while the labourers are few.

The Committee must not close their report of these missions without adverting to the Missionary Conference which was held at Lahor the last week in December. It was attended by upward of thirty ministers of the gospel, nearly all of them missionaries, and by many laymen connected with the civil service and with the army, and also by the Rajah of Kapurthala. Subjects of great interest to the progress of the gospel were discussed, and a delightful spirit of Christian union prevailed. It was a meeting of marked interest, and one likely to do great good. It was itself one of the signs of the times, showing great advance, and giving hope of still greater progress.

Mission in Siam.

BANGKOK.—On the river Meinam, about twenty five miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—the Rev. Messrs. Stephen Mattoon, Samuel R. House, M. D., Noah A. McDonald, Samuel C. George, and their wives, and the Rev. Jonathan Wilson; one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI.—On the western side of the Gulf of Siam, about one hundred

miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Daniel McGilvary and Samuel G. McFarland, and their wives.

The work of the mission in this country has been pursued as in former years. The brethren hold regular preaching services in both stations, engage in the instruction of youth to a limited extent, make use of the printing-press as an auxiliary, and go out on missionary journeys. They meet usually with respectful attention, and but rarely with opposition, and they have widely disseminated a knowledge of the Christian religion among the people. As yet, however, the Spirit of God has not vouchsafed his converting influences to any great extent, so as to make the word effectual unto salvation. That these labours of so many years have been in vain, is not to be believed; the time of a great harvest may be near at hand.

The Church.

A new member was admitted to the church in Bangkok on profession of his faith, a young man from this country, who is engaged in business in that city. No converts have been received at either station. The brethren at Petchaburi speak of "several persons in our families and under our daily influence, who, we hope, are not far from the kingdom of heaven. They have been under religious instruction for a length of time, and have acquired considerable knowledge of the doctrines of the Bible. One of them, a Siamo-Chinese, has committed and recited the whole gospel of Luke; another, the son of a nobleman, professes to have met with a change of heart. He, also, has committed large portions of the Scripture, some in Siamese, some in English." Referring to the want of visible fruit from their labours, the brethren at Bangkok say, "Were it not for the immutable promises of God, we might well be discouraged; but we know that no jot or tittle of his word shall pass away unfulfilled. We look forward, therefore, with anxiety to the time when the 'way of the kings of the east shall be prepared,' and when there shall be a far more rapid increase of the church than she ever yet witnessed."—The number of communicants reported last year was—at Bangkok, eleven; at Petchaburi, five.

Missionary Education.

Besides a Sunday-school, the boarding-school for boys has been continued at Bangkok, and three girls are still pupils in one of the families of the mission—the whole number of these scholars being twenty-three, most of them small. The careful instruction given to them, and the good example set before them, must tend to produce happy results, the same that are expected from similar Christian education elsewhere. Two classes of women are taught, one at each station, by ladies of the mission who are thoroughly at home in the native language, and a second class of women connected with the mission premises in Bangkok is taught by another missionary lady.

At Petchaburi, a day-school of ten scholars is taught, which includes the sons of the governor and lieutenant-governor, and the progress of these scholars is commended.

Printing and Distribution of Books.

Over 588,000 pages 12mo were printed, nearly all consisting of the Holy Scriptures, in parts, viz., the Gospels of Matthew and John, the Acts, and the Epistles of John, 2,000 copies of each; and the Gospel of Luke was nearly through the press, in an edition of the same size. Much time was spent, especially by one of the missionaries in Bangkok, in conversing with the people and distributing books. That city itself presents a vast field for this kind of labour, especially as it is visited by people in trading boats from all parts of the kingdom. At Petchaburi the brethren speak of book distribution throughout the year, accompanied in all cases by words of exhortation, and they thus refer to a peculiar opportunity of engaging in this service: "The king makes a visit to his royal country residence in this province once or twice a year, and is always accompanied by a very large train of attendants, with officers and soldiers. These mostly lodge in their boats, which line both sides of the river in front of our houses; and when it was known that we distributed books, they came in crowds, and we found it was necessary to give with a sparing hand, or our stock would soon be exhausted. Thus a class of persons was supplied with books, who could perhaps not be easily reached in any other way."

A Chapel Built—Another Needed.

The missionaries in Bangkok were delighted to see their chapel opened on the 25th of May, for the worship of God in both Siamese and English services. The expense of its erection was defrayed by themselves and by some contributions from other sources. At Petchaburi, a small chapel is much needed. The services are held in the basement of one of the mission houses, which is not a suitable place according to Siamese notions, nor is it sufficiently near any of the frequented streets of the city.

Siam, as a missionary field, presents some features of great interest. Under the present liberal king, no opposition is made to the full employment of every means of evangelization; the door is open to the missionary in every direction. And a large amount of evangelical knowledge has undoubtedly been disseminated in the country by the missionary labours of many years. Yet the number of converts is very small, nor are there many persons, apparently, impressed with earnest convictions of the truth of the Christian religion. The set time for the conversion of this people has not yet come. It may not, however, be far distant. A great preparatory work has been accomplished. The faith of the Church must not fail as to final success. In the mean time it should be remembered that the labourers in this harvest are few. ' More men could be well employed,

indeed, are greatly needed, in the purely Siamese department of the mission; and, as has been repeatedly mentioned in former reports, missionaries should be sent for the Laos, Cambodians, and other people, who can be best reached at present through the door open in Siam.

Missions in China.

CANTON MISSION.

CANTON: on the Canton river, about seventy miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labours suspended by the war in November, 1856, and partly transferred to MACAO, a Chinese Island under Portuguese authority, near the mouth of the Canton river; resumed at Canton, 1858; missionary labourers,—the Rev. Messrs. Andrew P. Happer, M.D., Charles F. Preston, Ira M. Condit, and Arthur Folsom, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D., and his wife; one native Christian assistant.

NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO: on the Ningpo river, about twelve miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station, in 1844; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. H. V. Rankin, David D. Green, William T. Morrison, and their wives; Rev. Samuel Dodd; native Christian assistants—five catechists, six teachers, and two colporteurs.

THREE OUT-STATIONS, in the Sanpoh district, thirty-five to fifty miles northwest of Ningpo, and one at Bao-ko-tah, a village eight miles southeast of Ningpo; occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI: on the Woosung river, fourteen miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1850; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. William A. P. Martin, D. D., John M. W. Farnham, John S. Roberts, and their wives; William Gamble, printer.

SHANTUNG MISSION.

TUNGCHOW: occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. John L. Nevius, and Charles R. Mills, and their wives.

CHEFOO: the chief foreign port of the province of Shantung; occupied as a mission station in 1862; missionary labourers,—D. B. McCartee, M. D., and his wife.

IN THIS COUNTRY: Rev. Joshua A. Danforth.

The losses by death and sickness, in this missionary field last year were very heavy. The Rev. Samuel R. Gayley, departed this life on the 26th of July, and the Rev. M. Simpson Culbertson, D. D., on the 26th of August, both being removed by cholera, after a brief illness. They were both able and faithful missionaries, and their early removal from their work is one of the mysteries of Divine Providence. Dr. Culbertson had spent several years in the translation of the sacred Scriptures into the Chinese language, and it is a

cause of thanksgiving that he was permitted to complete this great work of his life. Mrs. Culbertson and her children have arrived, and Mrs. Gayley and her child are on their way to this country. Very liberal provision was made for their support, by friends in the mercantile community at Shanghai. Besides these bereavements, several of the mission families were called to part with beloved children; these sad bereavements have been mentioned in the missionary periodicals. The health of the Rev. J. A. Danforth, became so seriously affected that his return to this country was necessary. He arrived in January, with health greatly improved. Dr. and Mrs. McCartee, returned to Ningpo from Japan, but were not not able to remain long there. They are now at Chefoo, and it is hoped that in the better climate of Shantung, they may be permitted to continue in the missionary work which they have so much at heart. The other changes to be noticed here are the return of Mrs. H. V. Rankin, to Ningpo, from her visit to this country, with health much improved; and the sailing for China of the Rev. A. Folsom, and his wife, on the 21st of February, to be connected with the Canton mission.

Preaching—Churches.

At all the stations public worship is regularly conducted in chapels, and the gospel is proclaimed in the bazars, and on journeys made for that purpose; the native assistants also are employed in disseminating the knowledge of the Saviour, by conversation with their own people, and in other ways. The missionaries speak of the attendance at the chapels as becoming larger, more regular, and marked by greater apparent interest in their message; yet in too many cases the usual indifference of heathenism to the gospel is painfully manifest. The brethren at Shanghai, make special reference to their services in the evening, as attracting steady and attentive audiences. The out-stations in the Sanpoh district were less frequently visited by the missionaries from Ningpo, on account of the insurgent invasion. In Shantung, extensive missionary tours were made. And from Canton frequent visits to Fat-shan were the means of spreading a knowledge of divine truth to some extent in that large city; and excursions were also made by two of the missionaries to preach in some of the many places open to them in the vicinity of Canton.

There are churches now at nearly all the stations, one having been organized at Canton, and one at Tungchow last year. Each of these received several members by baptism, and all the churches were called to part with some of their members, removed as there is reason to hope to the communion of the church invisible. A satisfactory report is made of the Christian walk and conversation of the native communicants; some of them will exert a useful influence on their own people. The brethren at Ningpo speak of their having the subject of a native pastorate under consideration, and hope to see this important measure accomplished at an early day. The returns of communicants are as follows:

Canton, ...	7.
Shanghai, ...	12.
Ningpo, ...	84.
Yuyan, ...	33.
Tungchow, ...	12.

Native Missionary Assistants.

The brethren are able to report the names of nineteen native missionary labourers. Most of these are connected with the Ningpo mission, and are fruits of the excellent school which has been a marked feature of the missionary work in that city. Several of these native assistants are under the care of the Presbytery, and special pains are taken with their instruction and training for greater usefulness. The missionaries speak in warm terms of this goodly company of native labourers, and they are much at a loss where to employ them, "the great difficulty is in choosing the place that is most promising among so many hundred villages." Four graduates of the boys' school, last year were prepared at once to enter on useful labours as teachers or assistant teachers. These native missionaries find suitable companions for life in the graduates of the girls' school at Ningpo, which has long proved a means of great good to the native church and community.

Missionary Education.

Missionary schools do not form as large a department of the work in China as in India, but they have been marked with encouraging results. They are of two classes, boarding and day-schools, the latter being elementary in their instructions. The former are composed of pupils, whose parents agree to place them under the sole charge of the missionaries for a term of years. They are then carefully taught the branches of a good plain education, usually in their own tongue, and in numerous instances by the blessing of God on faithful instruction they have been brought into the fold of Christ, and have become fitted for great usefulness among their own people. There has been a marked advance in this kind of missionary agency at Shanghai, as will be noticed under the head of that station. The new field of labour in Shantung is also open for missionary schools, and the brethren are anxious to establish them there without delay, but the Committee have been able to authorize only one day school to be opened for boys at Tungchow. A day school in Bao-ko-tah, a village near Ningpo, is referred to with special interest, as a means of spreading a knowledge of the gospel, and particularly as itself the fruit of native Christian missionary labour. This school has been the honored means of a number of hopeful conversions of souls since it was first commenced. The character of the schools and the number of scholars, are indicated in the following returns.

At Canton—	three boys' day schools, scholars,	133
	one girls' " "	37

At Canton—	one girls' boarding school,		scholars,	10
Ningpo and vicinity—	five day schools,		"	—
	two of which for girls,		"	—
	boarding school,	for boys,	"	27
	"	girls,	"	23
Shanghai—	"	for boys,	"	16
	"	girls,	"	14
	day	for boys,	"	17
	"	girls,	"	20

The Press at Shanghai.

The cylinder printing-press, after unavoidable delay, is now in use. Mr. Gamble is prosecuting the work of preparing a new font of type, which will add much to the efficiency of the press. The issues of the year were 8,396,570 pages, of which over 2,600,000 pages were of the Holy Scriptures. Two editions of the Bible are now in press, one in octavo, the other in royal octavo on larger type. The publications of this establishment have been widely circulated in China, and the prospect of usefulness by this means is almost boundless. Dr. Martin's arrival at Shanghai, and his remaining there, if but for a season, rendered good service in the publications of the press, supplying the place left vacant by the lamented death of Dr. Culbertson.

Notices of Stations.

Canton.—Of the seven members admitted to the church by baptism, one was soon called to depart this life. He was a young man of good promise, a teacher, and the hope is expressed that "he died in the firm faith of the gospel." In this city there are virtually two stations, the residences of the missionaries being in two neighborhoods, far apart. Arrangements were nearly completed for Mr. Condit's removal to Fat-shan, a site having been secured after much difficulty, and a house erected; but the house was reduced to a mass of ruins in the terrible typhoon of July. Mr. Condit's house in Canton was destroyed by fire in the preceding month, and the temporary quarters occupied by him afterward were greatly injured in the typhoon; but he and his family were mercifully preserved in both these times of peril. The medical department of the mission continues to be conducted with energy and success, both in Canton and Fat-shan. "The hospital in Canton has afforded unusual facilities for gaining access to people of rank." Several mandarins and a prefect of a department availed themselves of its advantages, and had their attention directed at the same time to the gospel. The number of cases reported was very large. It was doubtless with reference to these medical-missionary labours that the governor-general of Canton remarked to a member of the mission, "I know you; you are doing a good work."

NINGPO.—The occupation of this city by the rebels, from December to May, and their possession of the San-poh district during a considerable part of the year, interfered seriously with the usual labours of the mission. Special prayers had been offered by the missionaries and the native Christians, in expectation of trouble from the rebel invasion, and these prayers were graciously answered in the preservation of all connected with the churches and schools from death, and also from captivity with the exception of three—an elder, a teacher, and a member of the church in San-poh, who have not been heard from. Some of the native brethren in Ningpo had been seized by the rebels, but were given up at the request of the missionaries. The native community seem to believe that their exemption from still greater destruction was owing to the intervention of foreigners, and especially of the missionaries, in their behalf. They express great thankfulness for this favour, and this feeling would contribute much to secure a favourable reception of the instructions of their missionary friends.

Two deaths of native Christians are recorded; both aged persons, and both supported by a good hope of eternal life. Eight new communicants were admitted to the church in Ningpo, one of whom had been baptized on the profession of faith of his parents, the others were received by baptism at the time. One new member was received in the church at Yuyiau, San-poh. Other persons are reported as inquirers throughout the year; of these an unusual number were at the sub-station of Bao-kô-tah. Four of the girls in the boarding-school are among the lately-received communicants.

SHANGHAI.—The special feature in the missionary work of this year was the completion of the new translation of the Bible by the lamented Dr. Culbertson. It is the joint work of Drs. Bridgeman and Culbertson, excepting the last few books of the Old Testament, after the lamented death of Dr. Bridgeman. A small but well-conducted boarding-school for girls, which owes its existence and its excellent condition to the labours of Mrs. Bridgeman, was transferred to the mission of the Board when she left China, and funds for its support for some time were also turned over to the mission. The school is now under the charge of Mr. and Mrs. Roberts. The interesting boarding-school for boys continues under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Farnham, by whose faith and energy it has been formed. The press building, with a chapel on the rear, but fronting on a crowded thoroughfare, which contains also rooms for a family, and a new dwelling-house, are both now completed. They are in an eligible site, procured for the mission through the liberality of two friends, and the buildings were erected partly by the generous gifts of friends, and partly by the sale of a house formerly occupied in a situation less suitable for the purposes of the mission.

Special attention is called to the growing importance of this city as a missionary station. Its population is now estimated at over a million of souls. It is the chief port of commerce in the East, with

every prospect of great increase in its commercial interests. It affords access to a large part of the interior of China, through its coastwise and inland commerce, particularly that which is freighted on the *Mississippi* of that country—the Yang-tse river. The missionary force of our church at Shanghai ought to be large enough for the work given us to do.

TUNGCHOW.—The new mission in Shantung occupies Tungchow as its first station. Its beginning has been tried with repeated bereavements, which have been already narrated, and these, it may be hoped, will prove a discipline to the church at home and to the missionaries in the field, which shall be followed by unusual success. A chapel, easily reached from the principal business-street in the city, was early obtained, and religious services have been held in it without interruption. At first, under the attraction of novelty, the attendance was large. "During the literary examinations in the summer, the city was thronged with scholars from all parts of the country, and the chapel was kept open from morning until ten or eleven o'clock at night, with large audiences of interested listeners most of the time." The interest of novelty having passed away, the attendance is much smaller. Two missionary journeys were made, including a circuit of about 600 miles, the larger cities and towns of the promontory being visited. The missionaries were well received, and preached the gospel to a large number of people who heard it for the first time. "By the blessing of God," the report of the mission says, "our time of sowing has also been a time of reaping. Six persons have been received into the church by baptism, most of whom give pleasing evidence of piety and growth in grace. Besides these, an aged man, whom we expected to baptize soon, died early in the winter, and two inquirers are taken away by cholera. A few more are in a more or less hopeful state." The brethren are anxious to establish schools, for which the way is open. They hope that the funds of the Board will soon authorize the employment of this means of spreading the gospel.

CHEFOO.—Dr. McCartee would probably occupy a second station at or near Chefoo. The whole province of Shantung may be considered open to missionary labour. The inhabitants seem to be more free from prejudice than their countrymen in the southern part of the country, and to be a more hardy and energetic people. The climate, too, is spoken of as remarkably favourable to health. And the missionaries urgently plead for more labourers. The population of Shantung is estimated at 29,000,000. The whole number of missionaries in the province can hardly exceed half a score.

The foregoing accounts of the missionary work in this empire will show that this work is well begun, but that it is only a beginning which has yet been made. It should never be forgotten by the Church that the vast population of this country is now accessible by mission-

aries to a degree hardly surpassed elsewhere. It should also be remembered that the labourers are few—few indeed, for so great a field. And it should be observed with great thankfulness that God is granting such precious proofs of his blessing on the labours of his servants.

Mission in Japan.

YOKOHAMA.—On the bay, a few miles below Yedo; occupied in 1862, by removal from Kanagawa, which was occupied in 1859; missionary labourers—James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife; Rev. David Thompson.

Mr. Thompson embarked for this mission on the 1st of December. Mrs. Hepburn embarked for Japan, on her return, by way of San Francisco, on the 11th of November.

It having been found very difficult, if not impossible, to remain at Kanagawa, on account of the opposition of the Japanese authorities to the residence of foreigners at that place, Dr. Hepburn was led to purchase a piece of land in Yokohama—the town where foreigners in this part of the country mostly live. It is situated just opposite Kanagawa, across the bay. The ground purchased is large enough for two dwelling-houses and a school room, which may be used as a chapel, and as a dispensary, and which can be enlarged hereafter to accommodate a printing-press, if this should be considered a desirable object. One dwelling-house and a small building for a school room and dispensary have been erected, and Dr. Hepburn removed to this new residence on the 28th of December. The acquisition of this property involved considerable expense, but it was necessary almost to the continued existence of the mission in this part of Japan, and it will afford important advantages to the health of the missionaries, and to the usefulness of their labours. If at any time it should become expedient to remove the mission to some other place, this property can be easily sold at a considerable advance on its cost. Such a change is not perhaps likely to be made, and the supporters of the mission may share with the missionary the feelings of gratitude to God, with which he took possession of this eligible property as belonging to the church, and as a pledge of her having a permanent home in the land, with the hope of widely extended influence for good among the people.

In giving a report of the past year, Dr. Hepburn first acknowledges the goodness of God, in the continued enjoyment of health, and his being enabled to give all his strength to his work. He then speaks of this work as being as yet mainly one of preparation. He had turned his attention particularly to the reading of books by Japanese authors, in order to become acquainted with the way of composing in their language, to learn their mode of thinking, and also to collect words for his own use. His teacher has been employed

during a part of the time in translating the Scriptures from Chinese into Japanese—"In this way," it is stated, "he has translated Mark, John, and Genesis, and a part of Exodus. This translation is very imperfect, but will make a good beginning." A number of copies of the whole Bible, and of Way's Geography, in Chinese, were sold to Japanese acquainted with that language. The Geography the Japanese "have dressed up in their own mongrel Chinese and Japanese character, and published, leaving out all there was on the subject of Christianity in the original." Near the end of the year, native informants gave the pleasing intelligence, that the government would hereafter permit books to be published without any suppression of what relates to the Christian religion. If confirmed, this news may be regarded as a decided mark of progress.

In his medical labours, Dr. Hepburn reports no relaxing of the hindrances referred to in the report of last year. The dispensary was not allowed to be open, but still, he says, "hardly a day has passed in which I have not had some patients to prescribe for. Most of them come to my house, having first obtained permission from the officials to do so. I have visited many at their own dwellings; amongst them have been officials and gentry of some rank."

A novel and interesting application was made to the missionary near the end of the year, through the American Consul, by some of the native officials, that he would consent to instruct a few Japanese youths in Geometry and Chemistry. Giving his consent, he was after some time visited by quite a deputation of officers, who brought nine young men with them to be placed under his instruction. To his great surprise he soon found that these young men had already advanced in mathematical studies as far as most graduates of colleges, so that he could not teach them in these studies anything which they had not already learned. They had acquired this learning from Dutch books, under the instruction of a Japanese teacher, self-taught in the Dutch language. These young men were learning English, including lessons concerning Christian doctrines and duties, and though no attempt was permitted to teach directly the truths of the Christian religion, yet in the relations into which they are brought with its warm-hearted teacher they can hardly fail to learn the wayof life.

The Japanese government has erected a large building at Yedo, to be used for the purpose of teaching English to their people, but as yet they have employed only native teachers. It also publishes a newspaper, in imitation of the foreign newspaper, which appears once a month, but which Dr. Hepburn describes as little more than a translation of a Dutch newspaper printed at Batavia, and as not giving Japanese news. Nevertheless it is noteworthy as one of the signs of the times.

There have been events, such as the assassination of some of the foreigners, and the reported outbreaks between the daimios, or native chiefs, which have created a feeling of apprehension concerning the continuance of peaceful relations between this country and foreign

powers. There seems to be a reactionary movement among the governing classes against opening the country to the residence and commerce of foreigners. And there is but little reason to doubt that a revolution has been effected, nearly destroying the power of the Ziogoon, or Tycoon, the military sovereign, whose court is at Yedo, and transferring the administration of civil affairs to the Mikado, or spiritual sovereign, whose court is at Miako—a revolution based largely on this adverse policy towards intercourse with foreign nations; but it is not yet complete, and its object may be partly that of gaining a more general distribution among native rulers and officials of the commercial benefits, which this intercourse is supposed to confer. In any case the foreign community at Yokohama will be protected. Nor can it be reasonably supposed that the country can ever revert to its former isolation from the rest of the world. The marks of progress are too visible. The will of God seems to be evidently disclosed, that this nation is henceforth to be within reach of foreign commerce, and, what is infinitely more important, within reach also of the servants of Christ, carrying with them the priceless benefits of the gospel. Dr. Hepburn well says, "We believe the Lord is working out his great plans toward this nation, and that it will not be long that any human power will be permitted to shut out the bread of life from this starving people." These views, and still more the teaching of the Word of God, by precept and promise, show the importance of vigorously prosecuting this interesting mission, and also the grounds of encouragement to expect soon results of the best kind.

Mission to the Chinese in California.

San Francisco.—Rev. Augustus W. Loomis and his wife.

The letters received from the missionary during the last year show that his labours have been steadily carried forward, and that they have not been in vain in the Lord. The discouraging features of the work still exist. The Chinese come to this country, without their families, as adventurers, expecting to stay but a few years, to make money, and then to return to China. While here they lead an unsettled life, and are seldom to be found long in the same place. So far as religion is concerned, they are very much like their countrymen at home—without God in the world, in deep ignorance of spiritual truths, and living as heathens, in the practice of iniquity under but little restraint. To these must be added the dislike with which they are regarded by most of our countrymen, and the oppression to which they are subjected, making them almost defenceless against injury by bad men, and resulting in their looking with prejudice on the

religion of the people amongst whom such outrages can be perpetrated without redress.

On the other hand, there are views well fitted to encourage the church in the earnest support of this mission. These poor heathen immigrants have been brought here by Divine Providence, to learn many lessons which they could not learn at home,—lessons well fitted to break up the apathetic paganism of their previous life; and here they are readily within reach of Christian instruction and example. They are met by the Christian missionary when they land at San Francisco, and many of them learn to prize the friendly interest of himself and of some Christian people in their welfare, valuing it the more because of the scorn and dislike which so commonly meet them. They are invited to the mission chapel, they are supplied with Christian publications, they are watched over with kindly and constant interest. Some of them are brought to a saving knowledge of Christ and become witnesses unto him among their countrymen. Large numbers of them return to China, and carry with them ideas of this life and of the life to come, which will bear fruit amongst multitudes who will never hear the voice of a preacher of the gospel.

It is the happiness of our esteemed missionary to preach the gospel to these 60,000 Chinese, as opportunity offers and strength permits, and he is the only minister of the Christian religion who labours exclusively for their salvation. It is the privilege of our church to support him in this work. It is needless to give extended details of his labours. His interesting articles in the *Record* and *Foreign Missionary* show the nature of his duties. As in previous years, he has conducted services in the chapel; he has visited them in their halls, shops, and other places of access to them; he has held many conversations with them; he has distributed the Scriptures and tracts among them, some copies going with them to the mining districts and elsewhere in the interior, other copies accompanying them back to China. He has been instant—in season, out of season, and under a great variety of circumstances—in seeking to save the souls of these heathen strangers in the land. And it was his privilege to admit three hopeful converts to the church by baptism; all of them young men of much promise as to useful influence amongst their own people.

The Committee desire earnestly to commend this mission and its devoted labourers to the confidence and sympathy of the churches, asking for them a continued and special interest in the prayers of the people of God.

Missions in Papal Europe.

STATIONS.—In Italy, France, Belgium, etc.

BELGIUM.—Churches and stations are under the care of the Belgian Missionary Church, at Antwerp, Brussells, Charleroi, Ghent, Grivegnee, Houdeng-la-Louviere, Jumet, Liege, Lize-Seraing, Louvain, Namur, Nessonvaux, Sprimont, Courtrai, Frameries, Streo et Beaumont, and Wasmes. At most of these places there is a pastor or minister of the gospel, but at a few of them only a lay-evangelist. In Brussells there are three churches—two in which services are held in French and one in Flemish; in four other places the services are also conducted in Flemish. There are schools in eleven of these stations, but they do not generally afford much encouragement. Seven colporteurs are employed, and a depository of tracts in Brussells is maintained. The number of evangelical labourers at the different station, including about a dozen of teachers, male and female, is less than fifty—about one-half of them ministers of the gospel; while their field of labour contains 4,500,000 inhabitants. Though so few in number, their labours have not been in vain. Some accessions to their churches are reported, and some also to the church in heaven. It was with sincere regret the Committee found themselves able to send only $726 in aid of the missionary work of the brethren in this country.

HOLLAND.—The Netherland Evangelical Protestant Union had in its service, according to the last report received, seventeen evangelists and two colporteurs. The labours of the evangelists averaged eight months of the year each, so that the number of full labourers in this department was not quite equal to twelve. In the too general prevalence of formality in the national church of the country, and the lamentable indifference to spiritual things which marks the lives of most persons, this little company of earnest evangelical labourers, by the blessing of God, may do much good. The income of the Society was under $2,000,—a considerable part of which was remitted by the Board. Besides this Society, other and much larger evangelical organizations exist in this country,—chief among which is a body that separated from the established church nearly thirty years ago, and which now embraces between two hundred and three hundred congregations and over two hundred ministers and students of theology. The Romanist ecclesiastics are very active, and a third part of the population of Holland is said to be really or nominally under the influence of this corrupt church.

FRANCE.—The last report of the *Central Protestant Society of*

Evangelization gives information from fifty stations and about eighty sub-stations, at which fifty-one missionary agents are employed. Thirty of these are pastors or evangelists; the others are teachers, etc. About fifty students are under instruction in a preparatory school of theology—a school which in the ten years since it was established has furnished a number of young men for the theological seminaries at Montauban, Strasburgh and Geneva. Some of these are now able and faithful ministers of the New Testament. The income of this Society was $28,540.

The Evangelical Society of France reports the names of eleven pastors, two superintending and itinerant ministers, nine evangelists or readers of the Bible, and forty-six male and female teachers as comprising its list of labourers. These are found in sixteen different cities or towns; but the largest work of the Society is conducted in Paris, where five ministers, two evangelists, and twenty-three teachers are employed. The receipts of the Society were $31,398.

The Evangelical Society of Geneva has under its care thirty-one stations, mostly in France, but one is in Savoy and one in Algiers; twelve ministers, fourteen male and seven female teachers, and eight evangelists, besides twenty colporteurs. Its distinguishing work is the School of Theology in Geneva, with which two of its founders, Drs. Gaussen and Merle d'Aubigné, are still connected. Forty-three students were in attendance on the instructions of this Seminary. Besides its missionary labours in France, this Society conducts an important work of evangelization in Geneva itself, the expense of which is defrayed by its friends in this city. The income of this Society was $31,240.

Towards the support of the work of evangelization in France, the Committee were able to remit only the sum of $1,453. A much larger amount might have been sent to good advantage.

ITALY.—*The Waldensian Church* maintains missionary services at about twenty stations in this country, some of which are in important cities, such as Turin, Florence, etc. Connected with these, there are more than twenty ministers and teachers. The Theological Seminary at Florence is becoming well established, and will do much to supply the great want of well trained native missionary labourers. On all the Italian work of evangelization by the Vaudois Synod the blessing of God seems to rest. Towards the support of its Theological Seminary and its missions, the Committee remitted the sum of $2,169,—with regret that a larger sum could not have been sent to Christian brethren so highly esteemed, and placed by Providence in circumstances that enable them to become the chief agents for the spread of the gospel in Italy.

The Protestant churches in Belgium, France, and Italy embrace but a small part of the inhabitants of these countries, especially in the first and last. Even in France the Protestants of all recognized classes form but little more than a twentieth part of the population.

The Annual Report of the Belgian Missionary Church refers to this fact as one of the marked features of its field of labour, and it then analyses the mass of the population belonging at least nominally to the Roman church. The least numerous class it describes as consisting of earnest-minded persons, seeking rest to their souls in the religious services of their church; but they form a very small part of the adherents of Rome. They above others deserve sympathy, and more than others are they prepared to receive the glad tidings of salvation in Christ Jesus. Next to this small minority is the class of those who with a certain regularity attend on what they call their religious duties, but not from inward conviction so much as from habit, the force of example, custom, a regard to their material interests, etc. In some places this class includes considerable numbers. The third class, forming a decided majority in the cities and larger centres of the population, includes those who never have recourse to the priests, except for services connected with marriage, baptism, or burial. Among them reigns a vague deism, scepticism, materialism, or pantheism, sometimes even a mixture of several of these theories. Among educated persons one may find these opinions reduced to system; among the ignorant there is little faith in anything, and none in the priest or the church. At the best, there is everywhere extreme indifference to everything which concerns the life to come—salvation, sanctification, and peace to the soul.

This representation of the followers of the Pope in Belgium will unhappily be found to describe correctly the condition of Roman Catholics in most other countries, in which Romanism is the prevailing religion. In such a state of things, one can readily see that evangelical views of religion, earnestly set before the people, are the only means by which they can be led to Christ in order to obtain eternal life.

Mission to the Jews.

New York.—Rev. John Neander.

During several weeks Mr. Neander was laid aside from his work by serious illness. With this exception, he has continued to preach to his German congregation in Williamsburgh, across the East river from New York, and to call on the Jews at their houses and places of business in the city and its vicinity, and also to visit the city prison and hospital. His labours in these various ways have been severe, and they have been such as to exert a useful influence among two classes of people, one of them forming a large part of the population in certain districts,—classes which are almost equally in need of the gospel. In his German work, he continues to meet with much encouragement. The church became too strait for the increasing congregation, every corner and even the

pulpit steps being occupied; galleries were then put in, which increase considerably its room, and the expense of this enlargement was defrayed by donations obtained chiefly among the Germans, mostly in small sums, which yet were liberal gifts, as most of this people are in very limited circumstances.

Among the Jews, Mr. Neander's custom is to spend a part of each day, usually, in making calls, speaking to them of Christ as the Saviour, and giving tracts to such as are willing to receive them. He reports a friendly reception by many persons, and some degree of apparently sincere interest in the gospel amongst a few, but he was not allowed during the last year to welcome any of his kinsmen according to the flesh into the fold of the Christian church. He has been visited by Jews at his own house for religious conversation, and he has found the members of his German church exerting a good influence on German Jews, by their Christian example and by their good words for Christ as the Saviour. In his opinion, a kindly feeling towards Christians is on the increase amongst the Hebrew population of this city.

The Church must not despise any effort to spread the gospel, however humble and feeble it may be in the sight of men. Nor must she regard any class of people as beyond its saving power. There is some reason for believing that the work thus described has not been in vain, and this should call forth thanks to the grace of God, and should lead to the exercise of more faith and the offering of prayer for a larger measure of the divine blessing on this mission. Increased faith and prayer on the part of the Church would result in enlarged efforts to make the gospel known to the ancient people of God.

The Committee have found the year, now ending, to be one of more than ordinary solicitude. The interests of the missionary cause have seemed to be in much more than ordinary peril. The war waged by the country for its existence has engrossed public attention to a large extent, absorbing means in its progress which in most years would have been devoted to missionary purposes, and turning the minds of men from the case of those abroad who are perishing for lack of vision. The increased cost of remitting funds to the missions has been mentioned; it has been a most serious ground of discouragement. In no former year did the Committee feel more deeply their need of the help of God and the coöperation and sympathy of their brethren. It is, therefore, with deep thankfulness they are able to make so good a report of this work, at home and abroad. The fact that the mission treasury is in the good condition already reported, at the end of such a year, is one which will call forth warm thanksgiving. This result has indeed been partly

reached by restricting the missionary work in certain respects, but not in its general outline nor in its main force, so that the Committee report with unalloyed pleasure the case as it stands—bearing witness to the faith, self-denial and liberal devising of very many members of our communion, alike of the rich and the poor. To the grace of God be the praise! And to the same grace should thanks be given that so many approved brethren are still willing and offering to go out as missionaries.

As to the work abroad, the foregoing Report shows many reasons of thanksgiving and encouragement—in the doors still open for missionary labour, the labourers still living and faithful in their work, the brethren called home to their rest after lives of such eminent usefulness, the native communicants, the native assistants, the companies of youth and children under instruction, the Scriptures translated, printed, and disseminated, the gospel-seed sown broadcast, the gospel leaven implanted in so many centres of influence—all showing the presence of the Lord Jesus with his servants, and the power of the Holy Ghost in the salvation of souls. For these and other proofs of the divine blessing on these missions, the Church will give thanks and praise to God. So far as the work itself is concerned, the Committee see little cause of discouragement, and many reasons of hope, especially in the faith that the Saviour is on his mediatorial throne, having all power in heaven and in earth, and wielding this power for the destruction of the Great Adversary, and of everything that exalteth itself against God, and for the establishment of his kingdom of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

These reasons of encouragement all point to greater progress. The Committee must not close this Report without expressing their conviction that the work of missions should be greatly enlarged. More men for Africa, more for South America, more for India, more for Siam, more for China, more for Japan, many more for such of these nations as are crowded with people, numbered by scores and even hundreds of millions, but which have only a few scores of ministers of the gospel, should be pleaded for at the throne of grace, —and especially more labourers to be raised up in the different missionary fields. The means of supporting an increased number of labourers would be provided, if our Christian people could reach a higher standard of consecration, if all would send forward their gifts as do some of their brethren, if the claims of our perishing

world were affectionately pressed on *each* follower of Christ, one by one.

Grace from on high will be given. The followers of Christ will be enabled to do far more for the spread of the gospel, perhaps, as the result of gracious discipline in these times of trial. The means employed will be more and more successful, until the gospel is preached to every creature, and "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." In the faith and hope of this, the Committee here end their review of the missionary work of the last year.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of the		
Lodiana Mission	$45,569 87	
Furrukhabad Mission,	26,000 72	
Outfit of Rev. E. H. Sayre and wife,	400 00	
Passage " " " " to Calcutta,	500 00	
		72,470 59

MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of,		8,890 05

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of		
Canton Mission	4,742 50	
Outfit of Rev. Arthur Folsom and wife	400 00	
Passage " " " to Canton,	500 00	
Ningpo Mission,	10,034 91	
Shanghai Mission,	25,390 50	
Shantung Mission,	5,161 00	
		46,228 91

MISSIONS TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of,		1,603 31

MISSION IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of	5,966 68	
Outfit of Rev. David Thompson,	250 00	
Passage of " "	250 00	
		6,466 68

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of		
Liberia Missions,	8,638 95	
Corisco Mission,	5,556 47	
		14,195 42

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Expenditures on account of		
Chippewa Mission,	2,485 01	
Omaha Mission,	4,833 69	
Indian Orphan Institute	2,536 83	
		9,855 53

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Expenditures on account of		
Bogota Mission,	3,435 06	
Brazil Mission,	3,976 43	
		7,411 49

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Remittances to France,		726 66	
" " Geneva,		726 66	
" " Belgium,		726 66	
" " Holland,		726 66	
Waldenses,	1,166 69		
Interest on Endowment,	1,030 00		
		2,196 69	
			5,103 33

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of,	700 00
(Total expenditures for Missions, $172,925 31.)	

AGENCIES.

Travelling Expenses of Officers and Voluntary Agents.	192 18

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Lowrie, Secretary,	2,000 00	
Rev. John C. Lowrie, Secretary,	2,000 00	
Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer,	2,000 00	
Clerk hire and copying,	1,587 02	
		7,587 02

PRINTING.		
The Foreign Missionary: Expenses of publishing 31,750 copies monthly, including those sent free to Ministers and Donors,	4,143 76	
The Home and Foreign Record: proportion of deficiency,	675 97	
The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report: Expenses of publishing 11,300 copies, including Postage,	729 45	
Printing Circulars, Certificates and Blanks,	73 16	
		5,622 34
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Postage,	258 09	
Fuel and Lights,	100 48	
Library, Binding and Periodicals,	127 08	
Fixtures and Care of Mission House and Stationery,	116 39	
Taxes and Insurance, less rents received,	240 34	
		842 38
		$187,169 23

DR. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. CR.

1863.			1863.			
April 30.	To Balance from last year's Report.....	952 72	April 30.	By Donations from Churches.....	$91,955 55	
	Payments as per accompanying statements*.....	187,169 23		Individuals and miscellaneous sources.	37,795 06	
	Balance in Treasury carried to new account.....	336 98		Legacies.....	10,152 86	
				Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Ch...	8,000 00	$147,903 47
				Donations received in India, including $5,930 from Rahjah of Kapurthala and family.....	12,510 00	
				Donations in Siam for Chapel.....	218 00	
						12,728 00
				By Interest on endowment of Waldensian Seminary.....		1,030 00
				Proceeds of sales of land in Michigan.		100 00
				Amount received from U. S. Government for Omaha Indians.....	3,750 00	
				Chippewa Indians.....	640 00	
				Indemnity for losses among CreeksChoctaws, in part...	12,832 46	
						17,222 46
				By American Bible Society for Printing Bibles in China, India, and Siam.....		7,375 00
				American Tract Society for Printing Tracts in China, India, and Siam.....		2,100 00
		$188,458 93				$188,458 93

[* See page 4 *supra*, for cost of foreign exchange on these payments.]

WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER.

The undersigned have examined the foregoing statement and find it correct.

New York, May 1, 1863.

EBENEZER PLATT,
JAMES DONALDSON, *Auditors.*

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1863.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission Begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries: Ministers. American.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries: Ministers. Native.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries: Lay Teachers and others. American. Male.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries: Lay Teachers and others. American. Fem.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries: Lay Teachers and others. Native.	Communicants.	SCHOLARS. Boarding. Boys.	SCHOLARS. Boarding. Girls.	SCHOLARS. Day. Boys.	SCHOLARS. Day. Girls.	SCHOLARS. TOTAL.
INDIAN TRIBES:													
CHOCTAWS,*	Spencer Academy,	1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Good Water,	1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seven Stations, late of the Am. Bd.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHICKASAWS,*	Wapanucka,	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Boggy Depot,	1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEMINOLES,*	Oak Ridge,	1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prairie Station,	1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CREEKS,*	Kowetah and Choska,	1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tallahassee,	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IOWAS AND SACS,	Indian Orphan Institute,	1835	1	—	1	4	—	—	21	19	—	—	40
OMAHAS,	Blackbird Hills,	1846	1	—	2	4	—	—	30	20	—	—	50
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS,	Grand Traverse, or Grove Hill,	1838	1	—	1	6	—	40	14	11	—	—	25
	Little Traverse	1852	—	—	1	2	1	23	—	—	15	13	28
	Total of Indian Missions,		3		5	16	1	63	65	50	15	13	143
SOUTH AMERICA:	Bogota	1856	1	—	—	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	Rio de Janeiro,	1859	1	—	—	1	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
	San Paulo,	1862	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	At home,	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of South American Missions,		5			4		18					
AFRICA:													
LIBERIA,	Monrovia,	1842	1	—	2	—	—	54	—	—	60	—	60
	Kentucky,	1850	1	—	1	—	—	†	—	—	20	10	30
	Harrisburg,	1854	1	—	2	—	—	†	15	5	—	—	20
	Greenville or Sinoe,	1847	1	—	—	1	—	60	—	—	20	20	40

INDIA:	Total of Native Missions,		10		6	6	10	200	100	50	150	50	350
Lodiana,	Peshawar,	1857	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rawal Pindi,	1856	1	—	—	1	7	13	—	—	120	—	120
	Lahor,	1849	2	—	—	1	7	14	—	—	626	—	626
	Kapurthala,	1859	1	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	181	—	181
	Jalandar,	1847	—	1	—	—	3	20	—	—	255	—	255
	Lodiana,	1834	1	—	—	1	3	16	—	51	254	—	305
	Ambala,	1848	2	—	—	2	2	25	—	—	230	—	230
	Sabathu,	1836	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	15	20
	Saharunpur,	1836	1	1	—	3	3	20	55	—	122	—	177
	Dehra,	1853	1	—	—	2	3	15	—	30	200	—	230
	Roorkhee,	1856	1	—	—	1	1	5	—	—	100	—	100
	At home,	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furrukhabad,	Futtehgurh,	1838	4	—	—	4	19	104	22	—	874	106	1002
	Mynpurie,	1843	1	—	—	1	3	12	—	—	225	—	225
	Etawah,	1863	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Futtehpore,	1852	1	—	—	1	6	19	—	—	90	24	114
	Allahabad,	1836	2	—	—	2	8	50	5	4	311	25	534
	Total of India Missions,		23	2	1	24	71	313	82	85	3782	170	4119
SIAM:	Bangkok,	1840	5	—	—	4	1	12	23	—	—	9	32
	Petchaburi,	1861	2	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	10	—	10
	Total of Siam Missions,		7			6	1	17	23	10		9	42
CHINA:													
Canton,	Canton,	1846	4	—	1	5	1	7	—	10	133	37	180
Ningpo,	Ningpo and four sub-stations,	1844	4	—	—	3	13	117	27	23	60	20	180
Shanghai,	Shanghai,	1850	3	—	1	3	—	12	16	14	17	20	67
Shantung,	Tungchow,	1861	2	—	—	2	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
	Chefoo,	1862	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese in California,	At home,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	San Francisco,	1853	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of China Missions,		15	—	3	15	14	151	43	47	210	77	377
JAPAN:	Yokohama,	1859	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEWS:	New York,	1846	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France,	1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgium, &c.,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GENERAL TOTAL,		65	2	16	71	97	765	316	218	4152	324	5010

* Missions suspended.

† Not reported.

Abstract of the Proceedings

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

AT THE

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House in New York, May 4, 1863, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

The following members were present:

Ministers: William W. Phillips, D. D., *President;* James M. Macdonald, D. D., Charles Hodge, D. D., George Potts, D. D., John C. Lowrie, Benjamin F. Stead, Jonathan Greenleaf, David J. Waller, John D. Wells, Elijah F. Craven, D. D., Robert Davidson, D. D., D. G. Bullions, Richard W. Dickinson, D. D., Alexander T. McGill, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., J. Edsall Rockwell, D. D., Enoch C. Wines, D. D., Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Laymen: James Lenox, Walter Lowrie, Jasper Corning, Jacob D. Vermilyea, Lebbeus B. Ward, Robert Carter, Ebenezer Platt, Robert L. Stuart, Eli Beard, Robert McKnight, B. Rush Bradford, William Rankin, Jr.

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the Board. These were referred to sub-committees of the Board, and afterwards, on their recommendation, were approved.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President: William W. Phillips, D. D.

Vice-President: Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee: Rev. Messrs. William W. Phillips, D. D., George Potts, D. D., John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, D. D., William G. T. Shedd, D. D., John C. Lowrie, *ex. off.*; and Messrs. James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, Walter Lowrie, *ex. off.*, and William Rankin, Jr., *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., and the Rev. John C. Lowrie.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors: Messrs. James Donaldson and Ebenezer Platt.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, New York, on the first Monday in May, 1864, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

Action of the General Assembly.

On Friday, May 22d, 1863, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that body on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. Alfred Nevin, D. D., Frederick T. Brown, Lewis L. Conrad, A. J. McMillan, and Lawrence G. Hay, and Messrs. John Stewart, Matthew Scott, A. Stirling, Jr., and A. N. Travis.

On Thursday, May 28th, this Committee reported a Minute, which was considered and adopted, as follows, viz.:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, submit the following:

The Committee have found from the Report that the past year has been one of more than ordinary solicitude. The interests of the Missionary cause

have seemed to be in much more than ordinary peril. The war waged by the country for its existence has engrossed public attention to a large extent, absorbing means in its progress which in most years would have been directed to missionary purposes, and turning the minds of men away from the case of those who are perishing for the lack of vision. In no former year was the need of the help of God and the coöperation and sympathy of the Church more deeply felt. On the whole, the progress of the work, at home and abroad, has been encouraging.

At home, the fact that the Mission Treasury is free from debt, at the end of such a year, is one which will call forth many warm thanksgivings. This result has, indeed, been partly reached by restricting the Missionary work in certain respects, but not in its general outline nor in its main force; so that the case, as it is reported, bears witness to the faith, self-denial, and liberal devising of very many members of our communion, alike of the rich and the poor. The receipts from all sources have been $188,000; the expenditures $187,000. After paying off a small balance of last year, there remains in the Treasury the sum of $336. The grace of God granted to his people is signally shown by this gratifying statement—a statement which will call forth their thanksgiving and praise.

The special embarrassment of the year, in these financial matters, was the unprecedented rise in the foreign exchange of the country. The Report dwells briefly on this subject. Should the present high rate continue, a large expense will still have to be incurred on this account, on bills already sent out. After looking at the subject in every light, the Executive Committee state that they felt constrained to follow the usages of preceding years as to the transmission of funds for the support of missionaries. And now it only remains for them to look to God in faith and prayer, and to his people in hope, that, as in times past, so in time to come, this cause shall receive needful pecuniary support. It is no new thing for the walls of Zion to be built in troublous times.

The Report mentions the appointment of eight approved men as missionaries, to be sent forth when the funds of the Board permit; and it gives the names of four ministers of the Gospel—three of them married men—and of three teachers, who were sent out during the year to different Missions.

As to the work abroad, the Report gives particular information concerning the Missions among the Chippewa, Iowa and Omaha Indians, the Chinese in California and China, the Japanese, in Siam, in India, Western Africa, Brazil, New Granada, and some of the Roman Catholic countries of Europe, and to the Jews of New York city. It makes full and satisfactory statements relative to the labors in these widely extended fields, of sixty-seven ministers of the Gospel, without including the number aided in Europe; of sixteen male and seventy-one female assistant missionaries from this country, and of ninety-seven native assistant laborers, mostly connected with Missions in Africa, India and China. The churches connected with these missions are not large, but they have nearly all enjoyed encouraging proofs of the presence of the Holy Spirit. The number of scholars under instruction in the Mission Schools is about 5,000. The issues of the Printing Presses in India and China were larger than usual. The translation of the New Testament into Pushto, the language of the Afghans, and the completion of the Chinese translation of the whole Bible, are among the noteworthy events of the year. The latter was the last work of the lamented Dr. Culbertson. Besides his removal by death, the Church was called to mourn over the death of Dr. Campbell, of India; Mr. Gayley, of China, and Mr. Clemens, of Africa—all faithful servants in the vineyard of the Lord. The Report shows also many reasons for thanksgiving and encouragement. So far as the work itself is

concerned, little cause of discouragement is seen, and many reasons of hope —especially in the faith that the Saviour is on his mediatorial throne, having all power in heaven and in earth, and wielding this power for the destruction of the Great Adversary, and of everything that exalteth itself against God, and for the establishment of his kingdom of righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.

These reasons of encouragement all point to greater progress. The Report closes with an expression of the conviction that the work of Missions should be greatly enlarged. More men for Africa, more men for South America, more for India, more for Siam, more for China, more for Japan, many more for such of these nations as are crowded with people, numbered by scores and even hundreds of millions, but which have only a few scores of ministers of the gospel, should be pleaded for at the Throne of Grace,—and especially more laborers to be raised up in the different missionary fields. The means of supporting an increased number of laborers would be provided, if our Christian people could reach a higher standard of consecration, if all would send forward their gifts as do some of their brethren, if the claims of our perishing world were affectionately pressed on *each* follower of Christ,—one by one.

Your Committee are very happy to state that the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, as far as it relates to the operations of the Board, has given them entire satisfaction, with the single exception that the Board has not been able to enlarge these operations by reason of embarrassments upon its financial interests, growing out of the distracted condition of the country and the high rates of exchange. Toward this exception the Committee feel that the prompt and liberal efforts of God's people should be directed. It has occurred to them, as one of several methods which might with great hope of success be adopted for meeting the pecuniary needs of the Board, that the children of our Sabbath Schools be called upon to contribute each at least one cent every Sabbath for this purpose. The number of children in such schools, according to the report in the minutes of the Assembly of 1862, is 149,000—representing, say, 50,000 families. If all these would make the small contribution already mentioned, a very large amount would be realized for sustaining the Board in these times of special need. It is most earnestly hoped by your Committee that the churches under the care of the General Assembly will receive kindly and carry out faithfully this suggestion. The power of *littles* is much greater than is generally felt, and this power should, in the way designated, be brought to bear in favor of the great and glorious interest of Foreign Missions. One vast advantage of pursuing this method will be the kindling of a missionary zeal in the rising generation of our Church. The Committee would recommend that, in view of the high rates of exchange, all our congregations will, if practicable, increase their contributions to the Board to the extent of 25 to 40 per cent above last year's contributions. They would also recommend that the *Foreign Missionary* —29,000 copies of which reached [about as many] families—have a largely increased circulation. The prophet had his interest for the dry bones increased by moving among them and looking at them; and the zeal of our people would be augmented for the salvation of the heathen if they but made themselves acquainted with their condition. The Committee offer no resolutions approving of the Board, for the simple reason that it needs none; but they do most heartily commend it to the prayers and liberality of all who desire the world's conversion.

On motion of Mr. A. B. Conger, it was—

Resolved, That relying for support in this our solemn declaration upon the Great Head of the Church, we hereby call upon our Board of Foreign

Missions to go forward; and we hereby pledge ourselves to urge immediate action on this matter upon our respective Presbyteries, and to renewed effort in bringing our churches to a more efficient coöperation in this noble work.

This resolution was adopted unanimously, by rising, and the vote was accompanied by prayer by the Rev. John Fleming, at the request of the Moderator.

Dr. Goodale offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That our Pastors and Sabbath School Superintendents be urged to endeavor to secure from all our Sabbath Schools a contribution equal to at least one cent per week for each scholar for this Board.

A missionary meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions was held, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Devotional Exercises, on Sabbath afternoon, May 31st, in the First Presbyterian Church, Peoria, Ill., and a collection was then taken in aid of the funds of the Board, amounting to $157 90.

A sermon for the Board was preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, May 2d, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Board, from Romans i. 20, 21, 28, by the Rev. William G. T. Shedd, D. D.

Members of the Board of Foreign Missions.

Term of Membership ending in May, 1864.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
A. G. Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
George W. Janvier.	William F. Allen.
John H. Rice, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Patterson.
John M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	James T. Soutter.
William W. Phillips, D. D.	Gassoway B. Lamar.
Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.	William M. Halstead.
Elijah R. Craven, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
Jonathan Greenleaf.	William O'N. Perkins.
Thomas L. Janeway, D. D.	William Ernst.
Charles W. Shields, D. D.	Eben N. Buell.
Melanchthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Henry Ivison.
George D. Armstrong, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
Alexander T. McGill, D. D.	

May, 1865.

William S. Plumer, D. D.	Ebenezer Platt.
George Potts, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Thomas Smyth, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Elisha P. Swift, D. D.	John Fine.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Jacob D. Vermilyea.
John Gray, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
John W. Yeomans, D. D.	Henry McKeen.
Josiah D. Smith, D. D.	Benjamin Douglass.
William Bannard.	Stacy G. Potts.
D. G. Bullions.	T. Charlton Henry.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Joseph G. Montford, D. D.	William B. Canfield.
John D. Wells.	J. Harmon Brown.
David J. Waller.	Jesse L. Williams.

May, 1866.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Job F. Halsey, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving.	Jasper Corning.
John N. Campbell, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William G. T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beatty, D. D.	Thomas W. Lockwood.
Benjamin F. Stead.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	George L. Sampson.
J. Edsall Rockwell, D. D.	David Comfort.

May, 1867.

David Elliott, D. D.	James Lenox.
James Hoge, D. D.	Harvey Childs.
Robert Davidson, D. D.	James N. Dickson.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Robert Carter.
H. V. D. Nevius.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
Joseph T. Smith, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
Robert L. Stanton, D. D.	Alexander Laughlin.
John C. Rankin.	John C. House.
David H. Riddle, D. D.	J. G. Shipman.
John C. Lowrie.	T. H. Nevin.
Nathan L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	James R. Snowden.
John Stockton, D. D.	James M. Ray.
Jonathan Cogswell, D. D.	M. O. Talman.
P. O. Studdiford, D. D.	

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1863.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Londonderry.

Londonderry	$74 74
Newburyport 1st	225 00
do 2d	50 00
Antrim	27 00
Windham	55 00
	431 74

Pby of Troy.

Lansingburgh	100 00
Troy Second st	242 50
Malta	41 26
Sandy Hill	20 00
Stillwater	55 00
Troy 2d	20 00
United 1st ch, Camb'ge	117 10
Park ch, Troy	40 12
Waterford	265 00
	900 98

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	700 00
do 2d	405 10
do 3d	86 00
Johnstown	108 00
Little Falls	84 58
Jewett	79 34
Kingsboro'	161 26
Saratoga Springs	52 29
Amsterdam Village	91 50
Galway	10 00
Carlisle	21 00
Schenectady	241 00
Amsterdam	1 00
Rockwell's Falls	21 00
West Galway	23 00
Charlton	33 00
Esperance	12 80
Bethlehem	10 00
West Milton	21 50
Northville	5 21
Mayfield Central	13 00
Marisville	13 00
Princeton	13 00
Ballston Spa	52 08
Miscellaneous	10 00
	2215 86

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida Valley	80 00
Durhamville	2 00
Utica	75 37
Park Central	84 15
	141 52

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	24 70
Morristown	10 00
Oswegatchie 1st	131 00
Oswegatchie 2d	24 00
	189 70

Pby of Genesee River.

Sparta 1st	10 00
do 2d	5 15
Bath	60 61
Caledonia	66 71
Warsaw	82 52
Geneseo	46 56
Portageville	7 56
Wyoming	33 50
Groveland	2 00
Oakland	3 00
Tuscarora	6 00
	323 61

Pby of Buffalo City.

Black Rock	5 00
Central Buffalo	44 00
Bethany Centre	17 00
Alden	3 25
Aurora	3 00
	72 25

Pby of Rochester City.

Calvary	10 00
Port Byron	12 00
Phelps	15 00
Wheatland	5 00
Rochester 3d	150 25
	192 25

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Hudson.

Hopewell	33 00
Monroe	32 00
Middletown	21 66
Hamptonburgh	40 52
Centreville	19 00
West Town	40 00
Hempstead	16 80
Scotchtown	97 25
Cochecton	3 63
Goodwill	70 00
Washingtonville	15 66
Deer Park	60 25
Goshen	154 33
Milford	12 00
	616 10

Pby of North River.

Kingston	67 00
Bethlehem	71 00
Rondout	125 00
Newburgh, Calvary	44 93
Wappinger's Falls	9 00
New Hamburgh	20 00
Newburgh 1st	85 00
Matteawan	60 00
Marlborough	51 14
Fishkill	12 00
Middle Hope	13 04
Smithfield	5 00
	563 11

Pby of Bedford.

Poundridge	106 00
White Plains	108 24
Croton Falls	90 24
Yorktown	5 50
South Greenburg	34 00
Red Mills	20 00
Mount Kisco	17 50
Bedford	158 33
North Salem	20 00
South Salem	223 37
	783 68

Pby of Long Island.

Sag Harbor	119 57
Amagansett	32 00

Middletown	32 86
Huntington South	20 36
Moriches	5 50
South Haven	41 00
Fresh Pond	17 00
Smithtown	7 06
Islip	12 00
Speonk	2 00
East Hampton	205 78
Sweet Hollow	5 04
Southampton	98 50
Bridge Hampton	22 21
West Hampton	8 00
Huntingdon	189 50
	818 35

Phy of New York.

5th ave and 19th st	12173 59
First	4986 84
Brick	3282 23
University Place	3055 24
Eighty-Fourth st	48 42
Fifteenth st	166 01
West Twenty-third st	180 00
Forty-second st	316 68
Chelsea	303 00
Grand st	10 00
Rutgers st	479 90
Madison Ave	98 95
Jersey City 1st	785 11
Yorkville	41 00
Throg's Neck	66 22
German, Clarkstown	2 00
German, New York	6 00
Nyack	12 00
North Haverstraw	2 00
Clifton	78 00
Greenbush	10 00
	26958 19

Phy of New York 2d.

Canal st	103 00
Scotch	1747 15
Washington Heights	43 50
Peekskill	180 45
Mt Washington	234 66
Sing Sing	171 00
Union, Newburgh	15 00
Hamden	10 00
West Farms	16 00
	2520 76

Phy of Connecticut.

Bridgeport 1st	130 92
Rye	225 33
Port Chester	34 44
Hartford	32 76
Thompsonville 1st	47 00
South East	8 00
	478 45

Phy of Nassau.

Brooklyn 1st	801 50
do 2d	417 51
do Central	400 00
do Lawrence st	10 00
do Greene ave	27 86
do Wallabout	36 95
do Throop av Miss'n	33 15
Williamsburgh	621 79
do German	6 00
Ainslie st	7 86
Newtown	70 56
Hempstead	52 82
Astoria	260 67
Jamaica	188 06
Roslyn	5 00
	2889 78

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Phy of Elizabethtown.

Metuchin 1st	34 30
New Providence	27 00
Elizabethport	15 00
Plainfield	60 68
Westfield	114 10
Rahway 1st	60 00
do 2d	20 00
Elizabeth 1st	451 30
Baskingridge	63 00
Liberty Corner	27 00
Woodbridge	50 00
Lamington	75 00
	1003 38

Phy of Passaic.

Paterson 1st	121 26
Morristown 1st	2020 00
Newark 3d	777 52
Chester	47 00
Flanders	14 00
Springfield	39 34
Lyon's Farms	22 00
Connecticut Farms	30 00
Elizabeth 2d	225 00
Paterson, German	1 25
Mount Freedom	20 00
Chatham Village	110 00
	3427 37

Phy of New Brunswick.

Trenton 1st	181 13
do 2d	66 68
do 3d	62 69
Bound Brook	83 28
New Brunswick 1st	226 01
do 2d	174 67
Pennington	70 33
Ewing	30 00
Dutch Neck	90 00
Lawrence	288 77
Titusville	18 65
Hamilton Square	15 00
Princeton 1st	349 00
do 2d	136 89
Cranberry 1st	55 64
do 2d	49 00
Withersp'n st, Princeton	60 00
Queenston Mis Sch'l do	10 00
	1967 74

Phy of West Jersey.

Cold Spring	20 00
May's Landing	27 20
Bridgeton 1st	385 00
do 2d	45 00
Salem	15 50
Woodstown	6 00
Absecon	10 59
Greenwich	39 98
Cedarville	68 50
2d ch Cape May Co	1 00
Leed's Point	8 00
Williamstown	12 00
Pittsgrove	25 00
Fiskerville	9 00
Blackwoodtow	11 00
Deerfield 1st	42 00
Cape Island	5 00
Miscellaneous	20 00
	746 07

Phy of Newton.

Knowlton	21 36
Hope	14 00
Stewartsville	127 22
Belvidere 1st	100 00
Mansfield 1st	76 56
Pleasant Grove	12 50
Newton	205 00
Upper Mt Bethel	20 00
Lower do	24 00
Greenwich	48 56
Harmony	38 00
Hackettstown	45 91
Blairstown	27 00
Marksboro'	5 00
Stillwater	20 00
	799 31

Phy of Raritan.

Solebury	13 96
Amwell United 1st	17 00
Amwell 2d	12 00
Flemington	60 32
Lambertville	47 30
Musconetcong Valley	34 00
German Valley	22 10
Kingswood	14 35
Frenchtown	20 35
Clinton	20 00
Milford	14 00
	275 97

Phy of Susquehanna.

Burlington	108 00
Wyalusing 2d	13 00
Towanda	71 56
Canton	15 00
Monroeton	1 00
Rome	1 50
Warren	1 54
Elkland	10 00
Independence	1 00
Troy	10 00
Wysox	5 00
Friendsville	5 00
Wyalusing	5 00
Herrick	5 00
	244 60

Phy of Luzerne.

Pittston	93
Mauch Chunk	151
Nanticoke	10
Scranton	170
Port Carbon	10
Summit Hill	20
Hazleton	87
Wilkesbarre	265
Eckley	7
White Haven	12
Pottsville	22
Kingston	49
Jeddo	1

Tunkhannock	8 00
Newton	5 00
Tamaqua	15 00
	879 24

Phy of Burlington.

Camden 1st	119 84
do 2d	30 20
Mount Holly	23 26
Columbus	9 00
Tuckerton	10 50
Plumsted	5 00
Burlington	20 41
	218 21

Phy of Monmouth.

Jamesburgh	30 00
Squan Village	2 50
Tom's River	11 70
Manalapan	15 00
Middletown Point	13 44
Holmanville	50
Shrewsbury	50 00
Red Bank	10 00
Millstone	15 00
Village, Freehold	115 00
	268 14

Phy of Corisco.

Evangasimba	95 17

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Phy of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th	30 00
do 6th	155 40
do 7th	475 06
do 9th	60 00
do 10th	1142 56
do 15th	12 00
do Arch st	175 00
do West Spruce st	319 49
do Westminster	16 78
do Scots	81 38
Chester	57 00
Middletown and Media	10 00
Ridley	3 66
Union	25 00
1st African Phila	3 00
	2566 33

Phy of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	1274 71
do Spring Garden	441 90
do North	228 87
do Central	282 00
do Princeton	15 36
do West Arch st	259 39
do Cohocksink	93 00
do Penn	18 72
Great Valley	33 00
	2646 95

Phy of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	178 05
Brainerd, Easton	130 25
Durham	7 20
Doylestown	42 87
Port Kennedy	27 68
Newtown	28 00
Slatington	20 00
Providence	17 50
Chestnut Hill	50 00
Morristown 1st	74 60
Holmesburg	32 87
Allen Township	30 00
Catasauqua	50 00
Germanstown 1st	606 06
Falls of Schuylkill	11 94
Neshaminy	51 88
Bridesburg	65 94
Roxborough	6 15
Frankford	80 00
Conshohocken	4 00
Easton 1st	130 00
	1644 99

Phy of New Castle.

Smyrna	20 50
New London	85 00
Forks of Brandywine	73 50
Port Deposit	23 59
Coatesville	21 00
Lower Brandywine	11 25
Red Clay Creek	4 00
Zion	3 50
Fagg's Manor	68 50
Wilmington 1st	96 30
Downington Central	9 50
New Castle	206 85
White Clay Creek and Head Christiana	16 00
Newark	9 20
Rock	3 50
Miscellaneous	15 00
	667 19

Phy of Donegal.

Chanceford	27 00
Wrightsville	5 00
Waynesburg	157 15
Union	75
Leacock	13 56
Bellevue	7 62
Little Britain	14 25
Middle Octorara	51 60
Strasburg	13 60
Pequea	42 00
Slateville	25 00
Slate Ridge	10 00
Lancaster	43 50
Columbia	60 00
	471 03

Phy of Huntingdon.

Pine Grove Mills	26 00
Hollidaysburgh	175 75
Lower Tuscarora	231 54
Sinking Creek	217 00
Moshanan & Morris Phillipsburgh	22 50
Lewistown	115 24
Huntingdon	195 00
Williamsburgh	34 54
Shaver's Creek	7 00
Shirleysburgh	23 00
Spruce Creek	172 62
Clearfield	11 60
Alexandria	86 67
McVeytown, Newton Hamilton	97 60
Altoona	10 00
Curwinsville	4 21
Birmingham	129 43
Tyrone City	21 78
Lick Run	25 19
Logan's Valley	27 00
Sinking Valley	41 00
Bellefonte	105 00
Pine Grove	33 86
Little Valley	20 00
Mifflintown and Lost Creek	75 00
Milroy	100 00
East Freedom	3 65
East Kishacoquillas	94 00
Spruce Hill	6 49
Miscellaneous Pres Col	40 25
	2152 42

Phy of Northumberland.

Mahoning	50 00
Milton	76 00
Washingtonville	30 00
Buffalo	80 00
Jersey Shore	50 00
Great Island	103 00
Hartleton	11 78
Williamsport	64 80
Rohrsburg	6 00
Chillisquaque	17 75
Mooresburg	7 51
Warrior Run	35 00
Washington	88 00
Bloomsburg	231 10
Muncy	14 50
Lewisburg	79 35
New Berlin	24 50
Sunbury and Northumberland	20 62
Grove ch, Danville	59 44
Derry	27 00
Bald Eagle and Nittany	26 38
	1102 73

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Phy of Baltimore.

Baltimore 1st	2638 44
do 2d	359 18
do 12th	15 00
do Central	291 09
do South Baltimore	20 00
do Govane Chapel	163 00
do Madison st	60 25
do Franklin st	103 85
do Westminster	477 09
do Aisquith st	102 25
Taneytown	150 00
Ellicott's Mills	86 50
Annapolis	55 00
Frederick	34 60
4th Balt	15 00
Miscellaneous	45 00
	4616 25

Phy of Carlisle.

Toms Creek and Piney	136 00
Chambersburg	361 69
St. Thomas and Rocky Spring	15 00
Gettysburg	28 93
Bedford	70 00
Shippensburg	96 84
Green Castle	90 38
Great Conewago	28 00
Middle Spring	222 20
Landisburg	12 00

Dickinson	17 00
Barton	15 10
Lower Path Valley	22 35
Burnt Cabins	6 65
Upper Path Valley	59 81
Silver Spring	64 86
Harrisburg	158 46
Paxton	8 00
Waynesboro'	83 00
McConnellsburg	50 00
Green Hill	14 85
Mercersburg	70 00
Welsh Run	11 50
New Bloomfield	16 00
Big Spring	15 00
Schellsburg	5 00
Carlisle	197 50
Hagerstown	18 33
Petersburg	10 60
Miscellaneous	10 00
	1864 55

Phy of Lewes.

Dover	22 23
Pitt's Creek	10 75
Snow Hill	6 50
Buckingham	22 26
Lewes	10 00
Manokin	19 00
Miscellaneous	25 50
	116 24

Phy of Potomac.

Washington, N. Y. Av	434 59
Georgetown, Bridge st	52 78
do Market st Chapel	5 00
Darnestown	11 68
Washington, D. C., 7th st	15 00
	519 00

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Phy of Redstone.

Mount Pleasant	44 10
Tent	27 50
Dunlap's Creek and New Salem	44 40
West Newton	83 00
Laurel Hill	80 49
Brownsville and Little Redstone	18 00
Round Hill	84 00
Long Run	22 10
Sewickley	24 60
Connellsville	29 35
Tyrone	18 50
McKeesport	80 00
Rehoboth	54 95
New Providence and Jefferson	80 00
George's Creek	7 00
Uniontown	124 00
Fairmount	8 00
Kingwood	4 00
Mt Washington	2 00
Morgantown	30 25
	616 24

Phy of Ohio.

Lawrenceville	52 57
Mingo	18 00
Racoon	64 20
Cannonsburg	20 00
Miller's Run	27 25
Bethany	78 25
Pittsburgh Central	168 84
do 1st	940 70
do 2d	365 29
do 4th	55 20
do 6th	43 00
Long Island	8 41
Bethel	55 77
East Liberty	312 19
Temperanceville	12 00
Chartiers	80 51
Mount Washington	15 80
Centre	47 00
Mansfield	20 00
Monongahela	54 45
Montours	18 50
Fairview	7 50
Mt Carmel	8 00
Hopewell	10 22
	2428 15

Phy of Blairsville.

Fairfield	7 87
Union	21 35
Poke Run	64 00
New Salem	28 00
Ebensburg	25 00
Johnstown	71 00
Ligonier	20 50
Donegal	18 50
Congruity	67 29
Blairsville	51 10
Beulah	59 67
Unity	60 00
Somerset	4 25
Greensburgh	27 00
Salem	18 50
	544 03

Phy of Clarion.

Richardsville	4 00
Concord	6 32
Callensburg	15 15
Leatherwood	21 00
New Bethlehem	3 68
Mount Tabor	5 75
Mill Creek	1 25
Greenville	8 68
Emlenton	4 00
Greenwood	3 00
Bethesda	42 00
Academia	12 00
Beechwood	28 00
Richland	16 00
Licking	20 00
Rockland	11 50
Middle Creek	4 00
Oak Grove	2 00
Perry	6 00
	214 23

Phy of Saltsburg.

Glade Run	43 38
Concord	15 00
West Lebanon	6 25
Eldersridge	8 60
Boiling Spring	32 45
Cherry Tree	10 00
Bethel and Jacksonville	80 00
Payne	2 50
Currie's Run	5 00
Smicksburg	12 50
Indiana	52 67
Rural Valley	12 45
Gilgal and Marion and Mt Pleasant	50 00
Academia	7 15
Ebenezer	18 00
Clarksburg	6 00
Parnassus	8 00
Kittaning 1st	135 00
Apollo	21 00
Plum Creek	21 19
Harmony and Mechanicsburg	10 00
Crooked Creek and Appleby Manor	9 50
Mahoning	2 00
Leechburg	55 73
Bethesda	2 50
	575 42

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Phy of Alleghany.

Tarentum	22 00
New Salem	5 00
Scrub Grass	11 00
Harrisville	12 00
Amity	11 00
Concord	11 00
Pleasant Valley	7 00
Plaingrove	89 00
Ebenezer	4 00
Centre	13 00
Rich Hill	8 00
Middlesex	8 25
Muddy Creek	12 00
Centreville	20 00
Bortersville	5 00
Pridgewater	10 00
Union	11 00
Brady's Bend	7 00
Butler	119 00
Sunbury	4 00
Freeport	29 25
State Lick	33 00
Clintonville and Ebenezer	4 55
	409 05

Phy of Beaver.

Pulaski	22 00
Little Beaver	58 00
Newport	4 51
Sharon	11 10
Clarksville	13 00
Westfield	27 67
New Salem	12 00
Mount Pleasant	10 00
Unity and W. Middlesex	43 60
Beaver Falls	60 00
North Sewickley and Slippery Rock	8 00
Neshannock	33 00
New Castle	33 75
	338 03

Phy of Erie.

Sturgeonville	5 00
Westminster	6 40
Fairfield	13 00
Franklin	84 50
Georgetown	18 50
Deerfield	2 00
Salem, Cool Spring	30 00
Mercer	60 00

h, Erie	181 05
reville	8 00
lle	40 00
Pleasant	5 00
r	5 87
Lake	4 05
eek and	
Creek	18 00
lle	11 00
aneous	3 30
	418 67

y of Alleghany City.

ads	8 28
	2 00
inster	2 00
water	51 17
d	2 00
ley	209 78
burgh	60 94
eads	20 00
tun	2 00
ter	10 00
ster	101 05
German	2 44
ny City 1st	305 89
unt	16 20
aneous	30 00
	823 50

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

y of Washington.

Buffalo	83 40
gton	178 82
ng 1st	392 16
2d	150 00
3d	12 06
4th	122 00
eads, Florence	45 95
Ten Mile	20 00
Prospect	22 10
Ten Mile	33 51
urg	31 89
lexander	142 00
lle	48 00
	5 00
et	9 65
reek	79 10
llen	6 25
ffalo	5 00
stown	23 00
rove	13 00
an	7 00
sion	3 00
own	24 00
f Wheeling	75 00
ek	10 00
ove	6 00
	1542 29

y of Steubenville.

rille	12 60
	20 00
Unity	46 00
rrisburg	2 00
	6 00
eld	5 00
ville 1st	178 84
nd	14 00
lis	13 61
dam	7 39
Creek	17 00
Still Fork	3 87
Two Ridges	89 00
Waynesburg	7 00
Harlem Springs	6 00
New Hagerstown	25 00
Oak Ridge	8 35
Croxton	2 00
Steubenville 2d	158 05
Bacon Ridge	6 00
Uricksville	9 50
Big Spring	4 00
Bethlehem	8 00
Minerva	5 00
	659 11

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Rockhill	22 00
Beech Springs	52 80
Fairview	3 50
Woodsfield	2 00
Buchanan	2 00
New Castle	1 00
Bealsville	4 00
Mount Pleasant	5 00
Grandview	11 00
Brownsville	4 00
St. Clairsville	44 00
Nottingham	35 35
Crab Apple	76 50
Birmingham	1 00
Martinsville	9 10
Concord	25 25
	328 00

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	49 88
Liberty	5 00
Middle Sandy	19 50
Glasgow	8 60
New Lisbon	42 90
Madison	7 65
Yellow Creek	34 50
Rehoboth	7 46
Salem	30 00
Clarkson	10 00
Long Run	21 50
Deerfield	13 50
Alliance	4 00
Newton	6 10
Concord	2 00
Bethel	23 25
	284 69

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, Westminster	115 42
do 1st	248 73
Lower Liberty	5 17
Worthington	16 00
Mount Pleasant	45 00
Dublin	10 00
Circleville	75 26
Sciota	10 00
Blendon and Mifflin	19 15
Truro	5 72
London	5 00
Hamilton	10 00
Lancaster	23 10
Amanda	1 25
Groveport	4 70
	594 50

Pby of Marion.

Radnor	4 00
Marion	13 30
Mount Gilead	9 08
Corinth	3 78
Wyandott	14 20
Little Mill Creek	2 05
Cardington	1 00
Osceola	8 10
Marysville	6 25
Milford Centre	4 27
Liberty	14 00
Washington	5 25
Iberia	10 00
York	13 35
Bucyrus	12 68
Brown	4 81
Kingston	3 00
Piagah	7 00
	136 07

Pby of Zanesville.

Madison	28 00
Beulah	4 00
Deerfield	6 00
Keene	7 00
Salem, German	10 00
Coshocton	22 00
Washington	20 70
Brownsville	24 00
Cambridge	28 00
Bristol	6 90
Mount Zion	7 10
Pleasant Hill	26 00
Newark	13 00
Buffalo	21 00
Senecaville	20 00
Marietta	1 00
Zanesville 2d	41 50
Norwich	6 00
Zanesville 1st	25 00
West Rushville	5 00
Muskingum	10 00
Salt Creek	12 00
Bethel	4 00
McConnellsville	12 00
	430 20

Pby of Richland.

Ashland	103 77
Savannah	13 00
Jefferson	8 00
Chesterville	11 00
Oliversburg	10 00
Bladensburgh	15 00
Harmony	4 23
Ontario	6 00
Perrysville	14 00
Clear Fork	5 00
Blooming Grove	7 50
Hayesville	20 00
Shelby	13 05
Utica	7 00
Milford	12 50
Mansfield	64 04
Waterford	5 02
Bellville	8 00
Lexington	15 00
Mt Pleasant	9 55
Martinsburgh	26 00
Mt Vernon	58 50
	431 24

Pby of Wooster.

Canal Fulton	10 00
Marshallsville	4 00
Chippewa	7 00
Mount Hope	27 40
Jackson	14 10
Millersburg	12 00
Unity	78 00
Apple Creek	21 25
West Salem	7 00
Chester	5 92
Wayne	7 05
Wooster	99 68
Hopewell and Nashville	18 42
Berlin	28 70
Dalston	55 02
Congress	14 35
	399 89

Pby of Hocking.

Gallipolis	3 00
Athens	30 00
Alexander	6 75
	39 75

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Michigan.

Bennington	14 55
Pontiac	14 00
Plymouth 1st	17 00
Oakland	8 00
	53 55

Pby of Western Reserve.

Springfield	5 00
Guilford	22 00
Lafayette	7 00
Northfield	15 00
	49 00

Pby of Maumee.

Union	10 88
Delta	8 00
Bryan	6 00
West Bethesda	6 00
Toledo 1st	21 63
Mt Salem	3 00
Unity	2 00
	57 51

Pby of Findlay.

Lima	20 00
Kalida	4 77
Pleasantville	3 00
West Union	10 75
Shanesville	3 00
Enon Valley	3 00
Rockport	1 50
Riley Creek	3 00
Findlay 1st	50 75
Miscellaneous	1 00
	109 77

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	69 00
Red Oak	9 55
Union	16 29
Rock Spring	12 00
Marshall	7 00
Concord	37 54
Washington	5 00
Cynthiana	3 00
Eckmansville	5 00
Bloomingburgh	46 00
Winchester	4 25
Mount Leigh	5 38
Chillicothe 1st	107 77
South Salem	177 15
Bainbridge	5 00
Greenfield	14 00
	523 93

Pby of Miami.

Springfield 1st	126 87
do 2d	157 69
Mount Pleasant	2 00
Greenville	4 00
Dayton 1st	137 25
Pleasant Valley	51 00
New Jersey	24 85
Franklin	15 00
Miami City 1st	35 00
Carrollton	4 51
Bath	6 00
Xenia	35 00
Sinking Creek	21 20
Dick's Creek	22 00
Miscellaneous	66 20
	708 57

Pby of Cincinnati.

Hopewell	22 76
Walnut Hills 1st	17 58
Cincinnati 1st	88 17
do 5th	39 20
do 7th	478 65
do Central	100 00
Springfield	10 15
Somerset	6 00
Lebanon	28 00
Pleasant Run	5 00
Bethel	3 25
Glendale	67 73
Reading	16 50
Pleasant Ridge	12 00
Monroe	5 50
	900 49

Pby of Oxford.

Seven Mile	20 00
Oxford 1st and 3d	28 00
Hamilton	76 74
Harrison	2 25
Miscellaneous	10 00
	136 99

Pby of Sidney.

West Liberty	24 00
Piqua	26 00
Stoney Creek	15 00
Bellefontaine	11 00
St. Mary's	7 30
Zanesfield	8 25
Sydney 1st	17 23
Urbana 1st	22 00
Troy	24 00
Salem	9 00
	168 78

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of New Albany.

Charleston	23 00
Jackson Co German	2 00
Jeffersonville	65 10
New Albany 1st	100 00
	190 10

Pby of Vincennes.

Petersburg	15 00
Mount Vernon	10 00
Upper Indiana	5 80
Bruceville	2 80
Vincennes	21 00
Evansville	20 00
	74 60

Pby of Madison.

Hanover	50 18
Bethel	6 00
Pleasant Township	15 16
Lexington	4 40
Madison 1st	41 00
Vernon	10 00
	126 74

Pby of Indianapolis.

Knightstown	33 30
Hopewell	25 65
Bethany	38 00
Boggstown	3 00
Bloomington	18 65
Franklin	15 00
Indianapolis 3d	110 00
	243 60

Pby of White Water.

Sardinia	8 00
Union	4 00
Connersville 1st	18 00
Greensburgh	41 93
	71 93

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Pby of Logansport.

Lexington	10 00
Andover	5 00
Indian Creek	7 25
Frankfort	30 00
Bethlehem	3 00
West Union	2 00
Rossville	5 00
Lafayette	33 10
Peru	5 00
Delphi	21 73
Mill Creek	2 58
Rock Creek	4 00
Logansport 1st	16 00
Wea	6 00
Jefferson	9 00
Sugar Creek	1 50
	161 16

Pby of Lake.

Valparaiso	43 96
Crown Point	1 75
Constantine	13 27
Sumption's Prairie	20 00
South Bend	25 00
Millersburg	3 00
Little Elkland	3 00
Goshen	27 00
La Porte	10 00
	146 98

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Lagrange	21 75
Fawn River	3 00
Fort Wayne	529 48
Elhanan	7 05
Pleasant Ridge	15 00
New Lancaster	13 62
Wabash	10 20
Pierceton	3 25
Warsaw	6 75
Bluffton	13 98
Kendalville	11 75
Decatur	8 00
Flat Rock	1 50
Pleasant Hill	1 50
Hopewell	2 25
	649 08

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Waveland	30 00
Crawfordsville	51 40
Ohio	2 00
Terre Haute	12 00
Rockville	16 05
New Hope	7 00
Rensselaer, Carp'tersv'e	10 60
Bethany	16 00
	145 05

Pby of Muncie.

Union	8 00
Hartford	1 00
Hopewell	1 00
Indianapolis 1st	236 00
Tipton	6 00
Indianapolis 5th	6 66
Muncie	6 00
	264 66

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Chester	10 50
Galum	7 00
	17 50

Pby of Palestine.

Mattoon	9 50
Grandview	70 85
Charleston	18 86
Oakland	5 25
Paris	25 00
	129 46

Pby of Sangamon.

Portuguese, Jacksonville	10 00
Providence	60 75
Springfield 1st	290 89
Springfield 3d	71 00
Middletown	5 00
Portuguese 1st Springfi'd	10 00
Center	5 50
Dawson	1 00
Petersburgh	122 28
Jacksonville	12 00
	587 92

Pby of Peoria.

Peoria 1st	144 70
Peoria 2d	168 80
Henry	30 00
Princeville	11 90
Lewistown	50 00
Delavan	6 00
Farmington	18 00
Elmwood	8 15
Henry City 1st	25 00
Prospect	23 90
West Jersey	3 00
	489 45

Pby of Hillsboro'.

Greeneville	17 50
Hillsboro'	6 50
Zion, Fosterburgh	3 00
Elm Point	6 25
	33 25

Pby of Bloomington.

Lexington	45 45
Farm Ridge	8 50
Reading	2 50
Deer Creek	15 00
West Urbana	7 60
Galloway	5 00
Metamora	2 77
Low Point	3 23
Mackinaw	10 00
Waynesville	19 69
Towanda	20 00
Clinton	13 00
Union Grove	10 00
Crow Meadow	2 25
Dwight	2 65
Bloomington	21 00
Onargo	25 50
Hayworth	5 00
Monticello and Harmony	3 00
	221 54

Pby of Saline.

Grayville	3 00
Carmi	5 00
Salem Union	2 00
Olney	2 00
	12 00

SYNOD OF CHICAGO.

Pby of Schuyler.

Monmouth	90 51
South Henderson	14 00
Doddsville	16 05
Camp Creek	74 00
John Knox	20 00
Chili	1 05
La Prairie	1 00
Union	0 68
Knoxville	2 00
Pope River	1 25
Hopewell	5 00
Macomb	29 00
Westminster	82 10
Galesburg	30 00
Aledo	15 50
Ipava	3 00
Vermont	5 00
Mount Sterling	3 00
Ellington	2 00
Millersburg	5 80
Prairie City	1 00
Altona	5 00
Fall Creek	10 50
Oquawka	4 60
Ebenezer	27 30
Miscellaneous	13 06
	412 40

Pby of Rock River.

Rock Run	6 00
Fulton	4 30
Spring Valley	2 00
Beulah	14 00
Galena, German	5 50
Galena, South	78 04
Zion	6 00
Franklin Grove	2 00
Rock Island	22 00
Princeton	18 26
Arlington	2 00
Lower Rock Island	4 00
Yellow Creek	3 50
Sterling	40 25
Freeport	15 00
Middle Creek	25 00
Pleasant Ridge	3 50
	251 35

Pby of Chicago.

Morris	7 40
Chicago, North	256 00
Oswego	7 33
Willow Creek	1 05
Chicago, South	16 62
Marengo	6 00
Victor	5 00
Rockford, 1st	16 50
Manteno	5 00
Miscellaneous	112 00
	432 90

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Platteville, German	4 20
Rockville	1 50
Cambridge	4 00
Hazel Green	4 70
Oregon	1 04
Blue Mounds	3 75
	19 19

Pby of Milwaukie.

Germantown	7 15
Milwaukie, North	137 00
Beloit	48 41
	192 56

Pby of Winnebago.

Weyauwega	2 50
Winneconne	4 50
Horicon	5 00
Beaver Dam, Assembly	4 20
Newport	4 00
New Lisbon	9 50
Oxford	2 00
Winnebago Rapids	13 00
Plover & Stevens Point	4 61
Fon du Lac	22 85
	71 66

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of St. Paul.

Central ch, St. Paul	45 00
Forest	1 35
Ontonogan	6 00
Westminster	20 65
Vermillion	2 50
Andrews	17 00
Prescott	3 00
Kimball	2 00
Stillwater	1 35
Hudson, 1st	3 00
	101 85

Pby of Chippewa.

Rochester	19 00
Chippewa Falls	1 00
Galesville	5 00
Winona	30 95
Sheldon	7 00
Tremont	3 75
La Crescent	5 88
Houston	1 00
White Hall	1 00
Yucaton	1 00
	75 58

Pby of Owatonna.

Lake City 1st	62 85
Ashland	1 00
	63 85

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Muscatine	100 00
Davenport	68 00
Marion	5 58
Iowa, 1st	26 00
Oak Grove	7 64
Mechanicsville	6 50
Linn's Grove	14 75
Mount Vernon	13 60
Tipton	17 00
Cedar Rapids	2 45
German, Buffalo	7 00
	268 47

Pby of Toledo.

West Irving	2 00
Toledo	5 28
Salem	7 00
Newton	3 50
	17 78

Pby of Dubuque.

Hopkinton	9 00
Dubuque, 1st	80 00
Scotch Grove	21 14
Wayne	2 44
Clarksville	1 00
Bellevue	5 26
Sherrill's Mount	5 05
Independence	13 00
Frankville	12 00
Pleasant Grove	2 00
Forreston	2 00
Andrew	2 00
Maywoketa	2 00
Canton	1 17
Waukon	2 00
Waukon, German	7 00
German 1st, Dubuque	15 00
Epworth	5 00
Lime Spring	1 00
Scotch Grove	5 00
	143 06

Pby of Sioux City.

Sioux City	17 80
Mt. Vernon, Springville	7 00
Sioux City	7 00
	31 80

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Iowa.

Westminster	14 00
Round Prairie	17 00
West Point	4 04
Mount Pleasant	14 07
Burlington	11 70
Evangelical St. Peters	18 25
Middletown	5 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	89 06

Pby of Des Moines.

Indianapolis	2 60
Oskaloosa	2 00
Albia	11 00
Des Moines	3 00
	18 60

Pby of Missouri River.

Clarinda	1 24
Brownville	8 00
Plattsmouth	18 75
Pacific City	4 25
Bellevue	10 00
	42 24

Pby of Fairfield.

Eddyville	2 00
Bentonsport	10 00
Keosanqua (Iowa)	2 60
Shiloh	5 00
Libertyville	3 00
Locust Grove	3 00
Birmingham	18 00
Liberty	3 00
Lafayette	1 00
Crawfordsville	5 00
	52 60

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Highland.

Carlisle	5 00
Westminster	10 00
Highland	3 73
Miscellaneous	10 00
	28 73

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of St. Louis.

St. Louis, 2d	800 00
do Central	55 54
do Zion	18 72
do Bethel	31 42
do Emanuel	9 00
do Kirkwood	27 50
do Pine Street	30 00
St. Charles, 1st	68 75
Nazareth, German	14 90
Bethlehem	25 00
Union	55 22
German, Gasconade County	30 00
Zoar	3 00
Providence	18 54
Miscellaneous	10 00
	1182 57

Pby of Palmyra.

Hannibal	7 83
Shelbyville	11 00
	18 83

Pby of Potosi.

Brazeau	8 00
Bellevue	11 45
Ironton	5 30
Apple Creek, 1st	2 25
	27 00

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Louisville.

Hebron	18 70
Shiloh and Olivet	6 00
Portland Avenue	18 00
Owensboro'	79 00
Louisville, 1st	300 40
Louisville, 2d	58 65
Louisville, 4th	15 00
Taylorsville	5 00
New Castle	45 00
Louisville, Walnut st	12 10
Shelbyville	122 00
Louisville, Chestnut st	300 00
	974 85

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Henderson	83 70
Hopkinsville	29 40
Mount Zion	3 00
	115 10

Pby of Transylvania.

Richmond	21 40
New Providence	12 [illegible]

Harrodsburg	24 95
Lebanon, 1st	4 25
Danville, 1st	237 65
Danville, 2d	292 78
	598 73

Pby of West Lexington.

Piqua	18 00
Frankfort	67 00
Lexington, 2d	150 00
Versailles	46 00
Cherry Spring	19 40
Georgetown	15 45
Miscellaneous	5 00
	321 45

Pby of Ebenezer.

Catlettsburgh	6 75
Burlington	70 00
Elizaville	2 00
Ashland	42 52
Washington	40 00
Crittenden	10 00
Covington, 1st	106 38
Marysville	100 00
	377 65

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Pby of Greenbrier.

Western	11 23
Miscellaneous	20 00
	31 23

SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC.

Pby of California.

San Francisco, 1st	191 35
do Calvary	714 55
Olympia	4 25
Gilvary	10 00
Miscellaneous	46 00
	966 15

Pby of Oregon.

Astoria, Clatsop	8 05
Portland	36 00
	44 05

Pby of Benicia.

Napa	7 50

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1862.

	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.
SYNOD OF ALBANY.		
Pby of Londonderry	$525 95	$431 74
Troy	1885 56	900 98
Albany	2448 25	2215 86
Mohawk	165 60	141 52
	4475 36	3690 10
SYNOD OF BUFFALO.		
Pby of Ogdensburg	174 58	189 70
Genesee River	458 92	323 61
Buffalo City	45 81	72 25
Rochester City	343 33	192 25
	1022 14	777 81
SYNOD OF NEW YORK.		
Pby of Hudson	620 89	616 10
North River	459 93	563 11
Bedford	646 68	783 68
Long Island	756 78	818 38
New York	28,740 92	26053 19
New York 2d	1941 29	2520 76
Connecticut	192 85	478 45
Nassau	2652 81	2889 73
	36017 67	34723 40
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.		
Pby of Elizabethtown	984 13	1093 38
Passaic	3314 87	3427 37
New Brunswick	1344 64	1967 74
West Jersey	781 61	746 67
Newton	622 61	780 31
Raritan	433 24	275 97
Susquehanna	90 50	244 62
Corisco	116 00	95 17
Luzerne	791 14	879 24
Burlington	328 11	218 21
Monmouth	240 35	263 14
	9047 20	9901 82
SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.		
Pby of Philadelphia	1995 06	2566 33
Philadelphia Cntl	1557 57	2646 95
Philadelphia 2d	1042 13	1644 99
Newcastle	1096 73	667 19
Donegal	576 50	471 03
Huntingdon	1599 52	2152 42
Northumberland	1022 18	1102 73
	8889 69	11251 64

	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.
SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.		
Pby of Baltimore	$5080 28	$4616 25
Carlisle	2267 44	1864 55
Lewes	90 78	116 24
Potomac	470 34	519 00
	7908 79	7116 04
SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.		
Pby of Redstone	627 53	616 24
Ohio	1822 85	2429 15
Blairsville	690 57	544 08
Clarion	227 27	214 28
Saltsburgh	483 55	575 42
	3791 77	4378 07
SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.		
Pby of Alleghany	477 62	400 05
Beaver	327 75	338 03
Erie	342 62	413 67
Alleghany City	896 50	828 80
	2044 49	1980 55
SYNOD OF WHEELING.		
Pby of Washington	1053 02	1542 29
Steubenville	385 03	650 11
St. Clairsville	366 84	328 00
New Lisbon	304 86	284 69
	2109 75	2814 09
SYNOD OF OHIO.		
Pby of Columbus	442 49	594 50
Marion	158 07	136 07
Zanesville	388 88	430 20
Richland	258 68	431 24
Wooster	178 22	399 89
Hocking	15 00	39 75
Coshocton	184 97	
	1626 21	2031 65
SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.		
Pby of Michigan	107 75	53 55
Western Reserve	154 88	49 00
Maumee	18 00	57 51
Findlay	98 01	109 77
	378 14	269 83

	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.
SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.		
Pby of Chillicothe	$483 36	$523 93
Miami	479 41	708 57
Cincinnati	1178 89	900 49
Oxford	221 90	186 99
Sidney	83 66	168 78
	2447 22	2488 76
SYNOD OF INDIANA.		
Pby of New Albany	199 15	190 10
Vincennes	80 55	74 60
Madison	67 17	126 74
Indianapolis	160 74	243 60
White Water	82 28	71 93
	589 89	706 97
SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.		
Pby of Logansport	84 25	161 10
Lake	105 84	146 98
Fort Wayne	246 84	649 08
Crawfordsville	112 75	145 05
Muncie	223 60	264 66
	773 28	1366 87
SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.	5 58	
Pby of Kaskaskia	22 50	17 50
Palestine	70 70	129 46
Sangamon	307 78	587 92
Peoria	735 42	489 45
Hillsboro'	47 50	83 25
Bloomington	95 71	221 54
Saline	3 00	12 00
	1288 19	1491 12
SYNOD OF CHICAGO.	11 60	18 00
Pby of Schuyler	221 64	412 40
Rock River	242 87	251 85
Chicago	367 76	432 90
	848 87	1114 65
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.		
Pby of Dane	23 80	19 19
Milwaukie	156 84	192 56
Winnebago	57 98	71 66
	238 57	283 41

	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.
SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.		
Pby of St. Paul	$74 72	$101 85
Chippewa	69 11	75 58
Lake Superior	5 00	
Owatonna	67 00	63 85
	215 83	241 28
SYNOD OF IOWA.		
Pby of Cedar	$228 56	268 47
Toledo	11 00	17 78
Dubuque	143 25	143 06
Sioux City		31 80
	382 81	461 11
SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.		
Pby of Iowa	108 90	59 06
Des Moines	5 00	18 60
Council Bluffs	27 00	
Missouri River		42 24
Omaha	21 80	
Fairfield	43 17	52 60
	205 37	202 50
SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.		
Pby of Highland	17 50	28 75
Platte	45	
	17 95	
SYNOD OF MISSOURI.		
Pby of Missouri	22 00	
St. Louis	481 70	1182 57
Palmyra	25 50	18 85
Potosi	35 05	27 00
Wyaconda	5 00	
	569 25	1228 42
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.		
Pby of Louisville	1393 50	974 85
Muhlenberg	32 40	115 10
Paducah	26 50	
Transylvania	326 11	593 78
West Lexington	879 29	821 45
Ebenezer	314 65	377 65
	2472 45	2382 78
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.		
Pby of Greenbrier	58 00	31 23

	From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.		From May 1, 1861, to May 1, 1862.	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.
SYNOD OF PACIFIC.			LEGACIES	$7,687 11	$10,152 86
Pby of California	$498 00	$966 15	MISCELLANEOUS	41,888 89	37,525 06
Stockton	120 90				
Oregon	36 70	44 05			
Puget Sound	1 00				
Benicia	47 50	7 50	FRIENDS IN INDIA, CHINA AND SIAM	8,578 80	12,728 00
	699 10	1017 70	Total	$149,197 93	160,631 47
TOTAL FROM CHURCHES	$9,701 13	91,925 55			
SYN. REF. PR. CHURCH	1,947 00	8,000 00	Total number of contributing churches,	1225	1326

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., or the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Albany, N. Y., to the Rev. J. N. Campbell, D. D.
Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Harvey Childs.
Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.
Louisville, Ky., Andrew Davidson.
St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, at fifty cents a year for the Newspaper Edition, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken—see the last page of the *Record*. Address, "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition is published monthly, at 50 cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of the Presbyterian Church.

The *Newspaper* Edition contains a selected portion of the contents of the larger Edition. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday School making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others it will be sent in packages of not less than fifteen copies, at the rate of two dollars for each fifteen copies, *postage pre-paid* in New York; or at the rate of ten copies for one dollar, *postage unpaid*.

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.

THE

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE

Twenty-Seventh Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1864.

New York:
PUBLISHED FOR THE BOARD.
1864.

155

EDWARD O. JENKINS,
Printer,
No. 20 North William St.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board of Foreign Missions have received from the Executive Committee a Report of the work of foreign missions, as conducted by them during the last year. The Report has been considered and approved by the Board, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly.

They would also report the death of five respected members of their body: Mr. William M. Halstead, Rev. John W. Yeomans, D.D., Rev. Josiah D. Smith, D.D., Rev. John N. Campbell, D.D., and Rev. James Hoge, D.D.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee present to the Board of Foreign Missions the following Report of the work of Missions under their charge for the year ending April 30th, 1864.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources have been $222,397 13; the expenditures, $221,609 93; leaving a balance in the treasury of $787 20. For a particular statement of these accounts reference is made to the Report of the Treasurer, which is herewith transmitted to the Board.

The special feature of these financial matters continued to be the high rate of exchange on remittances to most of the missions. The extra sum expended for exchange last year was $34,520. This was precisely so much added to the expenses of the Board, as compared with the expenses incurred in ordinary times. To meet this heavy extra

expense was a practical duty of great embarrassment to the Committee. They hoped, however, that increased pecuniary support would be given to this cause by the churches; and in this hope they have not been disappointed. They gratefully record the remarkable liberality shown by many of the churches and individual friends of missions during the last year. Coupled with this, the policy was continued of keeping all the missions on a scale of expenditure so reduced and restricted as to be justified only by the extraordinary state of things in our country, and by the great loss incurred in making remittances for the support of the missions. The result of these two causes is the very gratifying fact that the financial year of the Board ends without the embarrassment of debt. So far as restricting the expenditures of the missions was concerned, the Committee deplored the necessity of it; but, viewing it as a matter of necessity, they could not hesitate as to their duty in the case.

Particular attention is requested to the fact in the financial situation of the Board, that a large amount of expense will probably have to be incurred on bills already remitted but not yet matured. This matter is stated here in the same way as in the Report of last year. The bills sent out are charged at the rate of par, as heretofore, and at this value the Treasury is in possession of funds to pay them when they become due. The cost of exchange is left to be charged when it is ascertained. Its rate has fluctuated greatly during the last year, and cannot be foreseen. Whatever is paid above par must be regarded as additional expense. If the rate should continue as now ruling, April 25th, the sum of $52,000 will have to be paid in addition to the amount of the bills, as these mature before the 1st of next October. This exchange is a liability, which may be greater or less, but which must be provided for; and this statement will show at once the necessity of continued liberality on the part of the churches, and of continued caution on the part of the Board. The satisfactory condition of the finances is vital to the work of missions, and in these days of darkness and perplexity no part of the trust committed to their hands has received more earnest attention from the Committee, and none has awakened more solicitude. They would record with deep gratitude the favor of God to this cause in respect to this matter in past years. They humbly trust his care of these interests will be continued in the ensuing and all future years.

The Committee acknowledge with sincere thanks the donations of the American Tract Society, and especially of the American Bible

Society, as in former years, and also of liberal friends in China and in India, as stated in the report of the missions in those countries.

The Fund for a Professorship in the Waldensian Theological School has been increased, by the liberality of the gentleman referred to in the last Report, to the sum of $16,000. The Fund for the Children of Missionaries is $13,000. The interest received from these Funds has been expended for their respective objects.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Foreign Missionary* has a circulation, monthly, of 3,220 copies. The small newspaper of the same name has a circulation of 28,300 copies each month. This paper is made up from the pamphlet edition, and is sent free to Sunday-schools contributing regularly to the treasury of the Board, a copy to the children of each family. The report of the *Record*, published for all the Boards, will be made by the Board of Publication. The last Annual Report was published in two editions as heretofore—2,500 copies in pamphlet form, and 8,000 as an extra number of the *Record*.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Omaha Mission.

Mr. Christy Robb, farmer, and his wife.

To the Mission in Brazil.

Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton, and his wife.

To the Corisco Mission, Africa.

Rev. George Paull.

To the Lodiana Mission, India.

Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D.,
Rev. Alexander Henry, and his wife.

To the Mission in Siam.

Mr. John F. Odell.

To the Shantung Mission, China.

Rev. Calvin W. Mateer, and his wife,
Rev. Hunter Corbett, and his wife.

UNDER APPOINTMENT AS MISSIONARIES.

Eight candidates for the ministry were reported as under appointment for missionary service in the last Annual Report. Four were appointed during the year. Of these twelve, one concluded that it was not his duty to go as a missionary, two are not sufficiently in possession of health to justify their being sent at present, one does not find the way clear in some respects though desiring to be sent, four are making arrangements with the expectation of being nt out early in the summer, and four have reached their fields of labour in Africa, India, and China. It is a cause of thankfulness, therefore, that none have been kept at home who could have been sent forth.

There is reason to believe that a larger number of candidates would have applied for appointment, but for the impression that the funds of the Board would not permit them to be sent out. Such an impression ought not to be a rule of duty in any case. It may be not well founded. If in some degree warranted by the limited receipts of the mission treasury, the application for missionary service may be the means of increasing the receipts. Besides, the question of engaging in the missionary work is mainly a personal one, which in rare cases, if ever, should be considered as settled adversely until the door of admission to the work is found to be closed. While using this language of caution, the Committee express their gratitude, that so many of the candidates for the ministry take a deep interest in the work of missions. And they would also express their sense of the need of divine guidance and direction in the important part of their work, which is briefly referred to in these paragraphs. It is second to no other part in its importance, and it often involves the consideration of questions of delicacy and difficulty.

Missions among Indian Tribes.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

Grand Traverse, on Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan; mission commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife; Mr. George Craker, farmer, and his wife; Miss M. E. Gibson, and Miss Susan Dougherty, teachers; Mrs. Ann Morgan and Miss Louisa Porter, assistants.

Little Traverse, 50 miles from Grand Traverse; station commenced, 1852, missionary labourers—Mr. Andrew Porter and his wife; Miss Ann Porter, teacher.

The missionary work among these Indians has been conducted as in former years. It embraces preaching and other religious services and the instruction of the young in schools. Towards the expense of the schools, at both the stations, a small sum is received from the government. Under the happy influence of the mission, and especially of the senior missionary, Mr. Dougherty, who has spent twenty-six years of uninterrupted and self-denying labor among them, many of the Indians have been brought to a saving knowledge of Christ, and have become intelligent, industrious, orderly citizens. The readers of former Reports of the Committee will remember, however, that disturbing causes exist to mar this good work. Among these are the efforts of Romanist priests, who have some adherents among the Indians. The approach of white settlers to their reservation is a source of some anxiety, though some of the Indians are in a good degree prepared to stand by the side of their white neighbors, and to obtain their respect. Though considerably advanced in the knowledge and pursuits of civilized life, they are not yet in a condition to be left unaided by the Board. The year under review shows that some progress has been made.

Notices of Stations.

Grand Traverse.—One new member was added to the church, a young married man, formerly a pupil in the school. The church now consists of thirty-four members, all native Indians excepting seven who are white persons. Their conduct has been good. The usual meetings have been kept up. The school has an average attendance of twenty-two boarders, twelve boys and ten girls, of ages varying from eight to fifteen. Their conduct and improvement are spoken of in terms of praise. All of them that are able commit daily portions of Scripture to memory.

Little Traverse.—No additions are reported to the church, which consists of twenty-three members. Much faithful labour is devoted to their spiritual welfare, but their circumstances are not favourable to their growth in Christian knowledge. The attendance of scholars is about the same as was reported last year, varying somewhat at different periods; fifteen boys and thirteen girls may be given as the average. These children are day scholars, living at home, but receiving their dinner at the school house from the mission.

INDIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

Highland, 5 miles from the Missouri river, in Kansas, and 25 miles above St Joseph, Mo.; mission commenced, 1835; missionary labourers—Rev. Samuel M. Irvin and his wife; Miss Anna M. Turner and Miss Elizabeth Diament, teachers; Mrs. R. R. McCreary, assistant.

On the 23d of May Mrs. Willians was removed by death, sincerely lamented by those who knew her worth; she was supported to

the last by a good hope, through grace. Mr. Williams resigned his connection with the mission at the end of June, and he is followed by the sympathy and kind regards of the Committee.

The labours of this mission are now restricted mainly to the school, but this is virtually an orphan asylum for children of several tribes, in which they are trained for this life and the life to come. It contained forty-five scholars during the year, and forty-four at the close—twenty boys and twenty-four girls. These children are all orphans excepting four, and are from the Iowa, Sac, Black Feet, and Sioux tribes. They are taught the usual branches of a plain education in English, and such household and farm work as suits their sex and age. With their superintendent and teachers they form a large and interesting family, and one in which the law of Christian love and duty is made to govern their lives and mould their character. Their deportment and improvement are warmly commended. Two of the older girls became communicants during the year, in the church at Highland, about two miles from the missionary station. The Indian village has been withdrawn from the neighbourhood of the school, and with the removal of disturbing influences from that source, the children are found to be be "more manageable and to improve faster."

The farm and garden yield a considerable part of the provisions required by this large family. No part of the support of the school is received from the Indian annuity funds of the government; but the pecuniary outlay by the Board is a small expenditure for the support and instruction of so many orphan children. Probably it would be found that no orphan institution in the country is conducted at such small expense, and certainly it would be difficult to find any asylum for orphan children more full of promise. The children are well cared for and well trained, under the best Christian influence; and their conduct shows the happy results of the labour, sympathy, prayer and faith employed for their welfare. When they leave the school, most of them will return to the tribes to which they belong, and will there find fields of useful influence. They may become examples to their people, and the teachers of many who would not learn the way of salvation but for their instruction.

It is in reference to these scattered remnants of Indian tribes, indeed, that the Committee and the missionaries regard this orphan institute with special interest. Few of these small and diminishing tribes can be reached now by missionary stations, and the occasional visit of a missionary would accomplish but little good in the present circumstances of these poor Indians. If their children, and especially those of them who are orphans, could be placed in this school, they might return after a few years carrying priceless blessings with them. The buildings and the farm could provide for one hundred such children, and the expense of their support would be very moderate.

OMAHA MISSION.

BLACKBIRD HILLS, 100 miles north-west of Omaha city, Nebraska territory; mission commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—Rev. Robert J Burtt and his wife; Mr. Isaac Black, teacher, and his wife; Mr. Christy Robb, farmer, and his wife; Miss Naomi Diament, teacher; Mrs. Prichard and Miss Mary Hamilton, assistants.

The religious and educational duties of this mission have received the faithful attention of its members, and a good report can be made of its condition. Mr. Burtt still conducts religious services among the Indians on the Sabbath, as opportunity offers, at one of their villages, besides holding public worship in the school chapel for all connected with the mission and a few other persons. The Sunday-school is an object of much interest. It is held now in the afternoon, and embraces the scholars of the mission, who are taught in classes by the missionaries and a Christian friend from the vicinity. The church at Blackbird Hills still consists of white members only, the number of whom is eleven, as reported in the Minutes, G. A., of last year.

The principal work of this mission is among the Indian youth. The mission school, at the date of the report in March, had in regular attendance twenty-seven boys and nineteen girls. Its full number is fifty, and it would be easy at once to fill up this number with boys, but it is considered expedient to make further efforts to secure the full share of girls. These children have their home in the mission buildings, as in the Chippewa and Iowa schools, where they are not only boarded, but clothed, taught, and cared for, as members of a Christian family. They often visit their parents and friends and receive visits from them, but for the most part they remain contentedly in the school; and their conduct and improvement in their lessons are such as to call for praise. The usual branches of a plain English education are taught, including lessons in vocal music, in which the scholars take much interest. The older boys engage to some extent in out of door work under the care of the farmer, and the older girls are taught household work. The health of the children was good, though two of the most promising girls were removed by death, from diseases not connected with their residence in the school. It was not the privilege of the superintendent to report any instances of hopeful conversion amongst the scholars last year, but much good seed was sown in their hearts which will hereafter spring up and bear fruit.

Mr. Joseph Betz, farmer, and his wife, felt constrained by considerations of health to withdraw from the service of the mission, accompanied by the kind regards of the Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Robb have been appointed to take the places thus left vacant. The principal part of the expense of this school is borne by the annuity funds of the government, and the farm connected with the mission yields also a good part of its support, so that the expense of this important agency for good to the Omahas which the church defrays

is comparatively small; but this must be provided, or else the whole effort will come to an end. There is great need, moreover, of prayer for the servants of Christ engaged in the self-denying work of this and other Indian missions, and of sympathy with them in their hope of success.

Concerning the general condition of these north-western Indians, Mr. Burtt says—"The tribes of Kansas, Nebraska, and Dacotah, as a general thing, are small in point of numbers, and fifty years behind those other tribes where the missionary has gone. The natural consequence is, that they are poorer, more addicted to idleness, and more dependent on the chase and trapping for their subsistence. But this mode of life must soon change. This part of our country is rapidly filling up with enterprising and intelligent emigrants, from nearly all the states east of us. Circumstances will compel our red brothers to do either of two things—retire further from white settlements, or follow the example of their white neighbours in cultivating the soil." The influence of the missionary schools in favour of the settled and civilized life of these tribes is obvious. No agency tends more directly and powerfully to their welfare in the life that now is, as well as in that which is to come.

Missions in South America.

MISSION IN NEW GRANADA.

Bogota.—The capital of the country; population, 40,000; occupied as a missionary station, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Thomas F. Wallace and his wife.

The return to this country of the Rev. William E. McLaren and his wife, was mentioned in the report of last year. While feeling undiminished interest in the work of missions, they have since been led to engage in the service of the church at home; followed by the kind regards of the Committee, and sincere desires for their usefulness.

Mr. Wallace has been steadily employed during the year. His chief work is still that of increasing his knowledge of the language of the country. In this he is so far advanced as to be able to take a part in conversations on religious subjects, and to use his pen in translating and preparing articles for the press. Concerning the former, his report speaks of no want of opportunities for such conversations with the natives, and adds, "We have been greatly encouraged by the interest in divine things manifested by many, particularly by a few young men of promise. One or two of them are now reading regularly and systematically their Bibles, and as a consequence are giving up the superstitions and errors of the Romish Church."

Through the press a wide sphere of influence is set before the mis-

sionary. Prudence forbids the publication of certain details; but it may be stated that some of the newspapers lately established denounce the conduct of the clergy, and boldly discuss the pretensions of the Papal Church. The sales from the depository of the B. and F. Bible Society, which is under Mr. Wallace's superintendence, have more than trebled those of the preceding year; quite a number of religious books sent from this country have also been sold, and "a goodly number of tracts distributed."

Preaching in English was kept up most of the year, with an attendance increasing from thirteen to nineteen. Two persons were admitted to the communion of the church in January—one an American; the other, an Englishman: a native also communed with them at the same time, whose church relations will probably be with this little congregation. In the present state of the country, Mr. Wallace believes that "there is an open field. The gospel might be preached, through the press and from the pulpit; schools might be established, and we have every reason to think that as many scholars as could be received would attend. Whether or not this state of things will last long, we do not pretend to say." Hopes rather than fears on this subject so much influence the sober judgment of the missionary, that he adds, "Unless very soon a sudden change should be brought about for the worse, we would urge that more laborers be sent without delay."

The political condition of the country has continued to be in a good measure peaceful, and favorable to the spread of liberal and enlightened views. The policy of requiring "ministers, of whatever worship," to take an oath "to respect and obey the constitution, laws, and authorities of the republic and state," has been enforced. Those ecclesiastics, Mr. Wallace writes, "who would not take the oath, were not allowed to exercise the functions of their office, or appear in public in their priestly habiliments. At first nearly all refused; especially was this true of the priests here in the capital. The churches were all closed; the priests and the more fanatical of the people raised the cry of 'persecution,' 'religious intolerance,' and for a time we were threatened with another revolution. The majority and the more intelligent of the citizens were disgusted with the conduct of the clergy, and seem to have given up what little confidence they may have had in them. Some of the wealthier priests still hold out; others have submitted." In this conflict, the bigoted followers of Rome must in the end suffer defeat. While it is in progress, the presence of judicious Protestant ministers may be of great moment. In many ways, they may promote the cause of truth. Their exemplary deportment, in all the relations of domestic and social life, is itself a matter of no small importance in this country, in the face of abounding evil examples, and in the midst of violent discussions of religious matters in the press and in public places. Their opportunities of strengthening the hands of liberal men are greatly to be prized. And the doors opened by Provi-

dence for making known the Gospel of Christ to many persons, who have not heretofore possessed any acquaintance with the simple way of salvation, must surely commend these missionary labors to the favorable regard of the churches.

MISSION IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro: The capital of the country; population variously stated up to 400,000; occupied as a mission station in 1860; missionary labourers—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton and his wife; one native colporteur.

Sao Paulo: 220 miles W. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; chief town in the province of the same name; population 22,000; occupied as a mission station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife. German settlements in this province: occupied for missionary labour in 1862; missionary labourer—Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider.

Under the direction of the mission—three native colporteurs, of whom two are supported hy the American Bible Society, and one by the British Bible Society.

Mr. Simonton arrived at Rio de Janeiro in July, on his return with his wife. Mr. Schneider spent several months at Rio, in accordance with the counsel of his colleagues, but returned in December to the field of labour among the Germans. Mr. Blackford removed to Sao Paulo in October.

The religious services in Rio were steadily maintained in Portuguese; and in English they were resumed after having been suspended for a short time. They have been attended by increasing numbers, making it necessary to procure a larger room. The brethren feel deeply the need of a church building in this city, to accommodate the growing audiences, and also to attract many to the worship of God, who are unwilling to attend religious meetings in a private house. It would be a public witness of the toleration liberally granted by the government of the country, and of the simplicity, order, and truth of Protestant Christianity. The professors of this pure faith are too few in number and feeble in resources to provide such an edifice. This object is commended to the liberal support of our people, and particularly of those amongst them who have been led by Providence to feel a special interest in the welfare of Brazil.

The walls of the spiritual building have received the addition of living stones; it is remarkable that at every communion season, held quarterly, there have been new members admitted to the church. In their report, the brethren say, "During the year one Englishman, and twelve Brazilians and Portuguese were received on profession of their faith. Twelve adults and one infant were baptized. One American, one Englishman, and one Brazilian were received on certificate, making sixteen additions in all for the year. Our mission church at Rio now numbers twenty-two persons, besides the members of the mission families. Most of our people have to contend

with many difficulties and sore trials; but we rejoice to testify to their general faithfulness and their consistency of conduct." One case of discipline occurred, "which issued in the evident repentance and full restoration of the offender."

The station at Sao Paulo has been too recently occupied to furnish materials for extended notice. It is a city of considerable importance in a missionary point of view, on account of its educational institutions, and especially of a college for young men preparing to enter the legal profession. Of these a large number, from different parts of the country, resort to this place for several months each year. It may be found, however, that peculiar difficulties stand in the way of direct evangelical labour and influence.

Among the Germans, Mr. Schneider's ministry was continued during the earlier months of the year under review. The lax notions of discipline, prevalent among church members, proved a discouraging trial to the missionary. He was led to return to Rio, under the impression, for a time, that he could be more useful in missionary work among the Brazilians; and this work will still receive his attention, as opportunities serve. A visit of a month among the German settlements by Mr. Blackford showed clearly, that Mr. Schneider had gained a large influence among the Germans; they were anxious to have him return and resume his labours among them. Towards the end of the year this measure was accordingly adopted. It is in some respects a difficult sphere of duty, but it is one of marked importance, and one for which, by his native acquaintance with the language and people, the missionary is well qualified. As these Germans and their children form a permanent part of the population of Brazil, their being kept or brought under the influence of the gospel is much to be desired. At present they are mostly poor, but their industry and frugality, especially if directed by enlightened and earnest Protestant faith, will give them great influence among the other inhabitants of that country.

Referring to the published communications of the missionaries for further details of their work, the Committee would only add here the expression of their continued and deep interest in this mission. It is formed in the most important country in South America. It finds there a door remarkably open for a Roman Catholic country. It has been sealed already with manifest tokens of the blessing of God. It needs to be enlarged. More labourers are needed. Greater facilities should be given to the work of the brethren. Faith and prayer should look forward to great and blessed triumphs of the gospel in Brazil.

Missions in Western Africa.

LIBERIA MISSION.

Monrovia.—Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher of the English school.

Kentucky.—Rev. H. W. Erskine; D. C. Ferguson, teacher.

Harrisburg.—Rev. James R. Amos; Simon Harrison, licentiate; F. A. Melville, teacher.

Mount Coffee.—Rev. Armistead Miller.

Sinoe.—Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

Marshall.—Rev. Thomas H. Amos.

Settra Kru.—Washington McDonogh.

Notices of Stations.

Monrovia.—The church in Monrovia reports sixty-five members; additions during the year—on examination, ten; on certificate, one. The Sabbath-school is well attended; the English, taught by Mr. James and his assistant, has sixty pupils, the number to which it is limited. It is an efficient agency for good to the community.

Besides the care and direction of the school, Mr. James has rendered most valuable services in keeping the accounts and making payments to the missionaries and schools in Liberia. This is a work of some labour and difficulty, because a large portion of these salaries is made in supplies sent from this country. The salaries of these brethren are low, and if they did not get their supplies of clothing and other necessary articles at first cost and freight they could not subsist on their allowance. It is optional with them what portion of their salaries they will receive in drafts on the Treasurer of the Board, furnished by Mr. James, or what portion they will receive in supplies, on lists of the articles furnished by themselves.

Harrisburg.—Rev. James R. Amos; Simon Harrison, licentiate preacher; F. A. Melville, teacher.

The decision to erect a suitable building for the Alexander High School, at the head of tide-water on the St. Paul's river, under the direction of the Rev. James R. Amos, was mentioned in the last Annual Report. The making of bricks and lime, procuring the boards, shingles, and other materials, required much time and patience. It is only in the dry season that the outside work in erecting buildings in Liberia can be carried on. The doors and sash were sent from this country. By our last accounts the building would be covered in by the 1st of May, 1861. It is intended that, for the present, the scholars shall board and lodge in the building, and spend some time each day in working on the farm. Should the funds of the Board permit, the building will be furnished, the farm opened, and farming utensils provided, without delay. At present, there is

a number of promising boys who are willing to assist in their own support by their labor, if they can thereby secure a good education.

Although the Alexander High School is at present suspended, three of its former scholars, promising young men, are pursuing their studies for the ministry under the care of the Presbytery. These young brethren are partially assisted from the funds of the Board.

It was mentioned in the last Annual Report that the boys' boarding school, under Mr. Harrison, was not in a prosperous condition. During the year, the school continued to deteriorate till all hope of its usefulness was abandoned. The Committee, therefore, discontinued the school, and of course discontinued the allowance for its support. An efficient day school is much needed for this locality; it can be established near the Alexander High School.

KENTUCKY.—Preaching is continued at three places, as heretofore —Clay-Ashland, Caldwell, and Congo town. The church members reported are fifty-six, ten of whom were admitted during the last year. The day school, under the teaching of D. C. Ferguson, is in a good condition; Sabbath-school, still encouraging, attended by Liberian children and re-captives.

SINOU.—The church consists of sixty-three members. Three re-captives were added during the year. The Sabbath school is doing well, consisting of Liberian children and re-captives. The day school, under Mrs. Parsons, is in a good condition.

MOUNT COFFEE.—The church consists of nineteen members, of whom twelve were admitted during the last year. Preaching is kept up in the forenoon, and Sabbath-school in the afternoon. The boarding school consists of twenty-five scholars, Golahs and Congoes, eight of whom, being re-captives, are supported by the Board. All are reported as making good progress. A teacher is greatly needed to relieve Mr. Miller from the care of the school.

MARSHALL.—On the return of the Rev. Thomas H. Amos from Niffau, he was assigned to a station at Marshall, not heretofore occupied by the Board. This town is forty-nine miles south of Monrovia, on the seaboard. This is a large and open field for missionary labour. Marshall contains about one hundred Liberians, and about the same number of re-captives. Mr. Amos has organized a church of fourteen members, of whom six are re-captives. Four other re-captives presented themselves for baptism, but were advised to wait a short time. These re-captives had been carefully instructed by their guardians before Mr. Amos arrived among them. Besides Marshall, three other towns, within easy reach by water, containing one hundred to one hundred and fifty inhabitants each, are all anxious to have preaching. There are also other towns, more remote, but which, without difficulty, could be visited occasionally. At Marshall is the junction of three rivers, which afford easy communication with a large district of country.

A school is greatly desired and greatly needed here. The support of a teacher, for a time, and the first supply of school books, would have to be furnished by the Board. A small sum, also, to aid in the building of a church would greatly encourage this people.

SETTRA KRU.—This station among the Krus is in a more encouraging condition than heretofore, but it greatly needs to be enlarged and strengthened. Mr. McDonogh has gained the full confidence of the shrewd and energetic people. They look upon him as their friend and father, and consult him on all important matters. The buildings first erected here are now so decayed that they will have to be replaced by new buildings. Heretofore, the boarding school has consisted of but a few boys, not very regular in their attendance. Its influence, however, has been felt for good in this community. A permanent teacher is much needed to aid in supplying the different towns. As soon as the funds of the Board are relieved from the expense of the present heavy rate of foreign exchange, this station will justly merit a larger measure of support.

CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA.—On the island of Corisco; occupied as a mission station, 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife; Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D.; Mrs. Georgiana M. McQueen; native Christian assistants—three.

UGOVI, on the Island of Corisco; native Christian assistants—*Andēkē*, licentiate preacher, and one teacher.

ALONGO, on the Island of Corisco; native Christian assistants—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher, and two teachers.

Out stations.—ILOMI, in Corisco Bay,—native Christian assistant, one teacher, and one Scripture reader.—AJE, in the Bapuk tribe,—two Scripture readers.—HANJE, in the Kombe tribe,—one Scripture reader; MEDUMA, in the same tribe, two Scripture readers.

STATION NOT YET KNOWN.—Rev. George Paull.

IN THIS COUNTRY.—Rev. Cornelius De Heer; Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife; Mrs. R. Hamill Nassau.

Mr. Clark and Mrs. Nassau returned to this country on a visit, arriving in October. Mr. Paull embarked for this mission on the 28th of November.

Religious Services—the Church.

"The special work," Mr. Mackey says, "to which everything else is made subservient, is the preaching of the gospel." Public services, meetings for prayer, &c., are kept up at all the stations, and the sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered quarterly at Evangasimba, the communicants living at the other stations coming there to unite in the service. One of the members died, expressing her trust and hope in the Saviour. Two adults were baptized on a profession of their faith, and two children were baptized. The whole number of native communicants at the end of the year was seventy-three.

The brethren were not able to report such earnest attention to the gospel as they witnessed in some former years; on the contrary, if heathen practices have a weakened hold on the people, the spirit of worldliness, as displayed in eager traffic, seems to be on the increase. The larger part of the church members are described, however, as persevering in their Christian course, though a few have grown cold in their zeal, and two were separated from communion of the church for gross sin. One of the two whose fall is deplored, was a ruling elder; the other was a young man, who at one time expressed a desire to enter the ministry of the gospel. The temptations of trade and the evil customs of their own people led them astray. The converts from heathenism should be remembered in the prayers of their brethren in Christian lands.

Schools—Native Assistants.

A day school for boys, a day school for girls, and a boarding school for girls, at Evangasimba; a boarding school for boys at Ugovi; and a boarding school for boys from the main land at Alongo, have occupied much of the time and care of the missionaries. The girls' day school was conducted by Mrs. Mackey about half of the year; the scholars were principally of a class difficult to be reached, the younger wives of polygamists. This school was discontinued towards the end of the year.

The girls' boarding school, under the superintendence of Mr. Nassau, was largely indebted to the faithful labours of Mrs. McQueen and Mrs. Nassau for its usefulness. Besides learning to read, &c., the girls learn many domestic lessons invaluable to them. They formed a sewing society for missionary purposes, and became willing givers from their little earnings. Their good order and general deportment are commended. It is encouraging that scholars from other tribes than the Benga are now found in this school—the Mbiko, Kombe, Dibwe, and Bapuku, are represented by its pupils. Some of those who have left the school evince continued interest in it. Of these some are married to Christian husbands; others have had to become the wives of polygamists, the missionaries not being able, in such cases, to control this matter; and one was taken away even by her father for a worse fate. Such is heathen society in its bearing on its female members! The general influence of this school cannot be other than beneficial, both to its pupils and the people at large.

The boarding school at Alongo was under Mr. Clark's charge until his departure; afterwards *Ibia* took charge both of the station and the school. Three of the Alongo scholars were sent as Scripture readers, and one as a teacher to the stations on the main land.

The returns of scholars in all the schools are thirty-three girls and forty-five boys in boarding schools; thirty scholars in day schools, nearly all irregular in their attendance; and one hundred and seventy-five scholars in Sabbath schools.

The training, employment and superintendence of native missionary labourers make an important part of the work of the brethren. It is a work in which their hopes are sometimes disappointed, but in which they have already met with much to encourage them. They are able to report two licentiate preachers, seven Scripture readers or catechists, and seven teachers, employed amongst their own people as assistant missionary labourers.

Books printed in Benga, and in preparation.

It was mentioned in the last Annual Report that some small works in Benga had been prepared by the missionaries, after they had reduced that language to a written form. These books were printed chiefly by the Bible and Tract Societies. Up to this date, translations of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark and Luke, the book of Genesis, and a part of Exodus have been printed; and also a Primer, a Collection of Hymns, and the tract "Come to Jesus."

The work of furnishing Christian books for the tribes that can learn to read and understand them in the Benga language, is one of importance, and one which will continue to receive the attention of the missionaries.

Notices of the Stations.

Evangasimba.—The labourers at this station were enabled to remain at their post, excepting Mrs. Nassau, whose visit to this country is mentioned above. Suitable protection being afforded by Mr. Clark's return at the same time, she was unwilling to have her husband withdrawn from his missionary work to accompany her, and he was equally reluctant to leave it, though they both felt deeply the separation. The health of the other missionaries was not so good as it was last year, but they were not kept from their ordinary duties. Mr. Mackey's work as treasurer of the mission becomes more and more laborious from year to year, growing chiefly out of the fact that in business transactions with the natives almost everything has to be managed by barter, money being hardly in use among them.

In medical practice, a good many cases of sickness have received the attention of Messrs. Nassau and Mackey, at the missionary station; the brethren have not time, nor do they consider it expedient to visit the sick at their own houses, where their visits would give countenance to the fetich worship usually practiced. No less than eighteen foreign patients were brought to the station during the year, principally from vessels trading in the bay. Of these, fifteen were cases of African fever. This added much to the care of the brethren, but it was a work of humanity. Commonly, if not always, suitable remuneration is made for the expense of giving a home to these sick foreigners.

Ugovi.—The report of the mission says: "This station has been

kept up by *Andĕkĕ* during the year. He has had also the general superintendence of the school, assisted by a native teacher. Mr. Nassau visited the station on the Sabbaths, when his health and the weather permitted, and preached to the congregation. When he was not present, *Andĕkĕ* conducted the services himself." The attendance on religious worship at this station has declined, owing partly to many of the people being absent for purposes of trade. A small day school is kept up, but the number of its scholars is not reported.

Alongo.—"This station was occupied," says the report of the mission, "by Mr. Clark until his departure for America in July, when Ibia was appointed to succeed him. Ibia has conducted the religious services on the Sabbath, and the prayer-meetings during the week, much on the same plan as Mr. Clark did." In his report Mr. Clark speaks of an increased attendance on the Sabbath services by the surrounding people. While a few poor scholars were admitted to the school, a large number were refused for want of means to support them. The progress of the scholars was encouraging; in their religious instruction especial pains were taken to show the relations of Christianity to native customs and superstitions, that the young men as they go forth may be prepared to meet the practical questions that will arise. The professing Christians at this station "made advances in development and maturity of Christian character, and there was some religious inquiry among non-professors." As a somewhat novel but useful service, two journeys were made of a hundred miles each, to secure the betrothed wives, Mr. Clark says, "of some of our young men, and put them in the girls' school for training." This was partially accomplished; and on these journeys the gospel was extensively published.

Out-stations.—These are still regarded with deep interest by the missionaries, as affording means of carrying into effect their great object, that of giving the gospel to the people on the main land. Indeed, Corisco, being considered a comparatively healthy place, was chosen as a starting post with this object in view; but if healthful stations can be found on the main land, they would be preferred to the insular quarters of Corisco. The rumoured interference of the Spaniards with the Corisco stations adds much to the interest of the question, whether these out-stations can become full missionary stations. To test this matter in some degree, and to be employed more directly among the people of the main land, the missionaries agreed to detach a part of their small force to one of these sub-stations, Mr. and Mrs. Nassau volunteering to go; and the Committee gave their consent to the proposed measure, though with some hesitation, on account of the small number of missionaries at Corisco. The failure of Mrs. Nassau's health led to the postponement of this measure.

Of the native brethren at these out-stations, the missionaries speak in warm terms. They are employed as teachers by the mission, and by the presbytery they are regarded as exhorters. They

hold religious meetings and conduct Sabbath-schools, keep morning and evening worship, which is open to all, teach week day schools when practicable—but the attendance is too irregular to admit of being reported,—make journeys of a few days' length to spread a knowledge of the gospel, and give special instruction to inquirers. They make verbal reports of their labours once a quarter at a missionary meeting, which is held on the afternoon of each communion Sabbath, when they come to Evangasimba to join their brethren in commemorating our Saviour's death; and these missionary meetings are seasons of much interest to the church as well as to themselves and to the missionaries. The number of native labourers at these sub-stations has increased to seven. An out-station has been occupied at Aje, "a cluster of villages at the mouth of a little river of the same name," 32 miles north of Corisco; the people are a portion of the Bapuku tribe. The sub-station at Ukaku is not now on the list; the report of last year mentioned its virtual discontinuance. The missionaries feel encouraged and hopeful concerning their out station work. It requires much patient, watchful, laborious supervision, but in many ways it seems to be a work growing in usefulness.

The foreign labourers on the ground are too few for the work in their hands; and if the work continues to prosper, this will be the case even after the arrival of Mr. Paull, and the expected return of the other brethren. It is important, moreover, that the number of missionaries should be so large as to permit some of them to be absent on furlough without injury to their work. In the exhausting climate of this part of Africa, occasional visits to this country for health are indispensable. On these visits, the brethren usually are able to carry forward work connected with the press; thus Messrs. Mackey and Clemens, in former years, and Messrs. De Heer and Clark, last year, rendered valuable service to the missionary cause.

At the close of the last report of the Committee concerning this mission, some apprehension was expressed of foreign interference with its interests. The recent action of the Spanish authorities, who have stationed a lieutenant and a few soldiers on the small island of Ilobi, in the same bay, a few miles from Corisco, wears a somewhat ominous aspect. Continued rumours, circulated among the natives, that the missionaries are to be expelled, have a disturbing influence; this is less, however, than that exerted by the hopes of the trade-loving natives, that a Spanish military occupation would bring large gain to their island. What the result will be, time will show. If God permits it, Romanism may gain its object through the Spanish occupation of Corisco, but it will be only a temporary triumph. The Spanish government will soon discover that they have taken possession of an unprofitable post, in an unhealthy climate, and will, before long, be glad to withdraw from it. Or, as intimated above, our missionary work may be carried forward at some other place. In any event, the faith of the Church must not fail. The past his-

tory of this mission encourages the hope of its great usefulness in coming years.

Missions in India.

LODIANA MISSION.

PESHAWUR: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer—Rev. Isador Loewenthal.

RAWAL PINDI: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced 1855; missionary labourers—Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D., Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; native Christian assistants—two Scripture readers and three teachers.

LAHOR: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1849; missionary labourers—Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and his wife; native Christian assistants—*G. D. Maitra*,* licentiate preacher, and eight other teachers, one catechist, and one female Scripture reader.

KAPURTHALA: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourers,—John S. Woodside and his wife; John Newton, Jr., M. D., and his wife; native Christian assistants—two teachers, one Scripture reader, and one colporteur.

JALANDAR: 120 miles east of Lahor, 30 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1847; missionary labourers—*Rev. Golok Nath*; other native Christian assistants—two teachers, two catechists, and one Scripture reader.

LODIANA: near the river Sutlej; 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Adolph Rudolph and Alexander Henry, and their wives; native Christian assistants—three teachers and one Scripture reader.

AMBALA: 55 miles south east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers,—Rev Messrs. Marcus M. Carlton, and Reese Thackwell, and their wives; one European teacher; native Christian assistants—one catechist and two Scripture readers.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. Levi Janvier and and his wife; one native Christian catechist.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. William Calderwood and his wife; Mrs. J. R. Campbell; *Rev. Theodore Wylie*; other native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, and one Scripture reader.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1854; missionary labourers—Rev. Robert S. Fullerton and his wife; Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one teacher.

ROORKHER: 20 miles south-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one Scripture reader.

On his way to this country—Rev. David Herron.

* Names printed in *Italic* denote natives of the country.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, Augustus Brodhead, William F. Johnson, and their wives; native Christian assistants,—*Ishwari Das*, licentiate preacher, and seven catechists, sixteen teachers, of whom six are females, four monitors, three Scripture readers, one village school visitor, and two colporteurs, supported by the Bible Society.

MYNPURIE: 40 miles west of Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1843; missionary labourers—Rev. Benjamin D. Wikoff and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, one Scripture reader.

ETAWAH: on the Jumna, 50 miles south-west of Mynpurie; mission station commenced, 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Julius F. Ullmann and his wife; native Christian assistants—*Hunookh*, licentiate preacher, two catechists, one Scripture reader, and one teacher.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers,—Rev. Edward H. Sayre and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, one teacher, two Scripture readers.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Owen and his wife, Mrs. J. J. Walsh; native Christian assistants—two catechists, five teachers, and two Scripture readers.

In this country—Rev. John J. Walsh.

The Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D., returning to his chosen work in India, accompanied by the Rev. Alexander Henry and his wife, embarked at New York on the 28th of August and arrived at Calcutta on the 18th of January. The stationing of the former at Rawal Pindi and of the latter at Lodiana, was appointed by their brethren of the mission with which they are connected. It is with sincere regret that the death of Mrs. Herron, wife of the Rev. David Herron, is reported. She departed this life at Dehra, December 2d. She was a devoted and successful missionary, and her removal so early in life is a serious loss to the cause of missions. Mr. Herron's health is much impaired; this, and the charge of his four young children, make his return with them to this country a measure of necessity. Mr. Walsh's health gave way early in the year, and by the advice of physicians, and with the consent of the mission, he proceeded to Europe; he has lately reached this country, with health so much improved that he hopes soon to return to his station. Messrs. Scott and Fullerton found it necessary to resort to Landour in the hills, on account of health, where they received benefit from the colder climate; but they will have to continue in the hills for some time. This will not prevent them from prosecuting important branches of missionary work; Mr. Fullerton will take charge of the station at Dehra, and Mr. Scott will continue the preparation of a Commentary on the New Testament, for the use of native Christians, which is a work much needed. Mr. Loewenthal was a severe sufferer from illness during much of the year, rendering it necessary for him to leave Peshawur for some time, but at the latest advices his health was much improved. Mr. Carleton's health is

delicate, and does not well agree with the confinement of labours at a station, while his preference is strong for itinerant work. He was therefore released from station work by the mission, though his name is reported above at his former station. Some changes were made in the stations of the brethren by the missions at the end of the year, as will be observed by comparing the list of stations and labourers in this report with that of last year. Miss Campbell was married in October to an officer of the British army; she and her husband will continue to exert their influence to promote the cause of Christ in India. The Committee observe, with much pleasure, the licensure of two native brethren to preach the gospel, by the presbytery of Furrukhabad, and they are also thankful to report an increased number of native Christian missionary labourers of other grades.

The Punjab Missionary Conference.

The last annual report contained a brief reference to the meeting of the friends of missions at Lahor, for conference concerning the interest of this cause. It was attended by missionaries, chaplains, and laymen, of different denominations, and subjects of important practical bearing on the missionary work were carefully considered. A valuable book has been published, containing a report of the proceedings of this meeting. The missionaries at Lahor speak of this Conference with special interest, as it was held at their station, and express the conviction, which the brethren at all the stations feel, that the holding of this meeting was an admirable measure, and one most happy in its influence and results. Of these the report of the Lahor station thus speaks:

"1. There is doubtless a more general feeling among missionaries and the friends of missions, that our cause is one; and a more general inclination to co operate with all, no matter to what branch of the Church they belong. 2. The Bible and Tract Societies of the Punjab, formed at the time of the Conference, have entered upon a work which promises to be most useful. 3. The discussions together with the formation of a Secular-Aid Committee have developed, and will no doubt still further develope, the interest felt by the laity in our work, and thus a willingness to assist us in its accomplishment. 4. Probably the most important result of the Conference is the adoption by the Government of a system of education for native females. Heretofore the Government had scarcely done anything for female education. At the Conference it was suggested, at the request of a lay member who occupies a high official position, that a great assembly of native and European gentry be called to discuss the subject of female education. Our excellent and energetic Lieut.-Governor at once took the subject up, and urged it upon the attention of the native gentry at a great educational levee last winter, and the result, so far as Lahor and the other chief city of the Punjab, Amritsar, are concerned, has

been, as we are informed, that between 3,000 and 4,000 girls are now receiving a somewhat liberal education in these two cities."

Churches—Native Ministers and licentiate Preachers.

The following list gives the statistics of the churches; in four cases no returns have been received this year; in these the latest preceding numbers are given.

Rawal Pindi,	11
Lahor,	22
Jalandar,	22
Lodiana,	19
Ambala,	27
Saharunpur,	20*
Dehra,	35
Roorkhee,	5*
Mynpurie,	14
Futtehgurh, at Rakha,	80
" at Burhpur,	37
Etawah,	16
Futtehpore,	19*
Allahabad,	50*
	377

It appears from these reports that an increase of sixty-four members has been gained by these missionary churches. Some of these hopeful converts were examples of marked interest, showing the power of Divine grace, and giving promise of useful labour in the cause of Christ. But there was no remarkable display of the converting power of God, in turning large multitudes to Christ as the Saviour of sinners, such as the brethren long to witness, though at Dehra there was a goodly accession of nineteen persons to the communion of the church, three of whom were then baptized.

The two native ministers and the three native licentiate preachers are regarded as effective labourers. One of these ministers is a pastor of a church, the other a co-pastor, and one of the licentiates is reported as associated with one of the missionaries in the charge of a church. The Committee continue to regard with the deepest interest the subjects of native pastoral charges, and the training of native labourers for the work of the ministry. They hope to receive reports from the brethren of the measures in progress for promoting these objects.

Missionary Education.

The statistics of the schools are enumerated as follows, viz.:

Day schools for boys:	Rawal Pindi,	210
	Lahor,	645
	Kapurthala,	226
	Jalandar,	300
	Lodiana,	304

* Former returns.

	Ambala,	253
	Sabathu	50
	Saharunpur,	75
	Dehra,	200
	Roorkhee,	—
	Mynpurie,	200
	Futtehgurh,	735
	Futtehpore,	—
	Allahadad,	500*
BOYS:	Saharunpur,	52
	Futtehgurh,	22
	Allahabad,	5*
		——3777
S FOR	Rawal Pindi,	9
S:	Jalandar,	—
	Sabathu,	20
	Dehra, for daughters of native Christians,	47
	Futtehgurh,	112
	Mynpurie,	7
	Etawah,	70
	Futtehpore,	4
	Allahabad,	25*
GIRLS:	Lodiana,	47
	Futtehgurh,	15
	Allahabad,	4*
		——360

returns show that a large work of Christian instruction is in embracing the minds least under the power of heathen , most open to serious impressions, and most hopeful as to luence. One of the brethren, the Rev. Golok Nath, himself ole of the benefits to be derived from missionary education, ribes the object kept in view in the large school at Jalandar: we carefully attempted to teach them [the 300 boys in the geography, history, and other useful branches, we taught for their own sake, but for the sake of their subservience r things. Human learning is not the end, but the means by hope to prepare the young minds to receive the gospel."

a few exceptions the schools have continued to prosper, and instances they have been enlarged. At Futtehpore the ool was but feebly continued, owing to the reduced allowance pport, and to the removal of some liberal friends from that At Roorkee also the school has but a nominal existence, rtly to the absence of the missionary on account of health. thu a school for instruction in English was opened, which a considerable number of scholars for so small a place.

sing attention is given to efforts for the education of Hindu

* Returns of last year.

girls. The unwillingness of their parents to have them taught even the simplest rudiments of learning is not generally weakened, but there is an increasing number who are beginning to see the importance of female education. At some of the stations, particularly at Etawah, Mynpurie, and Saharunpur, considerable encouragement has attended efforts to give instruction in the zenanas, or female apartments of the higher classes. Bazar schools for girls are also reported at several stations, attended by little companies of children of the poorer classes. The school for Christian girls at Dehra has continued to give much encouragement to its friends, under the labours of its founder, the late lamented Mrs. Herron, and its teacher, Miss Beatty, who is deeply interested in its success. The similar school at Futtehgurh is also an object of much interest; it has richly repaid the care and labour required for its successful management. The Committee acknowledge with warm thanks the continued gifts of European friends in India to many of the schools connected with these stations. But for their assistance some of the schools would have been suspended, and others would have been conducted on a reduced scale. These friends of Christian education find no doubt a rich reward of their liberality, in witnessing the happy influence of these schools.

The Press.

Mr. Rudolph, who superintends the press, bindery, and book depository, gives a good report of this part of his work. He says, "During the year two typographic and four lithographic presses have been in continual operation. They have been the means of giving twenty five publications to the mission for distribution; sixteen of these were in Urdu, five in Hindi, and four in Punjabi. Besides these there was a good deal of English printing done at the press, more than in any previous year; the chief work was the Report of the Punjab missionary conference. The depository has continued to supply the Punjab, and to some extent the North West Provinces and Oude, with books and tracts for distribution. The demand being great we have never at any time been able to offer a great variety; editions, especially in Urdu, are generally disposed of as fast as they are received in the depository, and this is particularly the case with the monthly Urdu tract, which is now published in editions of 4000 copies each.

"The entire number of copies added to the old stock last year was 136,800, containing upwards of 7,500,000 pages; and the distribution reached the number of 106,329 copies."

The newly formed Punjab Bible and Tract Societies, the offspring of the missionary conference at Lahor will no doubt largely contribute to the efficiency of the press in the work of missions.

Missionary Tours.

At all the stations, the plans of missionary work are so arranged, as to permit a considerable portion of time to be given to journeys for

the preaching of the gospel. One of the brethren, Mr. Carleton, gives all his time to this kind of labour, and all of the missionaries give a part of the year to it. Many of the native assistants are employed largely in this itinerant service. Much knowledge of Christian truth is spread amongst the people in this way. It would be easy to cite interesting details of this work, but for these reference is made to the missionary periodicals. In general, the missionaries speak of receiving respectful attention from the natives; very little of the opposition that marked these labours in former years is now encountered. The Mohammedans west of the Indus, however, show their characteristic violence in opposing the preaching of the missionary to the Afghans; and on the field occupied by the rest of the missionaries they are the chief opponents of the preaching of the gospel.

Notices of Stations.

Peshawur.—The illness of the missionary, already referred to seriously hindered his work; but when health permitted he was zealously engaged in the study, with his pen, and in such preaching services as were within his reach. An interesting interview was held with a learned Mohammedan religious teacher of liberal views, who accepted copies of the four gospels in Pushto with apparent reverence, and whose conduct will probably influence that of his followers. Mr. Loewenthal accompanied the military force sent against a body of Mohammedan fanatics, acting as voluntary chaplain to the English soldiers, but going with them chiefly to embrace opportunities of intercourse with Afghans.

Rawal Pindi.—Three persons were baptized; one, the daughter of native Christians; the others, young men who were converts from heathenism. Some inquirers are spoken of. It was found necessary "to expel from the mission compound" a man and his family, who had been received last year from Sealkote. The death of Yakub, a Scripture reader, is reported. A school for girls was established, under Mrs. Orbison's superintendence, and nine scholars were learning to read and sew, taught by the wife of one of the Scripture readers. Three schools for boys were kept open; one for low caste boys was discontinued after seven months' trial, many of their parents having removed from the station. Regular services, prayer-meetings, open air preaching, and missionary itinerating were all kept up. Several weeks were spent at Murree, where opportunities of missionary labour were enjoyed, and from which a tour was made for preaching in the mountain villages. The people listened attentively. Few were found able to read.

Lahor.—Four converts were admitted to the church by baptism, one of whom had been educated in a government college, and three of whom are qualified to be teachers and are employed as such. Some apparently sincere inquirers were under instruction, two of them having been taught in government colleges, from which all

Christian instruction is excluded; and the case of an influential native in the city is mentioned, who on all occasions avows his faith in Christ as his Saviour, but who does not acknowledge the necessity of being baptized nor of breaking the bonds of caste. The schools at this station still form a large and most promising department of the missionary work, and they have continued to receive the liberal support of European friends at Lahor. Some of the more advanced scholars have passed the examination for entrance into the Calcutta University, which is considered equivalent to the first literary degree, and they are thereby entitled to pursue their studies for the degree of A. B., in any college affiliated with the university. It may become expedient, if the scholars can be retained, to elevate the main school to the grade of a college, in the Anglo-Indian sense of the term, so that they may pursue their studies in it for the higher degrees. Heretofore, it has been found difficult to keep the scholars from accepting offers of employment, as soon as they have acquired a partial education in English. The decidedly Christian character of the schools at Lahor, and at all the mission stations, is their chief feature. The station report refers to the usual preaching and itinerant labors;—"there is no branch of our work," they say, "which we regard as more important than preaching to the heathen, and yet there is none in which there is so much danger of becoming disheartened," by the opposition of Mohammedans and the unbelief and apathy of Hindoos; and the brethren express their anxiety that prayers should be offered for the presence of the Holy Spirit with themselves and their hearers. The labors of the native female Scripture reader have been continued, though interrupted by her want of health. It is difficult to procure native Christian women, who are qualified for this kind of work.

Kapurthala.—Two hopeful converts were admitted to the communion of the church, one of whom soon afterwards died, enjoying the comfort of a Christian hope; the other was formerly a pupil of the girls' school at Lodiana. Both were encouraging examples to show that seed long sown may yet bear fruit. The number of scholars has increased, and schools will be opened in other towns of the district of Kapurthala, when suitable teachers shall have been obtained. The medical department of the mission is gaining influence and doing good. The Rajah continues to show a warm interest in these missionary labors, and avows his faith in Christianity and in the Lord Jesus Christ for his salvation, but he has not been baptized. His sons and two or three of their young friends are still under Mr. Woodside's instruction.

Jalandar.—Two persons were added to the church, and the church members are "improving in all their gifts." Preaching was heard with respect, but few of the hearers have been awakened to earnest inquiry. The school for boys has an increased attendance; that for girls is not spoken of with encouragement. The native minister at this station refers to the bondage of his countrymen under the sys-

tem of caste, and their slowness to recognize their individual responsibility to God, as great hinderances to their conversion. As already stated, he expresses strongly his conviction of the importance of Christian education.

Lodiana.—Three new members were added to the church—two by certificate, and one by baptism, and two members for some time absent have returned. Some inquirers are reported. The boys' school had an increased number of scholars. In the orphan girls' school six new scholars were received. Four of the older girls were married, one of whom was received as a member of the church in the Spring. Five of the scholars died; the prevalence of sickness for a time seriously increased the burden of the superintendents. On his journeys to preach the gospel, the missionary was struck with the cordiality of his reception in many places, and he met with some interesting inquirers, one of whom seemed to be almost a Christian; but usually the people appeared to be quite indifferent to the gospel. The press is referred to in another place. Mr. Newton spent four months of the year at Lodiana, chiefly engaged in duties connected with the press. The work at this station is increasing, and the services of Mr. and Mrs. Henry will be greatly prized.

Ambala.—Two persons were baptized, on profession of their faith in Christ, and four children. The state of the church is not reported. Stated services, bazar preaching, and journeys to make the gospel more widely known, all received attention. Prabhu Das is said to have "proved himself to be an efficient reader and preacher." An increased number of scholars is reported, but owing to sickness the average attendance was not as good as in the year preceding.

Sabathu.—A school for boys was opened, in which instruction is given in English as well as vernacular. The schools for girls, under Mrs. Janvier's charge, have been continued with interest; two of the scholars are already employed as assistants to teach others. Itinerant preaching and station services have been kept up, and the poor-house has still received attention. Four of the paupers have died. Some of them, the report says, "gave us reason to hope that they had made Christ their refuge." The wife of the native helper has been useful as a Bible reader among her countrywomen.

Saharunpur.—Mrs. and Miss Campbell conducted the orphanage until Mr. Calderwood took charge of the station in April. The esteemed native minister, Mr. Wylie, and some of the other native assistants, performed much itinerant labour, in addition to their work at the station. Among the native labourers is a Bible-woman. Mrs. Calderwood and this native helper have been permitted to enter on the work of visiting the zenanas, or female apartments of native families, in order to give religious instruction to those who are not elsewhere accessible; in most instances, their visits were welcomed. Besides stated services and the superintendence of the schools, Mr.

Calderwood gives two evenings of the week to a class of five of the native brethren, who are studying scriptural and ecclesiastical history and theology. Among the recent converts is a young Sikh, whose talents and education awaken the hope of his becoming a useful labourer for Christ, when he shall have received proper training for missionary service.

Dehra.—The great loss to this station, caused by the death of Mrs. Herron, has been mentioned. Mr. Herron was in charge of the station during the year embraced in this report. The religious and educational interests of Dehra have been greatly prospered. Nineteen new communicants were admitted to the church, six of whom were pupils in the girls' school; three adults were baptized. The attendance at public worship is spoken of with commendation. The boys' school was made altogether a vernacular school, with increased efficiency; under the charge of Mr. Mitter, a Christian Bengali, as its principal teacher, this school is giving much pleasure to its friends. The school for the daughters of native Christians continues to be a great blessing to its scholars and the families to which they belong. Of the scholars, twelve live with their families at the station; the others are boarders. Besides learning the branches of a good plain education, the scholars pay attention to various household matters, which will be useful to them in future life. Funds were obtained, partly from native donors, to procure buildings for a school for boys at Rajpore, a large town about six miles from Dehra.

Roorkhee.—Mr. Caldwell's health, which has been preserved during twenty-six consecutive years of work in India, has become so much weakened as to require him to spend most of the year in the hills, so that the station was virtually suspended. He was able to engage in itinerant labour, however, to some extent; and after returning to Roorkhee, he visited daily the towns and villages in the vicinity, accompanied by one of the native assistants. Mr. Caldwell speaks of less opposition and greater attention to the gospel preached on these journeys than was shown ten years ago. The town of Roorkhee he describes as not an encouraging sphere of labour. The vernacular school was suspended for a time, and the efforts to re-open it were not attended with encouragement.

Futtehgurh.—There are virtually two stations here, a few miles apart. To the church at each, some new members were added—two adults by baptism and three who had been baptized in infancy at Rakha, near Futtehgurh, and three converts from Mohammedanism and the wife of a teacher at Burhpur, near Furrukhabad. The report of the latter station contains a paragraph, which the Committee quote here with real pleasure: "A successful innovation has been made upon the plan very prevalent in the missions of this country, that of having the native Christians to live apart from the heathen community and immediately under the eye and guardianship of the missionary. Whatever advantages this plan may possess, its disadvantages are

painfully felt by the missionaries, and it is acknowledged that, wherever practicable, good would result, both to the heathen community and to the native Christians themselves, from having the latter less secluded from the people at large. At present there are seven Christian families living in different parts of the city of Furrukhabad, besides several unmarried Christians. These, we trust, will demonstrate not only that separation from their heathen neighbors is not essential to the well-being of our native Christians, but also that they will exert a healthful influence wherever they may reside." The Committee learn, also, with much pleasure, that the church at Rakha supports one of the native catechists or preachers, giving him a salary of sixty dollars a year. The two colporteurs are supported by the N. I. Bible Society. The educational work is large and well conducted. Fifty of the boys and thirty-two of the girls, besides the orphans, are of native Christian families; the others are of Hindu and Mohammedan families, and they are all daily brought in contact with Christian truth. The preaching of the Gospel, both at the stations and on missionary journeys, has been steadily kept up. This station, in both its branches, and in all its interests, has reason to rejoice in having so many native Christian labourers; and these, that they are under such efficient and kind supervision.

Mynpurie.—The report of this station has not been received. Mr. Wikoff's letters mention the organization of a church composed of communicants who were previously members of churches at other places, and two new members then received. Five zenana schools, under the charge of Mrs. Wikoff and the wife of the native licentiate preacher, contained at one time about one hundred pupils, but difficulties occurred which lessened the attendance; this instruction was regarded with much interest. The day school for boys is spoken of in encouraging terms.

Etawah.—The beginning of this station has been marked with signs of God's favor. A church was organized with thirteen members—five received by letter and eight on examination. Seven new members were received afterwards, one of them by baptism; but some removed from the station, leaving the number of communicants sixteen. Preaching services at the station and on journeys have been conducted by the missionary and the native assistant, one of whom, the licentiate preacher, is spoken of as having "a superior talent for preaching, and as a very able man." He has been nineteen years a catechist. An interesting account is given in the station report, of zenana teaching and schools, or the instruction of native females of the higher classes. They can be seen and taught only in their own homes. The importance of such instruction cannot be overrated, but there are many and serious difficulties to be overcome. In the usual line of education, only a few scholars are taught. The government school at Etawah occupies the ground at present. It is worthy of note, that the worst opposition encountered by the missionary was

made by pupils of this school. They naturally understood the exclusion of the Bible from the school by Government as a high authority against Christianity itself. Some of the scholars of this school were for a time taught in a Bible-class at the missionary's house, and some of them are still brought more or less under his influence.

FUTTEHPORE.—Regular preaching services are kept up at the station. Two of the native assistants spent about six months in missionary preaching and Bible distribution in Banda and Bundelkund—a region altogether destitute of evangelizing agencies. Their expenses were partly defrayed by the N. I. Bible Society. The boys' school was attended by fewer scholars. The want of funds prevented the employment of suitable teachers, and a rival school set up by the natives, in which the Bible is not taught, drew off some of the scholars. Only four pupils are reported in the girls' school, but they are making good progress. Two interesting inquirers are mentioned, but no additions were made to the number of communicants. One of these was removed by death, after a long illness patiently borne. Her end was full of peace. Others removed to another station in search of employment.

ALLAHABAD.—No report has been received from this station.

It is evident from the foregoing accounts, as compared with the reports of preceding years, that the work of the missions in this country is a work still enlarging, and needing more laborers. These must be sought more and more in the ranks of the native converts; and the chief point of solicitude which the Committee feel relates to the difficulty which appears to exist, in supplying the churches with pastors of their own race. Connected with this difficulty is another, the slowness of native church members in learning to support the means of grace amongst themselves; but usually their pecuniary means are extremely limited. The precarious health of several of the members of these missions is also a ground of solicitude; and yet it is a cause of thankfulness that so many of them have been permitted to continue for a period of over twenty years each at their posts, and also that so many are enjoying good health. The general aspect of their work is hopeful and encouraging.

The large number of heathen youths under Christian instruction is a fact of remarkable interest; in a few years they will be the influential leaders of their own people. The incipient efforts for the instruction of native females should be regarded, also, with deep interest, as in itself a matter of the greatest importance, and as a sign of progress among the Hindus. And the hopeful conversion of souls unto God, at so many of the stations, should call forth the thanksgiving of all whose prayers and gifts have been devoted to the support of these missions. Their faith and hope will look for still greater measures of success.

Mission in Siam.

BANGKOK.—On the river Meinam, 25 miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—the Rev. Messrs. Stephen Mattoon, Samuel R. House, M. D., Noah A. McDonald, and Samuel C. George, and their wives; Rev. Jonathan Wilson; Mr. John F. Odell, assistant missionary; one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI.—On the western side of the Gulf of Siam, 150 miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Daniel McGilvary and Samuel G. McFarland, and their wives.

The brethren of this mission speak of the last year as one "replete with mercies, not the least of which are the peace and good order which this land has been privileged to enjoy, the continuance of life and of health, too, in good measure, to the missionaries and their families, and the abundant opportunities afforded us for the unmolested prosecution of our work among this interesting people. Our relations with the rulers continue as pleasant, and our intercourse with all classes of the population as free and unrestricted, as ever. We are evidently regarded by all as their friends, and go where we may, even to the remoter provinces, find ourselves generally treated with respect. The partiality, so well known, of the reigning king to foreigners has doubtless done much to produce this, and we are not sorry to avail ourselves of it, to get a hearing for our message and our Master."

A valuable assistant has been added to the staff of labourers at Bangkok, at the request of the missionaries—Mr. John F. Odell. He is a young man from New York, who went to Siam in secular business, and there became a member of the church under the ministry of the brethren. Good hopes are entertained of his being a useful missionary.

The Press.—Works Printed and Distributed.

Delay in receiving a supply of paper resulted in somewhat limiting the operations of the press; still, it is stated in the report of the mission, "over 19,000 copies, or 696,500 pages, of Christian books and tracts have been issued during the twelve months just closed, as will be seen by the list subjoined:

Golden Balance,	30 pages,	1500 copies.
Hints to the Wise,	47 "	1500 "
Elijah and Elisha,	48 "	2000 "
Child's Catechism,	31 "	3000 "
Prophecies,	39 "	2000 "
Parables,	32 "	2000 "
Miracles of Jesus,	51 "	2000 "
History of Creation, (child's series,)	19 "	2000 "

Faith and Practice,	32 pages, . .	1500 copies.
Counterfeit Money,	31 " . .	2000 "
		19,500 "

"And also an edition of 500 copies of Elementary Tables, a Siamese spelling-book, for the use of the mission schools."

These publications were widely distributed; many copies were given to persons calling at the mission houses, and many were circulated by the missionaries on their journeys to preach the gospel. The number of readers in Siam is unusually large for a heathen people, and the knowledge of Christianity spread amongst them by the publications of the missionary press is very considerable. When this knowledge shall have been applied with power by the Holy Spirit to the conscience of the people, the most encouraging results may immediately become visible.

Translating the Scriptures—Other Works.

"Progress has been made," it is stated in the report of the station at Bangkok, "in the work of translating the Scriptures into Siamese, though amidst many interruptions; and some portions of the Old Testament never attempted before are now under way. The Petchaburi brethren divide with us the labour of this important but difficult undertaking.

"A comprehensive catechism of the gospel history, greatly needed in the instruction of the young especially, has just been completed by Mrs. House, and will soon be put to press. Other books for the use of schools have also been undertaken."

Journeys for Preaching and Tract Distribution.

Several tours of this kind were made from both stations. From Bangkok these occupied time equal to many months of one man's labour, and important places were visited, both on the sea coast and in the interior. From Petchaburi, also, an extended journey was made by Mr. and Mrs. McGilvary, partly for the health of the latter, down the western coast of the gulf, and much missionary labour was given to people seldom visited. Short tours were made to the Karen villages westward of this station, among the mountains towards Burmah. These Karens were found to be of the same family with the Karens of Burmah, but they are probably more under the influence of Buddhism than their Burmese brethren; they heard the gospel message for the first time. The Laos villages near Petchaburi were also visited.

Usually the missionaries were received with respect, and sometimes their message appeared to be heard with earnest attention. At Chantibun an intelligent looking Siamo-Chinese, from a village near, listened with evident interest to the strange words about the love of God in Christ; and when the preacher paused, he said, "I beg you to go on, I have never before in my life heard anything like this."

He gladly accepted a printed Gospel, with explanatory tracts. In some of the monasteries the whole company of priests received with pleasure the instructions of the missionaries and portions of the sacred Scriptures. Occasional proofs were met with on these journeys that the instructions given on former visits had not been forgotten.

At the end of the year under review, Messrs. McGilvary and Wilson were setting out on a journey to the Laos country, on the upper waters of the Meinam. The Laos are independent tribes, perhaps kindred of the Karens. Some of their people live in different places in Siam, commonly in a depressed condition. Their country has never yet been visited by Christian teachers, and the brethren will be followed in their journey with deep interest by the friends of missions. They expected to be absent from their stations about three months.

Notices of the Stations.

Bangkok.—An interesting young Siamese was admitted to the church by baptism, whose walk was worthy of his profession, and who gave promise of usefulness; but after a few months he was taken away by death, supported by a good hope through grace. Another member of the church was removed, but it was by his apostacy. His case seemed to be a fulfillment of the Scripture in 1 John ii. 19. The Sabbath service in Siamese, usually conducted by Mr. Mattoon, has from sixty to a hundred attendants. The Sunday-school, for adults and children, and Mrs. Mattoon's Sabbath morning class for females, have been well attended. The new chapel is mentioned as giving great comfort and satisfaction to the brethren and their fellow-worshippers.

In the education of the young, and the instruction of Siamese women, much patient and effective labour has been expended, particularly by the ladies of the mission. The principal school contains twenty-one Siamo-Chinese boys, fourteen of whom are boarding pupils, and nearly all live on the mission premises. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have had the charge of this school, assisted by other members of the mission and by a native teacher, formerly one of the best pupils of the school, who, it is sometimes hoped, is not far from the kingdom of God. The deportment and progress of these scholars are spoken of in satisfactory terms. One of the three native girls mentioned in the last report has removed, with her family, from the station; the other two give evidence of deriving benefit from living as scholars in one of the missionary families. Eight or ten native women owe to Mrs. House's persevering labour the ability "to read understandingly in their own tongue the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make them wise unto salvation."

Petchaburi.—The organization of a church was an event of great interest at this station. Three hopeful converts were received to its communion by baptism. A Laos man gives some evidence of being a true disciple of Christ, and a Siamese professes to have put his trust in him, but they have not become members of the church. The

brethren at this station regard with much interest the Laos people in the city, and in neighboring villages; they estimate their number as high as 10,000, and they have given much attention to making the gospel known to them. Christian books have been distributed, particularly among the numerous villagers coming to market in Petchaburi. The school closed the year with ten pupils. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the province have manifested much interest in its success. Mrs. McGilvary had to relinquish her class, on account of health, but continued to assist Mr. McFarland in translating the Scriptures, for which she is qualified by her native knowledge of the language. They have translated the Epistles of James and Jude, and Mr. McFarland is preparing an Epitome of Church History. A pressing want at this station is that of a chapel or small church, which should be situated on a thoroughfare, and which the missionaries are confident would be largely attended. It is contrary to Siamese ideas of propriety to attend religious services in the basement story of a private house, where they must now be held.

The readers of the annual reports of the mission in this country, from year to year, must have been struck with three things—the open door, during most of the time, and especially within the last few years, for the prosecution of missionary work; the amount of faithful and well directed labour that has been expended on this field; and the very limited number of hopeful conversions with which God has been pleased to bless the ministry of his servants. Indeed, so far as visible success in the conversion of souls is concerned, hardly any of the missionary fields have been thus far less encouraging. Yet there have been a few signal cases of conversion, and some are now "with the Lord," who were led to him by the missionaries. That there is a wide-spread knowledge of the way of salvation among the Siamese people, cannot be doubted. That the means employed for their conversion by the brethren are Scriptural and appropriate, none can doubt, who approve the doctrines, the measures of education, and the circulation of the Scriptures and of sound Christian tracts, as held and followed by the Church at home; for in Siam, as in all the missions, the doctrines and measures are the same. What, then, is wanted for complete, visible success? Doubtless a larger amount of service by missionary labourers; these should be increased in number, and especially is it important to obtain a larger supply of native missionary labourers as soon as possible; of these some may now, if God will, be under the instruction of the brethren. For the sufficient preaching of the Gospel to each and all of the five millions of the inhabitants of Siam, the little company of Christian missionaries is not adequate, especially as people of several different nations and speaking different languages are to be found in this country. There ought to be missionaries in Siam for the Laos, the Cochin-Chinese, the Cambodians, and others, as well as for the Siamese. But what is far more wanted than such increase of labourers, is the outpouring of the Holy Spirit on this people. The Church should pray

for this indispensable blessing. The faith of the people of God is to be steadfast and unwavering. When the set time comes, when the means still used shall have reached their appointed stage of progress, when the faith and prayer of the Church shall have been continued as long as God requires, then the full measure of visible success will be granted. In the mean time, the labours of the missionaries are not in vain in the Lord, any more than is the seed sown in vain by the husbandman.

Missions in China.

CANTON MISSION.

Canton; on the Canton river, 70 miles from the mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labourers,—the Rev. Messrs. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., Charles F. Preston, Ira M. Condit, and Arthur Folsom, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D. and his wife; one native Christian assistant.

NINGPO MISSION.

Ningpo; on the Ningpo river, 12 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1844; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. David D. Green and William T. Morrison, and their wives; Rev. Samuel Dodd; Mrs. Henry V. Rankin: native Christian assistants—four catechists, five teachers, and one colporteur.

Three Out-Stations, in the Sanpoh district, 35 to 50 miles north-west of Ningpo, and one at Bao-ko-tah, a village eight miles southeast of Ningpo; occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

SHANGHAI MISSION.

Shanghai; on the Woosung river, 14 miles from the sea; occupied as a mis-ion station in 1850; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. John M. W. Farnham and John S. Roberts, and their wives; William Gamble, printer; one native Christian assistant.

SHANTUNG MISSION.

Tungchow; on the coast 55 miles from Chefoo; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers,—Rev. Messrs. John L. Nevius, Charles R. Mills, Calvin W. Mateer, and Hunter J. Corbett, and their wives.

Chefoo; the chief foreign port of the province of Shantung; occupied as a mission station 1862; missionary labourers,—D. B. McCartee, M. D. and his wife.

PEKING MISSION.

Peking; the capital of the country; occupied as a missionary station in 1863; missionary labourers,—Rev. William A. P. Martin, D. D. and his wife; two native Christian assistants.

The great loss of the China missions was the death of the Rev. Henry V. Rankin, of the Ningpo mission, on the 2d of July. He was a man of pure and lovely character, and of the greatest devotedness to the work of the Lord. He was greatly active and efficient in the duties of his calling, and his removal in the prime of life and in the

midst of his work is one of the mysteries of Providence. His departure from this life was eminently peaceful and happy. It is expected that Mrs. Rankin and her children will return to this country. Mrs. Gayley has entered again into married life, in Ireland. The Rev. Joshua A. Danforth, whose return to this country was mentioned in the last report, is now in better health; but the Committee could not sanction his return to China, fearing a recurrence of his illness; and agreeably to his wishes his connection with the Board has been dissolved. The kind regards of the Committee, and their sincere wishes for his usefulness will follow him. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom arrived at Canton on the 2d of June. Messrs. Mateer and Corbett, and their wives, arrived at Chefoo on the 8th of January.

Native Missionary Assistants.

Of these invaluable labourers one is reported at Canton, ten at Ningpo, one at Shanghai, two at Tungchow, and two at Peking. It is not clear, however, that two of those reported at the northern stations are not included in the number enumerated at Ningpo; they are graduates of the Ningpo school, and expect to return to that city. Two of the Ningpo staff of native helpers, a catechist and a teacher, were taken captives by the Insurgents, and they have not since been heard of; a third felt constrained by his family interests to resign his post as a colporteur. No additions were made to the list of native labourers at Ningpo, so that as above stated the whole number there is less by three than the number reported last year. The missionary brethren all feel deeply impressed with the importance of securing native missionary labourers, and measures looking to this end, and to their best training, have received their earnest consideration, as well as that of the Executive Committee. These measures need not be further referred to at present; but the general subject is one of vital importance in every mission. [While this report is passing thr ugh the press, the good news has been received that the Presbytery of Ningpo has licensed six of the native assistants to preach the gospel; one or more of them will probably soon be ordained.]

Preaching—Churches.

Regular preaching services are kept up at all the stations; even at Pekin, though the time may not yet have come for preaching in public places, the missionary is at liberty to hold religious services in his house, attended by any who wish to be present. The attention given to the word preached is described as generally encouraging; in some instances it has been of marked interest. At the Ningpo out-stations the work of making known the gospel to the people devolved chiefly on the native assistants, and their labours were crowned with the divine blessing. In their visits to superintend and encourage these native brethren, the missionary found that souls had been brought to the Saviour by their labours, as there was reason to believe, and to the 1st of October nearly thirty new communicants were added to the

church in the Sanpoh district. Less time was given to itinerant labours than in some former years, owing to various causes; though the field for this kind of work in the Canton mission is extending, and several brethren of that mission made interesting missionary journeys to places, some of which were sixty miles distant.

The number of church members reported is as follows:

Canton,	13
Ningpo,	80
" Yu-yiao,	61
Shanghai,	15
Tungchow	22

Mission Schools.

At Canton one hundred and fifteen boys and thirty three girls are taught in day schools, and ten girls in a boarding school. At Ningpo, three day schools for girls, "with a small average attendance," and "the day schools for boys, much more prosperous," contain in all probably one hundred and fifty scholars, the precise number not being given; two of these schools are at Bao-ko-tah, a village a few miles from the city. The boarding schools at Ningpo contain twenty boys and as many girls. At Shanghai, the boys' day-school has sixteeen scholars; the boys' boarding school, eighteen; the girls' boarding school, eight. At Tungchow, a school for girls was opened but only a few scholars were obtained.

Both classes of these schools are regarded with much interest. Their scholars are taught useful knowledge of various kinds, but especially of the way of salvation. A few of them were admitted to the communion of the church. The Ningpo boarding schools have been peculiarly blessed as means of the conversion of their scholars and their preparation for the service of Christ. Most of the native assistants in the missions are graduates of the mission school at this station.

The Missionary Press.

The number of pages printed at Shanghai was larger then in any former year, amounting to 13,760,200. A large part of the work executed, about two thirds, consisted of the Sacred Scriptures. Mr. Gamble says in his report, "The printing of the whole Bible is now completed in an octavo edition of the Old Testament of 3000 copies in the Paris type, and which is bound in four volumes. A royal octavo edition of the New Testament of 5000 copies in the Berlin type was also finished, and an edition of 1200 copies of the Old Testament now in press will be out in about six months. This edition of the Bible is a very fine one, and is intended more for use among native Christians than for general distribution." The printing of Tracts, "for the most part re-prints of old Tracts," formed a considerable part of the work of the press. A few other publications were printed, one which was "a book of 200 pages by Dr.

Martin, called the Analytical Reader, or a Short Method of Learning the Chinese Written Language. This book is a most valuable aid to the study of the written language, and on this account has a very ready sale." The issues of the depository for the year were 7,381, 502 pages.

The work of the type foundry has been conducted with vigour. What is called the Hong Kong fount is completed, and it will soon be in use; it contains over 5000 matrices. The Small Pica fount is in progress; "the cutter has 2900 characters cut, of which 2000 have the matrices made, and 1000 the type cast and in cases. All the characters contained in the New Testament are cut, and in a few months the matrices will all be made, and the type cast, so that an edition of the New Testament might very soon be printed with this fount." "The Paris fount has been improved, by having new matrices of full body made for some hundred characters that are of most frequent occurrence, and which were poorly formed by divisible type."

The efficiency of this press is found to be much increased, by a measure now completed, that of ascertaining the relative number of times in which different characters are used in a Chinese Dictionary. The knowledge of this leads to the characters most commonly in use being so arranged in the case, as greatly to facilitate composition. Several years ago the importance of this classification was perceived, and the senior Secretary of the Board and Dr. S. Wells Williams made incipient efforts to effect it. Afterwards, at the request of the former, Mr. Gamble took the subject up, with characteristic energy, and the happy results may be seen as described by him, by reference to the *Foreign Missionary*, of July, 1862. It was ascertained that even a greater difference exists in Chinese than in our own language, in the frequency with which particular characters occur; one of these characters is found but once in the Dictionary, another occurs 42,068 times.

Notices of Stations.

Canton.—One Chinese woman was added to the church on the profession of her faith. Of the thirteen members, seven are natives. Two chapels have been open for preaching services—one of them in the basement of Mr. Condit's house; the other is a suitable building erected by gifts chiefly of American residents at Canton, obtained by Mr. Preston. This chapel is well situated, and has been well attended. There are now six chapels, and over twenty services are held in them weekly. Visits were made regularly to Fatshan, and measures are again in progress for building a house there, and forming a station amongst its several hundred thousand inhabitants. The brethren speak of the field for itinerant missionary labour in the country adjacent to Canton as white unto the harvest; an open door is everywhere set before them. In this respect as in others, a very great change has taken place from the state of things which ex-

isted in the earlier years of the mission. Dr. Kerr's medical missionary work has been faithfully continued, and has been the means of doing great good; in some cases it prepared the way for the preaching of the gospel. The number of applications for medical aid at Canton, Fatshan, and Shiklung was 21,289. The number of vaccinations was 1494; of surgical operations, over 200.

NINGPO.—This station was greatly afflicted by the death of Mr. Rankin, referred to elsewhere, and by the serious and long illness of Messrs. Green and Morrison. For a considerable time Mr. Dodd was the only missionary in charge of duties, which required the active labours of three or four men. In no former year, however, were richer blessings enjoyed in the conversion of souls. The church in Ningpo received eighteen new communicants, and the church at Yu-yiao, in the Sanpoh district, thirty new communicants; besides quite a number received in both churches after the date of the report, October 28th, of whom the returns will appear in the next report. These churches embrace members who live in different places, especially the church of Yu-yiao. Among the new members of the Ningpo church were four pupils of the boarding school—three girls and one boy. Four removals of church members by death, and the same number by dismission to join other churches, are reported. In the exercise of discipline, six members were suspended, and three excommunicated. The schools and native assistants are referred to elsewhere. The services of the latter were so much required at Ningpo and the out-stations, as to leave little time for itinerant labour, even if the condition of the country inland had permitted such labour. Re-organizing the out-stations and re-gathering the people scattered by the Insurgent invasion of the preceding year, called for much attention. The present condition of the out-stations is quite encouraging, and the prospects of the Ningpo mission are full of interest and hope.

SHANGHAI.—Preaching services are kept up by the missionaries and their native assistant, on the Sabbath and during the week. Three hopeful converts were admitted to the church, one of them a youth of much promise in the boarding school for boys; others, particularly among the pupils in the boarding schools, were under religious impressions. Suitable school buildings were erected by Mr. Farnham, with funds contributed by friends in the foreign community. The operations of the press are referred to in another place. Before removing from this station Dr. Martin was much occupied with preaching services among the Chinese, preparing works for the press, and editing works passing through the press.

Shanghai, with its immediate suburbs, contains now probably a million and a half of souls. It gives, therefore, a large field of labour to the brethren at their door, and its extensive commerce with the interior of the country greatly increases their facilities of spreading the gospel by the distribution of the Sacred Scriptures and other Christian publications.

Tungchow.—The health of Mrs. Nevius has become seriously impaired, so that her return to this country, accompanied by her husband, seems to be a measure that ought not to be deferred. It is strongly urged by physicians. Ten hopeful converts were admitted to the church, some of whom are described as persons of marked character and influence. One of them is a farmer, who lives fifteen miles distant from the city, but usually comes in to spend the Sabbath with his Christian brethren. "He has fitted up a little chapel in his house for the worship of the true God," the brethren say in their report, "with a neat room adjoining for the missionaries to lodge in. Nothing pleases him so much as our being his guests." This man has made his new religious views known to his neighbours, and another of the new converts has been zealous in speaking of the gospel, in season and out of season. The three native assistants made interesting tours to spread the gospel. At the station the missionaries kept up preaching services, Bible classes and prayer-meetings. Their audiences were encouraging, and were large during the two or three weeks of the literary examinations, when numerous scholars were in the city from all parts of the province. The attendance of persons of this literary class was increased by their curiosity, which had been excited by absurd but alarming rumours concerning the object of the missionaries. These rumours hindered the success of a projected school for girls. For a time they were most trying to the native converts, who were reproached and threatened for their connection with the teachers of a foreign religion; but they bore this persecution in a proper spirit. The report of the station mentions the instruction of native women by Mrs. Nevius, through the agency of two of the native church members, as a matter of special interest and promise. Mr. Nevius continued to give much attention to his work on Systematic Theology, and to a Commentary on parts of the New Testament. The brethren make an urgent plea for a medical missionary to be stationed at Tungchow, there being no physicians within fifty-five miles of that place.

Chefoo.—The report of this station has not been received. Dr. McCartee has been engaged in making the gospel known to the people. His professional services have been invaluable to missionaries at Chefoo and at Tungchow; these services he would gladly transfer to a younger man, so as to secure more time for works for the press. His experience in China, of more than twenty years, and his knowledge of the language, prepare him for great usefulness in this kind of labor. A part of his time was given to the building of a dwelling house for the mission, which is now completed.

Peking.—Dr. Martin and his family removed to this city about the 1st of August. He found an open door set before him, soon obtained a dwelling house at a moderate expense, and entered at once on some kinds of missionary work. He obtained an interview with some of the higher officers of the government, by whom he was cor-

dially received. They were glad to aid in the publishing of an American work on International Law, which he had translated. This work will be very useful to the Chinese ruling classes, in their altered relations with foreign powers. As a means of introducing the Christian religion, it is considered important to establish at Peking a school of high grade. Dr. Martin desires to have a medical fellow-labourer associated with himself in the instruction of a school of this class, and the Committee would be glad to send out a qualified missionary of this kind, if the funds should be placed at their disposal for this purpose.

The work of these missions in China is evidently conducted on broad plans and with a good degree of vigour; it enjoys, moreover, tokens of the Divine approval. The foregoing accounts give ample cause of thankfulness and encouragement. There is need, however, of more missionaries; the measures for training native missionary laborers call for and are receiving continued and earnest consideration; some additions should be made to the chapels and dwelling houses as soon as the funds of the Board permit. In view of the great population of this country; the very limited supply of missionaries—relatively to the number of inhabitants less than in almost any other missionary field; the wonderful removal of hinderances to the entrance of the gospel within a few years, and the door now so widely open; the increasing nearness, in point of speedy communication, of this country to our own; the special relation between the two, constituted by the flowing and ebbing of Chinese immigration; the striking history of the missions of the Board to this people; the good work now in progress, and its promise of blessed results,—the Committee cannot but believe that God is calling our Church to a steady, increasing and hopeful prosecution of these missions.

Mission in Japan.

YOKOHAMA.—On the bay, a few miles below Yedo; mission commenced in 1859; missionary labourers—James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife; Rev. David Thompson.

Mrs. Hepburn arrived at Yokohama on her return on the 30th of March, 1863, and Mr. Thompson on the 18th of May. The visit of the former to this country was made without expense to the Board.

Public affairs in Japan, as is well known, have been in a disturbed condition during the last year. Hence the missionaries begin their report with expressions of gratitude: "In the midst of dangers, of wars and rumours of wars, of assassinations, and of the deep hostility and prejudice of the great mass of the gentry, and notwithstanding the express orders of the highest power in the empire for us—that is, all foreigners—to leave, we have been kept in safety, and have suffered but a short—about a month—suspension of our work. Truly all this is a matter of deep thankfulness."

In regard to their chief work, the brethren say, "The way does not yet appear to be open for any public missionary work amongst the people. We cannot preach the gospel or open Christian schools. This has not been attempted, for we feel sure that we should fail, as we have no reason to think that the authorities have relaxed any of their vigilance, or are any more favourably disposed to Christianity. We may, however, speak to individuals privately." "The work of the last year," they add, "like the preceding, has been one of study mainly." In regard to the acquisition of the language, which is one very difficult to learn, neither of the brethren is discouraged; and their study of the people continues to occupy their earnest attention. In direct efforts to do good, Dr. Hepburn makes this report of his own progress: "I keep working at the translation of the Scriptures [referred to in the Report of last year], trying to perfect some parts of what I had previously done; but I feel that my knowledge of the language does not yet warrant me in committing any of it to the press, even if there were no impediments in the way. I have had a little Chinese tract, written by Dr. McCartee, of Chefoo, translated and cut in blocks, ready for publishing, but from fear of losing my teacher, or of endangering his life, I have refrained from having it struck off. I have also written a prayer in Japanese, and had a number of copies written off with the pen; a few of these I have distributed. I have also distributed several copies of the Bible and a number of Christian tracts in Chinese.

"Last November I commenced to teach some young men, sent by the government from Yedo, English and Mathematics; everything seemed to promise well, and I hoped it would be the beginning of more enlarged efforts in this line; but in March, owing to the threatening appearance of war, my school was broken up, by my scholars being called to fill some post in the army. Most of them took with them copies of the Bible, in English and in Chinese, besides copies of the Tract Society's school-books, which I happened to have, and which are full of Christian truth. Most of these young men have called to see me since they left. One commands a regiment which was sent down to Miako; another is captain of a company stationed near Yokohama to defend it from their own people. Two are now engaged in teaching in Yedo." Of his medical labours, Dr. Hepburn says: "The dispensary has been kept open almost every day since I came over to Yokohama. The number of patients averages about five or six a day, mostly cases of sore eyes." Many of these patients are government officials. In the absence of an American physician for some time, the services of Dr. Hepburn were often sought by our countrymen, but he declined such medical practice when the occasion for it ceased. The remuneration received for these services was turned over to the treasury of the mission.

The report of the mission refers briefly to Mr. Thompson's preaching in English for a time: "Hoping to induce some of the English soldiers, of which there are a number here, to attend church, we

opened the chapel for religious services on Sunday P. M. We continued it some two months, had an attendance of from eight to sixteen persons, mostly of our missionary brethren and other Christian friends; but those for whom it was especially designed not being induced to attend, and as Mr. Thompson did not feel it to be his duty to spend such a large portion of his time as was necessary in preparing his sermons, for those who had other opportunities for attending Divine service, the service in the chapel was given up."

In concluding their "brief retrospect of the past mission year," the brethren say: "It is not very encouraging, in one sense, as to direct missionary effort; still, it is hopeful. There is a great preparatory and very necessary work to be done. How long it will be before the way is fully opened to the gospel no one can foresee; but we believe it will be in the best way and at the best time. . . . Judging from the character of the people, it will be a sharp and quick work. Pray for us, that our faith fail not, and that we may have every qualification for our work."

Mission to the Chinese in California.

San Francisco.—Rev. Augustus W. Loomis and his wife.

The work of the missionary consists partly in religious services in the chapel, and partly in visits among the Chinese at their lodging-houses and places of business. The people newly arrived from China, leaving San Francisco for various places in the interior, or returning to their native country, are called upon as far as possible; religious conversation is held with them and with the resident Chinese; portions of the Scriptures and religious tracts are placed in their hands; invitations to the chapel services are given, and sometimes accepted; and thus, as opportunity occurs, the missionary seeks to save some of these heathen visitors to our country. The only Christian minister who can speak to them in their own tongue, and the only one devoted exclusively to their service, Mr. Loomis has a sphere of labour for Christ among these 60,000 heathen of great interest. Its importance is much increased by the fact that these Chinamen commonly expect to return to their own country, and many of them do return thither, carrying with them the new views of life here and the strange news of the life to come, which they have received on their visit to this country. That they should have the *Christian* side of life brought to their view is only the more necessary because they so commonly meet with contemptuous and unjust treatment at at the hands of white people.

The Chinese in California, being adventurers, seeking gain as their only object, unaccompanied by their families, unsettled in their place of work, too often oppressed by those who bear the Christian name, do not offer an encouraging sphere of missionary labour. But it is

one set before the Church by God in his providence; and it is one in which faith can discern signs of promise, both in California and in China. There have been cases of hopeful conversion, and some of these converts have gone back to their native country, where they will speak of the Saviour to their own people. An assistant of Mr. Loomis, much to his regret, returned to China in the latter part of the year. At the communion service in June, five Chinese converts partook of the sacred emblems, one of whom was on that day received into the church by baptism.

For particular information concerning the missionary work among these Chinese, reference is made to the papers of Mr. Loomis in the missionary periodicals. The readers of these accounts will feel assured that if the work is difficult to a degree, and discouraging above most, yet it is a work that should be done, a work, moreover, which is done evidently in the right way, and a work from which great results may be expected to be disclosed in the great day. Amongst all the missions under their superintendence, the Committee recognize none as deserving more than this the confidence of the churches, and none as calling more for faith and prayer on the part of the people of God.

Missions in Papal Europe.

Stations—In Belgium, France, Italy, etc.

During the last year, the Committee have pursued the course adopted for twenty years, that of sending funds to be expended by Christian brethren on the continent of Europe in making the gospel known to Roman Catholics. These Christian brethren are held in great respect and esteem, and are the best judges of the ways and means by which the true religion can be disseminated in their respective countries; and as they are of the same faith and church order with our own body, their missionary agencies cannot fail to receive the approval of our churches. The chief regret which the Committee feel is that it has not been in their power to send them larger remittances in aid of their work of evangelization. It is pleasing to note, however, that the funds thus remitted are subject to no drawback for collection here, and are expended for their object in these Romanist countries at much less loss than would be incurred if it were necessary to support missionaries sent from this country.

Referring to the accounts which have been published in the missionary periodicals for complete details of these missions, the Committee give here only general returns of their condition.

In Belgium—twenty churches and stations are connected with the Belgian Missionary Church, having outposts, Sabbath-schools, &c. Forty-six missionary labourers are supported, of whom twenty-three are pastors and evangelists, fourteen are teachers, and eight are col-

porteurs and Bible readers. Nearly one half of the pastors and evangelists were formerly connected with the Roman Catholic sect, and a much larger proportion of the communicants came out of the same body. The religious publications of the last year were 164,945 copies; since the beginning, 1,150,000 copies of the Scriptures and other publications were sent forth into all parts of Belgium. About $23,765 were expended in support of its varied work by this church last year.

In France—the work of evangelization is carried on by three missionary committees, the Central Protestant, the Evangelical, and the Geneva, which sustain to each other no relations of unfriendly rivalry; with some shades of difference, they are kindred agencies for good.

The *Central Protestant Society* "numbers thirty-eight principal posts, with eight of less importance; it maintains work in one hundred and twenty-one places, and supports or aids eighteen schools." Its staff of labourers consists of three itinerant preachers and one stationary evangelist, thirty-five pastors, seven evangelists, four Bible readers, and eight teachers. Forty-nine students are in its preparatory school, many of whom, if not all, it is hoped will hereafter preach the Gospel to their countrymen. The amount of funds expended last year by this Society was about $21,730.

The *Evangelical Society* supports sixteen pastors, four evangelists, five Bible readers, and thirty-six teachers. The stations of twenty-six of these labourers are in Paris, that city being regarded as the most important missionary field in France. The fruits of evangelizing agencies in this city have been most encouraging. In the interior of the country, also, encouraging results are reported. The sum of $27,935 was expended by this Society last year for missionary purposes.

The *Geneva Evangelical Society* finds its chief missionary field in France, where it supports thirty stations, twelve ministers, twenty-one teachers, nine evangelists, and twenty-six colporteurs—all engaged in the usual labours for the spread of the gospel amongst a people nearly all of whom are Roman Catholics. The School of Theology, which the names of the lamented Gaussen and the still living and revered Merle d'Aubigne have made so well known in the Christian world, continues to fulfill its great purpose. It contains usually between forty and fifty students, and its graduates are serving the Redeemer in Europe, America, Africa, and Asia, but chiefly in the Roman Catholic countries of Europe. About $23,340 were expended last year for the objects of this Society.

In Italy—the Waldensian Synod prosecutes its excellent work with earnest and enlightened zeal. It supports forty-five labourers of all grades, of whom eighteen are ministers. Its stations are at Palermo, Naples, Leghorn, Florence, Turin, Milan, and other places.

A large printing establishment at Florence printed tracts, religious newspapers, and a stereotyped edition of the Bible, with references. In this city also is the Theological College, from the students of which nine have already entered on missionary work. In most of the stations, there are schools for the instruction of the children under religious influence. The attendance on religious services is seldom large, but is on the increase. The light of this ancient Vaudois church is thus shining forth, and it will be the means of leading many of the Italian people to the true cross of Christ, and of preparing many of them to hold forth the word of life in Italy.

The urgent need of the evangelizing labours, which our Protestant berthren in Europe are supporting amongst their Roman Catholic countrymen, is manifest to every intelligent and thoughtful observer. Ignorance of the gospel abounds, coupled often with great immorality. Religion to most of its professed friends is but ritualism; it is Christianity in name, but with priesteraft and the worship of Mary instead of our Lord Jesus Christ as the Saviour of sinners. Large numbers, especially of the better educated classes, are sceptical in their opinions. The same remark is true, when applied to many men of the working classes, particularly in the cities. It is the pure gospel, the open Bible, the preaching of the Word, which these Roman Catholic populations need; and these they can best receive from those of their countrymen, who have been taught themselves the truth as it is in Jesus.

Mission to the Jews.

New York.—Rev. John Neander.

The labours of the missionary in connection with his German church continue to be marked with encouragement, and no doubt exert an indirect influence for good among the Jews. Many of these speak the German as their native language, and a few of them attend Mr. Neander's services, but not regularly. Others are brought in contact, in social and business relations, with members of the German church, and learn to respect its minister, and to pay attention to his messages, when he speaks to them in his visits at their homes.

The field of labour among the Jews presents no new aspects. It is the time of sowing seed, not of reaping. The missionary has continued to make calls upon them; to hold conversations with them; and to point them to the Messiah already come. His instructions, invitations and warnings have been variously received, sometimes with earnest attention and apparent conviction, but sometimes with ridicule, and often with indifference. He observes a diminishing opposition, and greater willingness to consider the claims of Christianity, but he was not permitted during the year to see any of them gathered into the fold of Christ. He has met with some "who read the Bible

with a desire to find the truth. I found," he says further in his report, "one intelligent Jewess in her store, busy with reading in the Bible. She said to me, 'I received this book in Germany, and brought it with me here, and I find it the best book in the world.'" A learned Rabbi has frequently called on the missionary, for conversation on religious subjects; he acknowledges his loss of faith in Judaism, speaks with veneration of the Lord Jesus, but is not bold to come out openly for the truth. After referring to these and other incidents of his work, Mr. Neander says, "There is in general a deeper inquiry amongst the more earnest class of the Jews." But as to the greater part of this people amongst us, the spirit of worldliness is in full power. One of their rabbies complains of this when he says, in a letter written from an interior town in New York to his friend in Europe, "We are sunk deeply. The good and holy are only so regarded when they are the means of obtaining some earthly gain."

There is, however, even now an elect people among the Jews, and eventually all Israel shall be saved. Their salvation is to be sought in the use of means, and these means should be employed with faith in their success by the blessing of God.

This Report contains, as will have been apparent to its readers, many things well fitted to encourage the friends of missions—such proofs of the divine blessing, indeed, as have not been surpassed, if equalled, in any former year. These call for devout and hearty thanksgiving to God, and encourage the Church to persevere in the work which is set before her. This work is great, in its labours, its difficulties, and its results for time and eternity; but great is the grace and the power by which it shall be completed, in its appointed time. The faith of the people of God in the duty and the success of sending the Gospel, "to give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death," must not fail.

The present times are times of trouble, but they are under the direction of him at whose command these missionary labours are undertaken. The Committee have often been compelled to look at the financial condition of this widely extended work, with feelings of solicitude bordering on deep discouragement; but their fears have been removed, their unbelief rebuked, and their hopes strengthened. Thus it has been, especially, for the last three years. The past is safe; most of the missions still exist; they are still prospered; they still call for enlargement; they still give good hope of success. As to the future, as to the coming year particularly, heavy clouds rest upon it. Its issues may severely test the faith of the people of

God; or, they may tend greatly to promote every good work; at any rate, they are in God's hand; he hath put them in his own power. At present, the followers of Christ can see his work waiting to be done; they can still hear his voice, calling his people to follow him to Africa, to China, to all these missionary lands, to make known repentance and remission of sins in his name, and assuring them of his being ever with them. The Committee trust, therefore, that their Christian brethren and themselves will be enabled still to go forward in this cause; and that, as its day of triumph and their time of rest draw nearer, so they may abound more and more in prayer and labour for the kingdom of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of Lodiana Mission,	$50,605 59		
Outfit of Rev. A. Henry and wife	400 00		
Passage of " and Rev. J. H. Morrison, D. D., to Calcutta,	1,300 00		
		52,305 59	
Furrukhabad Mission,		40,261 47	
			$92,567 06

MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of,			10,106 65

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of			
Canton Mission		7,289 89	
Ningpo "		10,825 86	
Shanghai "		25,338 59	
Peking "		3,200 00	
Shantung "	9,045 11		
Outfit of Rev. C. W. Mateer and Rev. H. Corbett and their wives,	800 00		
Passage of " to Shanghai,	1,000 00		
		10,845 11	
			57,499 45

MISSION TO CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of,			1,950 20

MISSION IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of,			3,340 20

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of			
Liberia Mission,		7,752 84	
Corisco,	6,486 22		
Outfit of Rev. Geo. Paull,	250 00		
Passage of "	120 00		
		6,856 22	
			14,609 06

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Expenditures on account of			
Chippewa Mission,		2,182 41	
Omaha,		3,832 09	
Indian Orphan Institute,		1,744 86	
			7,759 36

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Expenditures on account of			
Bogota Mission,		3,146 95	
Brazil "	8,860 80		
Passage of Rev. A. G. Simonton and wife,	250 00		
Outfit of Mrs. Simonton to Rio de Janeiro,	200 00		
		9,310 80	
			12,457 75

MISSIONS IN PAPAL COUNTRIES.

Remittances to France,		826 67	
" " Geneva,		826 67	
" " Holland,		826 67	
" " Belgium,		826 68	
Waldenses,	1,395 00		
Interest on Endowment,	1,085 00		
		2,480 00	
			5,786 68

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of,	700 00

(Total expenditures for Missions, $206,776 41.)

AGENCIES.

Travelling Expenses of Officers and Voluntary Agents,	136 36

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

One Secretary,	2,000 00	
" "	2,000 00	
" Treasurer,	2,000 00	
Clerk hire and copying,	1,552 82	
		7,552 82

PRINTING.

The Foreign Missionary; Expenses of publishing 31,400 copies monthly, including those sent free to Ministers and Donors,	4,952 11	
The Home and Foreign Record: proportion of deficiency,	580 82	
The Twenty-Sixth Annual Report: Expenses of publishing 10,500 copies, including postage,	622 52	
Printing Circulars, Certificates and Blanks,	110 42	
		6,265 87

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage,	339 73	
Fuel and Lights,	76 61	
Library, Binding, Periodicals and Stationery,	144 82	
Taxes, Insurance, care of Mission House, etc.,	317 81	
		878 47
		$221,609 93

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. CR.

1864.			1864.			
April 30.	To payments as per accompanying statements	$221,609 93	April 30.	By balance last year's Report		$336 98
	Balance in Treasury carried to new account	787 20		Donations from Churches	$102,531 96	
				Individuals and miscellaneous sources	53,436 88	
				Legacies	22,181 31	
				Synod of Reformed Pres. Church	2,520 00	
						180,670 15
				Donations received in India	6,220 00	
				" " in China	360 00	
						6,580 00
				Interest on endowment of Waldensian Seminary		1,085 00
				Amount received from U. S. Government for Omaha Indians	5,625 00	
				Chippewa Indians	400 00	
				Indemnity for loss among Creeks and Choctaws	10,000 00	
						16,025 00
				American Bible Society for printing Bibles in China, India, and Siam		15,000 00
				American Tract Society for printing Tracts in India and China		2,700 00
		$222,397 13				$222,397 13

The undersigned have examined the foregoing statement and find it correct.

WM. RANKIN, JR. TREASURER,

NEW YORK, April 30, 1864.

JAMES DONALDSON, } *Auditors.*
EBENEZER PLATT, }

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1864.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission Begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries. Ministers. American.	Ministers. Native.	Lay Teachers and others. American. Male.	Lay Teachers and others. American. Fem.	Lay Teachers and others. Native.	Communicants.	SCHOLARS. Boarding. Boys.	Boarding. Girls.	Day. Boys.	Day. Girls.	TOTAL.
INDIAN TRIBES:													
CHOCTAWS.*	Spencer Academy	1846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Good Water	1855	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Seven Stations, late of the Am. Bd.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHICKASAWS,*	Wapanucka	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Boggy Depot	1852	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SEMINOLES,*	Oak Ridge	1848	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Prairie Station	1859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CREEKS,*	Kowetah and Choska	1842	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Tallahassee	1849	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
IOWAS AND SACS,	Indian Orphan Institute	1835	1	—	—	4	—	—	20	24	—	—	44
OMAHAS,	Blackbird Hills	1846	1	—	2	6	—	—	27	19	—	—	46
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS,	Grand Traverse, or Grove Hill	1838	1	—	1	6	—	34	12	10	—	—	22
	Little Traverse	1852	—	—	1	2	—	23	—	—	15	13	28
	Total of Indian Missions		3		4	18		57	59	53	15	13	140
SOUTH AMERICA:	Bogota	1856	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Rio de Janeiro	1859	1	—	—	1	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
	Sao Paulo	1862	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of South American Missions.		4			3		24					
AFRICA:													
LIBERIA,	Monrovia	1842	1	—	1	—	—	65	—	—	60	—	60
	Kentucky	1850	1	—	1	—	—	56	—	—	†	†	†
	Harrisburg	1854	1	—	2	—	—	†	—	—	—	—	—
	Greenville, or Sinou	1847	1	—	—	1	—	63	—	—	†	†	†
	Mount Coffee	1860	1	—	—	—	—	19	25	—	—	—	25
	Marshall	1863	1	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—

	Jullundur,	1847	—	1	—	—	5	23	—	—	300	—	300
	Lodiana,	1834	2	—	—	2	4	19	—	47	304	—	351
	Ambala,	1848	2	—	—	2	4	27	—	—	258	—	258
	Sabathu,	1836	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	50	20	70
	Saharunpur,	1836	1	1	—	2	3	20	52	—	75	—	127
	Dehra,	1838	1	—	—	2	2	35	—	35	200	12	247
	Roorkhee,	1856	1	—	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—
	Returning home,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FURRUKHABAD,	Futtehgurh,	1838	3	—	—	3	30	117	22	15	735	112	884
	Mynpurie,	1843	1	—	—	1	3	14	—	—	200	7	207
	Etawah,	1863	1	—	—	1	5	16	—	—	—	70	70
	Futtehpore,	1852	1	—	—	1	5	19	—	—	—	4	4
	Allahabad,	1836	1	—	—	2	9	50	5	4	500	25	534
	At home,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of India Missions,		23	2	1	22	93	377	79	101	3695	259	4137
SIAM:	Bangkok,	1840	5	—	1	4	1	11	21	2	—	9	32
	Petchaburi,	1861	2	—	—	2	—	8	—	—	10	—	10
	Total of Siam Missions,		7	—	1	6	1	19	21	2	10	9	42
CHINA:													
CANTON,	Canton,	1846	4	—	1	5	1	13	—	10	115	33	158
NINGPO,	Ningpo and four sub-stations,	1844	3	—	—	3	10	141	20	20	80	70	190
SHANGHAI,	Shanghai,	1850	2	—	1	2	1	15	18	8	16	—	42
SHANTUNG,	Tungchow,	1861	4	—	—	4	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
	Chefoo,	1862	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEKING,	Peking,	1868	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA,	San Francisco,	1853	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total of China Missions,		15	—	3	15	14	194	38	38	211	103	390
JAPAN:	Yokohama,	1859	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JEWS:	New York,	1846	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France,	1844	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Belgium, &c,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	GENERAL TOTAL,		65	2	15	70	123	961	267	227	4014	402	4910

* Missions suspended.

† Not reported.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

THE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New York, May 2, 1864, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

The following members were present:

Ministers: William W. Phillips, D. D., *President;* Jonathan Greenleaf, D. D., Elijah R. Craven, D. D., George Potts, D. D., Richard W. Dickinson, D. D., D. G. Bullions, Enoch C. Wines, D. D., John D. Wells, Charles Hodge, D. D., David Irving, D. D., Benjamin F. Stead, J. Edsall Rockwell, D. D., John C. Rankin, John C. Lowrie, Nathan L. Rice, D. D., James M. Macdonald, D. D., Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Laymen: Ebenezer Platt, Jacob D. Vermilyea, Walter Lowrie, Jasper Corning, James Lenox, Robert Carter, Lebbeus B. Ward, William Rankin, Jr., John C. House.

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the Board. These were referred to sub-committees of the Board, and afterwards, on their recommendation, were approved.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President—William W. Phillips, D. D.

Vice-President—Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee—Rev. Messrs. William W. Phillips, D. D., George Potts, D. D., John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, D. D., John

C. Lowrie, *ex. off.;* and Messrs. James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, David Olyphant, Walter Lowrie, *ex. off.*, and William Rankin, Jr., *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., and the Rev. John C. Lowrie.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors: Messrs. James Donaldson and Ebenezer Platt.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, New York, on the first Monday in May, 1865, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, May 20th, 1864, the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that body on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. I. N. Candee, D. D., W. S. Rogers, J. Milliken, W. Hughes, J. T. Lapsley, R. P. Dubois, and Messrs. D. Kelly, E. Houghton, J. C. Mateer, and T. Bell.

On Wednesday, May 25th, this Committee reported a Minute and Resolutions, which after consideration by the General Assembly were adopted, and are as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions, beg leave respectfully to present to the Assembly the following suggestions and resolutions:

They have examined with care both the Report of the Board and the Minutes of the Executive Committee; from the latter deriving a strong conviction of the care and caution with which, in these times of unusual pecuniary derangement, they have managed the fund committed to their trust.

The duty of the Church in the spread of truth is not bounded by her own families or firesides, nor is it limited to her own churches and neighbourhoods. The wide world is her field; and in carrying out her plans of evangelization, her agents must traverse every land, and become inured to every clime.

The Report encourages us to go forward in the great work of furnishing to the whole world the means of salvation. It is not needful that your Committee should review in this report the whole field of the Board's operations, nor would time permit. But we are glad to say that in nearly all

the fields occupied by our Missions there are strong encouragements to go forward.

Among these encouragements we may mention the missions to those of the Indian tribes which the rebellion has left within our reach, among whom a great work is being done at very small expense.

In South America, especially in Bogota, in consequence of certain governmental action, a collision has arisen between the clergy and the State authorities, which has tended to turn the attention toward truth.

We may mention here also the encouragement which our missionaries receive from the authorities in India; and also the protection extended to them in China, a mission having been established, and a missionary actually residing in Peking, the capital of that vast empire.

We are happy to state also, that there has been during the past year an increase in the amount of the contributions from the churches, and in the number of churches that have contributed. Of the twenty-six Synods who have sent up their offerings, all but four have very considerably increased their donations. The income of the Board during the year now closed has been larger than that of previous years by a considerable amount. This fact is encouraging, as showing the deeper hold this cause is taking upon the hearts of the people.

Thus a greatly-increased expense of transmitting funds to our foreign missionaries has been met by a corresponding increase in the contributions to the cause. But we must not forget that even a probably greater increase of cost in this direction is to be met another year, and that no provision has been made to meet it. We would say to the churches, whose servants we are, for Jesus' sake, let not these interests languish.

The increase in the number of native helpers, and the growth of native churches, is an encouraging and animating feature of the work. In every field the work is progressing. There are, of necessity, loud calls for men to occupy these opening fields. Are there not, in all our tens of thousands of families, and in our hundreds of thousands of purses, men and money enough to answer all these calls? The silver and gold are the Lord's, and the cattle upon a thousand hills.

In view of these facts, the Committee recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the resolutions following, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That our earnest thanks are due to the great Head of the Church --1st. For the raising up of so many and efficient helpers in the foreign field. 2d. That the work is progressing in every field now occupied by the missions of our Church. In this we recognize the tokens of the Lord's blessing on this cause.

2. *Resolved*, That our felt dependence on the Spirit of God for carrying on this work, and giving success to our efforts, does not lessen our obligations to pray, and give our substance to this end, but rather increases our obligations thereto.

Regarding the means and agencies bearing on our work—

3. *Resolved*, That the periodicals issued by the Board of Foreign Missions be commended to our church-members and Sunday school pupils, as well adapted to stir up a spirit of prayer, and excite increased efforts for the promotion of the cause.

4. *Resolved*, That as the way opens, and the fields expand, we do earnestly encourage the Board to enter in and occupy.

New missions are needed. Shall they be established? Is it inquired,

Where are the means? We answer, they are in the hands of Christians, who are God's stewards. Let a proper demand be made. Let this Assembly call on the churches, and that call will be answered. The response will come to us in the spirit of that consecration in which all God's people have laid themselves and their all upon his altar.

5. *Resolved*, That this Assembly say to the Board of Foreign Missions, *Go forward* in the great work to which God and this Church have called you.

It was also—

7. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, the Presbyterian Church under its care should, during the ensuing year, increase the amount of funds put under the command of the Board of Foreign Missions, for the spread of the gospel among the heathen, to not less than three hundred thousand dollars.

A public meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions was held, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Devotional Exercises, on Sabbath evening, May 22d, in the Third Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., at which Addresses were made by several of the members of the General Assembly.

A sermon for the Board was preached in the First Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, May 1st, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Board, from Genesis xlix. 10, by the Rev. A. Alexander Hodge, D. D.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Term of Membership ending in May, 1865.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William S. Plumer, D. D.	Ebenezer Platt.
George Potts, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Thomas Smyth, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Elisha P. Swift, D. D.	John Fine.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Jacob D. Vermilyea.
John Gray, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
Edward E. Rankin, D. D.	Henry McKean.
Samuel T. Wilson.	Benjamin Douglass.
William Bannard.	Stacy G. Potts.
D. G. Bullions.	T. Charlton Henry.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Joseph G. Montfort, D. D.	William B. Canfield.
John D. Wells.	J. Harmon Brown.
David J. Waller.	Jesse L. Williams.

May. 1866.

William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Job F. Halsey, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving, D. D.	Jasper Corning.
Samuel Wilson, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William G. T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beatty, D. D.	Thomas W. Lockwood.
Benjamin F. Stead.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	George L. Sampson.
J. Edsall Rockwell, D. D.	David Comfort.

May, 1867.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
Elliott, D. D.	James Lenox.
A. Hoge.	Harvey Childs.
t Davidson, D. D.	James N. Dickson.
m L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Robert Carter.
D. Nevius.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
ı T. Smith, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
t L. Stanton, D. D.	Alexander Laughlin.
. Rankin.	John C. House.
H. Riddle, D. D.	J. G. Shipman.
. Lowrie.	T. H. Nevin.
ı L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
M. Macdonald, D. D.	James R. Snowden.
Stockton, D. D.	James M. Ray.
ıan Cogswell, D. D.	M. O. Talman.
Studdiford, D. D.	

May, 1868.

Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
e W. Janvier.	William F. Allen.
R. Weed, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
ı H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Paterson.
M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
ı McElroy, D. D.	C. C. Lathrop.
m W. Phillips, D. D.	D. D. Dickey.
s K. Imbrie, D. D.	Elijah Houghton.
R. Craven, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
ıan Greenleaf, D. D.	W. W. Scarborough.
ıiel W. Conklin.	William Ernst.
s W. Shields, D. D.	Stanley Matthews.
chthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Henry Ivison.
t C. Grundy, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
ıder T. McGill, D. D.	

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1864.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Londonderry.

Londonderry	$81 67
Newburyport 1st	250 00
do. 2d	70 00
Antrim	85 00
Windham	86 12
East Boston 1st	25 00
	547 79

Pby of Troy.

Lansingburgh	150 00
Troy 2d St.	356 01
Waterford	420 00
Malta	42 50
Stillwater	70 00
Cambridge	99 60
Sandy Hill	20 00
Park	38 00
	1191 14

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	750 00
do. 2d	614 27
do. 3d	86 00
Johnstown	85 00
Little Falls	40 58
Jewett	158 81
Kingsboro'	219 82
Saratoga Springs	122 16
Amsterdam Village	125 61
Galway	11 00
Carlisle	18 00
Schenectady	257 00
Amsterdam	5 00
West Galway	24 20
Charlton	41 25
Esperance	8 00
West Milton	45 69
Mayfield Central	6 00
Ballston Spa	30 72
Ballston Centre	24 50
Jeffersonville	2 50
Bethlehem	6 98
Northville	8 00
Mariaville	30 00
New Scotland	15 00
Miscellaneous	25 00
	2750 84

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida	75 00
Syracuse, Park Central	72 85
Utica, Westminster	54 00
Oneida Valley	17 00
	223 85

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	67 00
Oswegatchie 1st	20 00
do. 2d	47 25
Heuvelton	4 45
	138 70

Pby of Genesee River.

Sparta 1st	8 00
do. 2d	10 00
Bath	55 00
Caledonia	47 80
Warsaw	91 00
Genesee Central	44 81
Portageville	5 00
Wyoming	21 75
Groveland	32 10
Tuscarora	8 78
	324 24

Pby of Buffalo City.

Black Rock	12 00
Buffalo Central	157 85
Bethany	10 90
Alden	5 00
Buffalo, Calvary	100 00
Pendleton and Wheatfield	8 00
	293 75

Pby of Rochester City.

Phelps	30 30
Rochester, Calvary	6 00
Port Byron	13 00
Seneca	39 00
Rochester 1st	27 00
do. 3d	45 19
do. St. Peter's	35 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	205 49

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Hudson.

Hopewell	18 00
Monroe	6 00
Middletown	30 65
Hamptonburgh	48 00
Centreville	7 00
Hempstead	87 12
Scotchtown	95 17
Washingtonville	47 53
Monticello	59 90
Bloomingburgh	22 50
Goshen	248 57
Goodwill	80 00
Florida	13 00
Deer Park	55 00
	815 44

Pby of North River.

Kingston	79 45
Hughsonville	4 00
Smithfield	23 00
Matteawan	50 00
Rondout	150 00
Newburgh 1st	110 00
Marlboro' and Middle Hope	57 00
Bethlehem	30 15
Newburgh, Calvary	48 10
Cold Spring	10 00
	561 70

Pby of Long Island.

Sag Harbor	102 00
Amagansett	30 55
Middletown	40 78
Huntington South	22 65
East Hampton	132 19
South Haven	48 16
Sweet Hollow	16 22
Huntington	109 25
Southampton	108 00
Fresh Pond	16 00
West Hampton	12 00

Bridge Hampton	34 10
Islip	32 00
Babylon	4 00
	707 85

Phy of New York.

First	5019 79
Brick	8176 74
University Place	2490 87
5th Ave. and 19th st.	12677 64
Eighty-fourth st	70 82
Fifteenth st	142 76
West 23d st	200 00
Forty-second st	590 70
Chelsea	306 00
Grand st	130 01
Rutgers st	398 12
Lexington ave	52 00
Jersey City 1st	1049 00
Yorkville	10 00
Throg's Neck	50 00
German, Clarkstown	2 00
German, New York	7 15
Nyack	24 00
Clifton	65 00
North Haverstraw	2 00
Walberg	39 00
Greenbush	20 00
Miscellaneous	7 20
	27180 18

Phy of New York, 2d.

Canal st	108 72
Scotch	1632 00
Washington Heights	64 35
Peekskill	141 61
Mount Washington	153 08
Sing Sing	290 00
West Farms	19 31
South Greensburgh	175 14
Yonkers, Westminster	372 19
Hamden	5 00
	2956 39

Phy of Connecticut.

Bridgeport 1st	100 05
Rye	248 84
Port Chester	22 75
Hartford 1st	25 00
Thompsonville 1st	28 00
Bedford	174 58
Red Mills	25 00
Patterson	12 35
White Plains	154 87
Mount Kisco	27 08
Yorktown	8 75
Croton Falls	30 17
South Salem	171 95
Miscellaneous	25 00
	1054 37

Phy of Nassau.

Brooklyn 1st	591 50
do. 2d	79 40
do. Central	85 00
do. Wallabout	40 37
do. Lawrence st	21 00
do. Greene ave	17 42
do. Throope ave	94 21
Williamsburgh, S. 3d st.	441 78
do. German	22 00
Jamaica	149 08
Astoria	264 55
Williamsb'rgh, Ainslie st	17 82
Newtown	176 00
Freeport	12 00
Oyster Bay	5 14
	2020 20

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Phy of Elizabethtown.

Metuchin 1st	99 22
New Providence	29 00
Elizabethport	21 21
Westfield	118 20
Pluckamin	20 00
Elizabeth 1st	446 20
Rahway 2d	26 11
New Vernon	25 00
Baskingridge	51 00
Liberty Corner	25 00
Lamington	90 00
Plainfield 1st	11 00
Woodbridge 1st	35 00
	991 94

Phy of Passaic.

Paterson 1st	146 43
Morristown 1st	2187 39
Newark 3d	1047 76
Elizabeth 2d	226 70
Chester	30 25
Flanders	18 00
Springfield	63 84
Chatham Village	182 50
Connecticut Farms	30 00
German, Paterson	1 00
Mt. Freedom	30 00
Mt. Olive	10 00
	3873 87

Phy of New Brunswick.

Trenton 1st	198 07
do. 2d	15 00
do. 3d	99 58
do. 4th	29 10
Bound Brook	45 00
New Brunswick 1st	238 55
Pennington	33 00
Ewing	21 00
Dutch Neck	115 00
Lawrence	162 70
Princeton 1st	295 79
do. 2d	160 00
Cranberry 1st	75 15
do. 2d	62 00
Hamilton Square	20 00
Hightstown	21 37
Witherspoon st., Princeton, col'd	60 00
Queenstown Miss.School	10 00
Miscellaneous	35 50
	1727 81

Phy of West Jersey.

Cold Spring	32 00
Brainerd	6 81
Millville	5 48
Salem	66 00
Tuckahoe	8 23
Woodbury	38 67
Deerfield	50 00
Bridgeton 1st	390 00
do. 2d	50 00
Williamstown	12 00
Cedarville	120 15
Greenwich	42 00
Fisherville	14 00
Leeds Point	8 56
Hammonton	1 50
Pitts Grove	75 40
Miscellaneous	15 00
	910 80

Phy of Newton.

Knowlton	14 00
Asbury	20 00
Mansfield 1st	46 85
do. 2d	7 00
Newton	211 46
Phillipsburg	27 00
Belvidere 1st	140 00
Greenwich	42 08
Yellow Frame	28 46
Hope	15 00
Blairstown	28 45
Lower Mt. Bethel	24 00
Harmony	30 00
Marksboro'	38 45
Shawnee	2 00
Stroudsburg	8 05
Stewartsville	61 50
Stillwater	25 00
Upper Mt. Bethel	12 60
Miscellaneous	50 00
	821 94

Phy of Raritan.

Amwell United 1st	25 00
Amwell 2d	12 50
Fox Hill	10 00
Holland	7 00
Milford	22 20
Musconetcong Valley	30 55
Bloomsbury	8 67
Flemington	109 90
German Valley	23 00
Lambertville	101 00
Frenchtown	9 75
Kingwood	23 75
Clinton	60 00
	442 35

Phy of Susquehanna.

Wyalusing	17 00
Warren	8 25
Rome	4 00
Sullivan	1 00
Towanda	35 01
Fall Brook	12 35
Laurenceville	28 00
Monroeton	4 00
Elkland	10 00
Orwell	17 00
Troy	9 00
Wysox	10 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	165 61

Phy of Luzerne.

Pittston	121 85
Eckley	11 00
White Haven	12 00

Weatherly	1 45
Scranton	164 00
Mauch Chunk	70 00
Wilkesbarre	270 00
Summit Hill	25 00
Pottsville	81 50
German, Archibald	7 00
Newton	5 35
Tunkhannock	10 00
Hazleton	43 88
Tamaqua	15 00
Nanticoke	2 00
Port Carbon	25 00
Beaver Meadow	2 15
Wyoming	50 00
	867 18

Pby of Burlington.

Mount Holly	86 95
Camden 1st	146 25
do. 2d	40 00
Tuckerton	5 25
Columbus	25 00
Allentown	30 00
Plumsted	8 00
	341 45

Pby of Monmouth.

Jamesburgh	30 00
Squan Village	18 78
Tennent	70 15
Shrewsbury	50 00
Manalapan	26 00
Freehold Village	167 42
Middletown Point	20 79
Holmanville	1 00
Tom's River	18 60
Red Bank	10 00
Millstone	14 00
	421 78

Pby of Corisco.

Evangasimba	106 60

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th	110 00
do. 6th	178 60
do. 7th	678 77
do. 9th	106 25
do. 10th	1877 08
do. 15th,	40 00
do. Scots	150 00
do. Arch st	710 98
do. West Spruce st.	424 15
do. Westminster	21 50
do. Mariners	6 00
do. Chester	72 00
Ridley	4 50
Miscellaneous	10 00
	4384 78

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	376 66
do. Spring Garden	433 23
do. North	295 57
do. Central	189 75
do. Princeton	89 83
do. West Arch st	312 86
do. Cohocksink	127 50
do. Kensington	302 58
Great Valley	84 75
Hestonville	8 78
Alexander	22 56
Charlestown	5 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	2140 17

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	157 80
Easton, Brainerd	275 71
Doylestown	56 10
Newtown	52 28
Slatington	35 00
Providence	28 25
Easton 1st	120 00
Chestnut Hill	75 00
Holmesburg	41 75
Allen Township	30 00
Catasaqua	50 00
Germanstown 1st	703 00
do. 2d	66 75
Falls of Schuylkill	28 26
Conshohocken	5 79
Neshaminy	49 38
Pottstown	5 00
Roxborough	8 46
Bridesburg	62 88
Huntingdon Valley	20 00
Frankford	110 00
Norristown 1st ch.	75 00
do. 2d ch.	5 00
	2056 21

Pby of New Castle.

New London	85 00
Forks of Brandywine	101 58
Lower West Nottingham	56 00
Upper Octorora	64 00
Oxford	269 63
Red Clay Creek	21 00
Kennett Square	10 00
Coatesville	28 75
Port Deposit	21 00
Downingtown Central	10 00
Newark	12 00
New Castle	214 00
Fagg's Manor	61 65
Zion	10 00
Smyrna	14 00
Penningtonville	3 00
Lower Brandywine	5 85
White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana	20 00
	997 91

Pby of Donegal.

Chestnut Level	42 50
Chanceford	39 00
Waynesburg	160 26
Leacock	14 61
Bellevue	9 41
Hopewell	13 00
Strasburg	10 00
Pine Grove	2 40
Union	35 61
Pequea	39 80
Middle Octorora	48 80
Little Britain	11 75
Slateville	25 96
Cedar Grove	6 00
Columbia	52 00
Mount Joy	10 00
Wrightsville & Donegal	17 20
Slate Ridge	14 00
Centre	13 00
Lancaster	11 59
	577 89

Pby of Huntingdon. 58 72

Hollidaysburgh	139 75
West Kishacoquillas	65 00
Cottage	39 81
Lower Tuscorora	206 30
Curwinsville	9 00
Clearfield	85 95
Moshanon	4 00
Beulah	8 00
Shirleysburgh	15 00
Huntingdon	240 00
Lewistown	96 54
Shaver's Creek	16 00
Alexandria	75 25
Altoona	10 00
Little Valley	27 00
Birmingham	331 00
Williamsburgh	84 60
Bald Eagle	8 50
Mifflintown & Lost Creek	75 00
Bellefonte	78 21
Milroy	137 50
Logan Valley	26 50
Martinsburgh	5 18
East Freedom	5 57
Lick Run	33 52
Yellow Creek	6 00
Spruce Creek	193 00
McVeytown and Newton Hamilton	82 00
Sinking & Spring Creek	250 00
Sinking Valley	88 00
Spruce Hill	5 15
Academia	6 00
Miscellaneous	20 00
	2852 15

Pby of Northumberland.

Mahoning	185 00
do. North	70 45
Ashland	5 50
Rohrsburgh	10 50
Nippenose	2 10
Buffalo	77 50
Washingtonville	27 75
Chillisquaque	16 00
Mooresburg	6 00
Jersey Shore	40 00
Williamsport	114 20
McEwensville	10 00
Warrior Run	50 00
Muncy	13 00
Hartleton	4 00
Great Island	84 00
Bald Eagle and Nittany	18 10
New Berlin	15 25
Lewisburg	80 00
Sunbury	38 00
Milton	75 00
Washington	32 50
Bloomsburg	152 00
Derry	32 75
	1159 60

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Taylor Grove	10 00
Govane Chapel	285 65

Baltimore 1st	1972 00
do. 2d	138 40
do. Central	65 00
do. South	10 00
do. Franklin st.	41 73
do. Westminster	583 10
do. Aisquith st.	20 00
Frederick	12 50
Ellicott's Mills	103 15
Taneytown	229 00
Churchville	6 00
Annapolis	20 00
Parkton	40 00
Govanstown	125 25
Miscellaneous	1 80
	3628 58

Phy of Carlisle.

Shippensburg	207 00
Chambersburg	885 85
Harrisburg	234 62
Gettysburg	19 40
Big Spring	266 50
Upper Path Valley	136 50
Lower Path Valley	24 12
Mechanicsburg	20 00
Greencastle	46 85
Waynesboro'	50 00
Middle Spring	231 65
Barton	8 00
Bedford	53 00
Burnt Cabins	5 25
Lower Marsh Creek	42 50
Great Conewago	34 75
Piney Creek and Tom's Creek	118 00
Mouth of Juniata	51 00
Mercersburgh	30 00
Monaghan	15 21
McConnellsburg, Green Hill, and Wolf's Valley	63 00
Centre	15 00
Dickinson	15 00
Silver Spring	62 15
Schellsburg	1 70
Hagerstown	50 00
Carlisle	228 62
Williamsport	12 00
Middletown	13 50
Paxton	47 00
Petersburg	30 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	2528 16

Phy of Lewes.

Wicomico	10 00
Pitts Creek	14 00
Buckingham	40 51
Snow Hill	10 00
Lewes	10 00
Dover	80 00
Manokin	25 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	239 51

Phy of Potomac.

Washington, N. Y. Ave	645 59
Georgetown, Bridge st	273 28
Washington, 7th st	24 00
Darnestown	14 81
	957 68

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Phy of Redstone.

Dunlap's Creek	8 10
McClellandtown	18 00
Brownsville and Little Redstone	18 50
Tent	42 25
George's Creek	26 00
Mt. Washington	5 65
McKeesport	49 00
Round Hill	23 00
Laurel Hill	37 61
Petersburgh	4 82
New Providence	35 00
Connellsville	33 60
Sewickley	10 51
Tyrone	5 00
Long Run	20 00
Uniontown	181 20
Mt. Pleasant	56 50
New Salem	5 50
Rehoboth	29 87
	621 11

Phy of Ohio.

Bethel	132 69
Lawrenceville	115 08
Valley	47 75
Sharon	52 75
Chartiers	74 00
Concord	6 00
Bethlehem	14 60
Miller's Run	27 75
Pittsburgh, Central	252 69
do. 1st	972 05
do. 2d	422 20
do. 4th	102 50
do. 6th	80 00
Monongahela City	30 00
Mingo	19 85
Hopewell	60 00
Raccoon	76 55
Long Island	7 25
Mount Carmel	12 00
Bethany	58 85
East Liberty	392 66
Canonsburgh	62 00
Centre	56 50
Mt Washington	26 15
Temperanceville	15 12
Lebenon	40 00
Mt Olive	11 00
	3167 99

Phy of Blairsville.

Fairfield	18 00
Union	22 00
Poke Run	53 75
New Alexandria	28 67
New Salem	33 10
Murraysville	10 00
Johnstown	60 00
Somerset	8 85
Ebensburg	18 00
Greensburg	30 00
Cross Roads	9 25
Beulah	48 54
Pleasant Grove	22 25
Congruity	65 84
Unity	61 00
Blairsville	60 00
Miscellaneous	22 55
	571 80

Phy of Clarion.

Leatherwood	11 86
Mount Tabor	26 00
Mill Creek	4 00
Academia	9 15
Richland	20 10
Clarion	18 00
New Rehoboth	20 13
Licking	28 20
Bethesda, Oak Grove and Middle Creek	58 00
Brookville	13 20
Bethel	5 85
Greenville	6 65
Perry	4 00
Richardsville	2 50
Callensburg & Concord	44 16
Pisgah	5 50
Emlenton	5 00
Beechwood	14 00
	368 90

Phy of Saltsburg.

Glade Run	45 00
Concord	15 00
West Lebanon	7 41
Elderridge	7 62
Bolling Spring	80 65
Cherrytree	20 50
Bethel & Jacksonville	25 00
Pine Run	15 00
Smicksburg	3 85
Indiana	65 25
Rural Valley	18 50
Ebenezer	37 30
Saltsburgh	42 00
Parnassus	14 38
Plum Creek	26 50
Warren	25 10
Leechburg	49 57
Elderton	7 60
Harmony	5 00
Marion & Gilgal	40 00
Mt Pleasant	2 00
	593 10

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Phy of Erie.

Sturgeonville	10 00
Georgetown	30 00
Westminster	18 25
Cool Spring	12 00
Salem	8 00
Franklin	43 75
Greenfield	4 75
West Greenville	10 00
Warren	35 91
Mercer	14 75
Meadville	40 00
Erie, Park ch.	100 00
Conneautville	11 00
Harmonsburg	6 00
Waterloo	5 00
Milledgeville	4 00
Fairview	21 00
Oil Creek	23 42
Gravel Run	10 00
Washington	5 00
Sugar Creek	15 50
Mill Creek	8 20
Miscellaneous	5 00
	461 78

Pby of Beaver.

Beaver	53 50
Falls	170 00
Pleasant	10 00
ld	58 60
rt	10 00
liddlesex	13 40
	79 60
astle	80 00
nock	40 00
lem	11 85
	8 25
ell	7 00
rille	30 00
y Rock	6 80
Sewickly	8 00
	532 00

Pby of Alleghany.

d & Pleasant Val-	77 98
inster	2 00
	3 00
Run	2 00
sex	26 00
Grass	12 00
lem	10 00
	60 00
	4 00
am	26 81
Creek	11 00
rille	30 00
eek	24 80
ove	49 70
ill	4 00
ville	11 00
ville	2 65
Nebo	8 40
	118 20
& Brady's Bend	17 00
y	8 00
ple	2 50
ick	37 00
rt	47 05
ille	16 00
	17 00
	627 59

of Alleghany City.

ads	9 29
burgh	62 22
ester	82 42
City, Central	328 05
lo. 1st	414 05
reek	11 01
water	73 88
ester, 1st German	4 20
nt	17 00
ley	350 15
n	32 45
	1384 72

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of Washington.

ng 1st	356 13
2nd ch.	100 00
3d	20 00
4th	75 00
w	50 00
gton	272 65
Creek	71 50
lle	42 10
	16 40
Paris	5 00
Wellsburg	29 50
Lower Ten Mile	41 85
Upper do.	10 00
Upper Buffalo	49 75
Lower do.	5 00
West Alexander	150 00
Cross Creek	68 75
Frankfort	16 00
West Union	171 00
New Cumberland	59 50
Forks of Wheeling	68 00
Mount Prospect	12 80
Cross Roads	81 45
Waynesburg	4 00
Florence	10 20
Mill Creek	11 00
Pine Grove	5 00
Cove	12 00
Hookstown	21 00
Burgettstown	21 20
Beech Glen	18 50
Miscellaneous	25 00
	1839 78

Pby of Steubenville.

Steubenville 1st	119 26
do. 2nd	50 31
Deerville	8 00
Feed Spring	4 00
Wellsville	52 00
Carrollton	7 20
Ridge	7 00
Centre Unity	45 00
Annapolis	20 70
East Springfield	11 00
Island Creek	20 00
Still Fork	4 00
Amsterdam	4 10
Oak Ridge	14 00
Kilgore	3 90
Bloomfield	5 00
Harlem	8 45
Centre	9 60
New Philadelphia	4 00
New Hagerstown	24 00
Bacon Ridge	8 05
Two Ridges	43 00
Rock Hill	2 00
Enon's Creek	5 00
Linton	4 00
Cross Creek	5 00
Corinth	35 00
Monroeville	10 00
	528 57

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	91 40
Madison	2 65
Hanover	5 00
Yellow Creek	39 10
Middle Sandy	24 00
Clarkson	7 00
Long Run	17 20
Alliance	5 90
Canfield	17 00
Concord	3 00
Newton	3 00
Salem	25 09
Deerfield	14 20
East Liverpool	14 00
Bethesda	9 00
	277 59

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Rock Hill	36 60
Short Creek	11 25
Wheeling Valley	5 75
Cadiz	54 50
Crab Apple	95 00
Mount Pleasant	55 00
St. Clairsville	45 00
Pipe Creek	6 00
Fairview	15 00
Morristown	12 00
Woodsfield & Buchanan	5 00
New Castle	1 00
Antrim	2 00
Kirkwood	20 00
Beech Spring	22 00
Martinsville	17 20
Bealsville	10 80
Bellair 1st	31 65
Nottingham	30 25
	476 00

Pby of Western Virginia.

Bethel	18 10
Fairmont	7 00
Morgantown	82 00
	42 10

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, 1st ch.	332 65
Westminster	164 70
Mount Sterling	4 00
Mifflin	9 81
London	5 00
Lithopolis	4 20
Circleville	9 24
Blendon	2 50
Truro	22 80
Midway	3 00
Lancaster	22 05
Lower Liberty	3 64
Dublin	2 07
	585 70

Pby of Marion.

Radnor	6 00
Delaware	22 00
Corinth	2 00
Upper Sandusky	6 55
Nevada	3 35
Richland	5 00
Canaan	2 30
Marseilles	4 70
Milford Centre	5 50
Eden	3 00
Iberia	10 00
Kingston	8 00
York	10 00
Wyandot	10 00
Marion	30 52
Brown	8 00
Pisgah	10 00
	154 42

Pby of Zanesville.

Madison	16 00
Beulah	16 00
Senecaville	10 00
Duncan's Falls	10 87

Zanesville 1st	25 00
do. 2nd	64 46
Washington	54 00
Olive	10 00
Coshocton	15 00
Buffalo	30 00
Brownsville	27 75
Salem, German	10 00
Bristol	8 25
Mount Zion	10 10
McConnelsville	23 00
Newark	25 50
Salt Creek	28 00
Muskingum	10 50
Cambridge	100 00
Deerfield	9 00
Oakfield	2 00
Pleasant Hill	29 00
Rush Creek,	4 00
Bethel	3 00
Norwich	5 25
	541 68

Pby of Richland.

Savannah	38 00
Millwood	5 00
Chesterville	23 25
West Carlisle	16 00
Ashland	97 97
Milford	84 60
Jefferson	2 22
Ontario	5 00
Blooming Grove	2 80
Utica	20 00
Waterford	2 90
Vermilion Institute	17 25
Lexington	14 45
Orange	12 00
Perrysville	16 00
Shelby	51 00
Mansfield	13 50
Clear Fork	4 00
Bellville	2 00
Martinsburg	16 50
Mt Pleasant	9 50
Valley	2 75
	406 72

Pby of Wooster.

Wooster	98 38
Wayne	8 80
Jeromeville	12 80
Chester	5 65
Berlin	4 00
Mt Eaton	8 00
Jackson	12 22
Dalton	74 00
Unity	64 00
Holmesville	14 00
Millersburg	23 00
Congress	12 00
Mt Hope	13 40
West Salem	6 60
Canal Fulton	7 00
Chippewa	15 00
Marshallsville	3 00
	380 85

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	25 00
Marietta	3 66
Barlow	4 50
Decatur	1 85
Plymouth	4 60
	49 61

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Michigan.

Westminster, Detroit	107 10
Bennington	12 10
Northville 1st	15 00
	134 20

Pby of Western Reserve.

Cleveland, Westminster	71 67
Tiffin	3 50
Lafayette	20 20
Guilford	34 00
McCutchensville	10 50
Northfield	10 00
	149 87

Pby of Maumee.

Hicksville	1 25
Mt Salem,	4 05
Bethel	8 72
Gilead	7 28
Delta	8 00
Bethesda	11 50
Eagle Creek	3 50
Toledo 1st	22 35
Union	9 50
	76 15

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	45 25
Johnstown	5 00
Riley Creek	3 00
Lima	70 00
Little Grove	3 00
Rockport	2 50
Blanchard	10 00
Enon Valley	5 65
West Union	6 85
Pleasantville	8 00
Shanesville	6 70
	165 95

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	117 00
Concord	6 00
Red Oak	10 40
Washington	21 00
Rocky Spring	8 00
Marshall	5 00
Cynthiana	4 00
Union	14 50
Eckmansville	8 00
French Church	8 00
Chillicothe 1st	125 00
Bloomingburgh	40 40
Mount Leigh	7 00
Pisgah	101 25
Greenfield	40 00
Salem	170 15
do. Pres. Academy	8 00
Wilmington	112 89
	806 79

Pby of Miami.

Springfield 1st	246 45
do. 2d	121 20
Dayton 1st	222 66
do. 3d	45 00
Clifton	110 35
Monroe	18 75
New Jersey	15 20
South Charleston	18 80
Mount Pleasant	11 00
Pleasant Valley	45 45
Carrolton	2 72
Franklin	22 40
Greenville	25 25
Xenia	57 06
Dick's Creek	15 00
Miscellaneous	54 55
	1027 54

Pby of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati 1st	212 91
do. 5th	9 50
do. 7th	348 95
do. Central	152 26
Springfield	62 15
Lebanon	42 50
Reading	27 75
Hopewell	18 20
Glendale 1st	113 92
Goshen	7 82
Monroe	3 35
Pleasant Ridge	21 40
Somerset	5 60
Bethel	13 65
Cumminsville	7 38
	1045 84

Pby of Oxford.

Oxford 3d	15 00
College Corner	29 50
Venice	33 70
Seven Mile	10 00
Bethel	19 00
Hamilton	148 28
	255 78

Pby of Sydney.

Sidney	30 55
Piqua	45 00
Urbana	35 00
West Liberty	13 00
Cherokee	4 00
Newton	4 40
St. Mary's	10 00
Stony Creek	10 00
Bellefontaine	37 00
Troy	33 65
	222 90

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of New Albany.

Charlestown	25 00
New Philadelphia	2 00
Rehoboth	1 50
Sharon	1 50
Jackson Co., German	2 00
New Washington	1 50
Owen's Creek	3 50
Jeffersonville	84 48

New Albany	200 00
	339 48

Phy of Vincennes.

Evansville 1st	136 25
Vincennes 2nd	17 00
Washington	46 68
Rockport	19 70
Princeton	13 00
Upper Indiana	14 00
Bruceville	1 00
Indiana	12 00
Claibone	6 25
Carlisle	8 60
	229 48

Phy of Madison.

Pleasant Township	18 00
Hanover	33 31
Smyrna	5 20
Madison 1st	73 05
Vernon	5 70
Jefferson	3 00
Lexington	5 00
New Frankfort	20 00
	158 26

Phy of Indianapolis.

Knightstown	30 51
Indianapolis 3d	43 00
Hopewell	21 50
Union	12 25
New Providence	7 00
Shelbyville	18 00
Bethany	9 50
Shiloh	2 70
	189 46

Phy of White Water.

Richmond	37 70
Brookville	1 15
Connersville	12 00
Union	10 00
	60 85

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Phy of Logansport.

Indian Creek	14 53
Mill Creek	4 50
Frankfort	35 00
Lexington	10 00
Bethlehem	3 00
Rensselaer	9 85
Rossville	9 00
Camden	8 00
Delphi	25 00
Lafayette	15 40
Monticello	9 00
Logansport	10 00
Jefferson	10 00
Rock Creek	3 25
Wea	5 65
	166 68

Phy of Lake.

Constantine	30 22
Wheeler	7 05
Crown Point	4 25
Valparaiso	53 56
Sumption's Prairie	20 00
Little Elkhart	5 00
Goshen	30 00
	150 08

Phy of Fort Wayne.

Albion	5 40
Fort Wayne 1st	302 02
Lagrange	12 00
Elhannan	6 00
Bluffton	7 50
Liberty	13 40
New Lancaster	11 75
Wabash	14 00
Warsaw	8 00
Piercetown	6 50
Eel River	3 00
Pleasant Ridge	5 00
Flat Rock	5 00
Pleasant Hill	1 85
Decatur	11 80
Albia	5 50
Kendalville	6 50
	422 22

Phy of Crawfordsville.

Covington	7 25
Crawfordsville	28 00
Terre Haute	16 00
Green Castle	21 70
Bethany	20 50
New Hope	9 50
Waveland	5 00
	107 95

Phy of Muncie.

Indianapolis 1st	348 00
Muncie	14 50
Union	7 20
Hartford	1 50
Hopewell	60
Tipton	3 50
	375 30

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Phy of Kaskaskia.

Hillsboro'	16 55
Trenton	80 00
Liberty	4 60
Chester	5 70
Zion, German	10 00
Pleasant Ridge	5 25
Nashville	15 50
Galum	5 00
Elm Point	10 00
Greenville	11 10
	113 50

Phy of Palestine.

Pleasant Prairie	20 00
Charleston	1 00
Paris	25 00
Mattoon	8 89
Oakland	5 00
Hebron	4 25
Kansas	10 00
Union	5 00
	79 14

Phy of Sangamon.

Portuguese, Jacksonville	28 00
do. Springfield	26 50
Springfield 1st	85 75
do. 2nd	63 35
do. 3d	137 50
Jacksonville 2nd	39 00
Providence	40 00
Middletown	5 00
Decatur	68 30
North Sangamon	19 60
Petersburg	193 00
Virginia	10 00
Dawson	2 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	737 40

Phy of Peoria. 157 90

Peoria 1st	178 00
do. 2d	101 83
Prospect	27 00
Henry	85 00
Mansfield	3 15
French Grove	22 55
Lewistown	50 00
Delavan	8 00
Elba Centre	5 00
Farmington	8 65
	646 58

Phy of Bloomington.

West Urbana	11 00
Deer Creek	39 00
Farm Ridge	12 00
Galloway	5 00
Champaign	11 00
Salem	7 00
Clinton	9 45
Waynesville	18 40
Towanda	33 00
Low Point	4 85
Metamora	2 65
Monticello	5 00
Harmony	3 00
Bloomington	28 75
Lexington	7 00
Union Grove	15 00
El Paso	5 00
Onargo	13 87
Dwight	3 00
	227 97

Phy of Saline.

Saline	7 00
Union	1 70
Sandoval	2 00
Kinmundy	2 00
Hopewell	5 00
Pisgah	14 00
Friendsville & Wabash	20 00
Salem	2 05
Olney	16 50
Sharon	4 00
Carmi	8 00
Shawneetown	20 00
	97 25

SYNOD OF CHICAGO.

Phy of Schuyler. 42 80

Monmouth	125 00
Doddsville	4 55

Kelthsburg	5 50
Pope's River	11 00
Galesburg	80 00
John Knox	8 00
Chili	84
North Henderson	24 00
Carthage	71 65
Quincy Westminster	38 50
Prairie City	4 00
Ellington	4 00
Ebenezer	20 00
South Henderson	2 90
Fall Creek	8 60
New Maysville	4 00
Perry	8 00
Pittsfield	30 00
Mount Sterling	3 00
Hopewell	7 00
Macomb	24 00
Camp Creek	30 00
Oquawka	8 25
Ipava	14 50
Vermont	2 50
Aledo	17 45
Altona	3 00
Huntsville	25 00
	512 54

Pby of Rock River.

Yellow Creek	4 00
Galena, German	14 50
do. South	91 31
Freeport	35 50
Phœnix	1 00
Malden	3 20
Rock Island	21 00
Camden	9 00
Lower Rock Island	12 50
Arlington	2 50
Sterling	18 60
Albany	7 00
Newton	6 00
Franklin Grove	3 00
Zion	3 00
Princeton	66 15
Middle Creek	51 50
	349 76

Pby of Chicago.

Willow Creek	65 60
Morris	12 00
2d St. Anne	6 25
French ch., Kankakee	1 75
Chicago, North	50 00
Troy Grove	7 00
Mendota	15 00
Chicago, South	26 50
Marengo	11 00
Viator	5 00
	200 70

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Richland Centre	6 00
do. City	3 00
Fancy Creek	3 00
Rockville, German	4 00
Decatur	18 25
Hazel Green, German	1 50
Oakland	6 00
Platteville, German	4 10
Oregon	2 00
Verona	8 81
Blue Mounds	4 00
Madison	18 10
Bellville	2 50
	80 76

Pby of Milwaukie.

Milwaukie, North ch.	100 00
Richfield, 1st German	12 00
West Granville	5 00
Beloit, Westminster	45 97
Janesville	14 75
Holland	5 00
	182 72

Pby of Winnebago.

Weyauwega	2 50
Winneconne	4 51
Kilborn City & New Lisbon	8 50
Beaver Dam	5 00
Portage	12 00
Oxford	6 00
Horicon	8 00
Cambria	7 12
	53 63

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of St. Paul

Westminster	37 50
Stillwater 2d	14 90
St. Anthony, Andrew	31 00
Vermillion	10 00
Prescott	4 00
Oakfield	2 40
Trimbelle	3 50
Ontonagon	10 00
St. Paul, Central ch.	50 00
	102 80

Pby of Chippewa.

Galesville	5 00
Chippewa Falls	2 65
Rochester	9 00
Winona	77 00
St. Charles	3 00
Caledonia	3 40
	99 05

Pby of Owatonna.

Owatonna	2 00
Lake City	60 00
Ashland	4 00
	66 00

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Wilton	1 00
Herman	3 00
Sugar Creek	3 00
Davenport	37 00
Fairfield	2 00
Muscatine	120 50
Madison	100 00
Marion	13 55
Springville	3 25
Iowa City	19 00
Cedar Rapids	29 00
Summit	10 00
Long Grove	3 00
Linn Grove	8 00
Mount Vernon	9 00
Blue Glass	5 00
Walcott	5 00
Cedar Valley	2 50
Tipton	29 00
German ch., Muscatine	5 00
	390 30

Pby of Toledo.

Toledo	6 00
Sand Prairie	1 00
Vinton	11 25
Big Grove	2 25
Salem	7 00
Newton	11 10
Deep River & Agricola	5 50
	44 40

Pby of Dubuque.

Dubuque	40 40
Scotch Grove	16 00
Bellevue	13 50
Independence	7 00
Peosta	8 00
Lime Springs	2 00
Waukon	11 00
Sherrill's Mount	8 00
German ch, McGregor	6 00
Hopkinton	4 30
Andrew	5 00
Frankville	14 00
Epworth	6 00
Jesup & Barclay	7 00
Pleasant Grove	5 00
Wayne	2 00
	148 80

Pby of Sioux City.

Sioux City	23 35

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Iowa.

Westminster	59 30
Round Prairie	20 00
Oakland	16 75
Unity	11 55
Evangelical, St. Peter's	27 00
West Point	13 20
Sharon	9 30
Middletown	5 00
Mt. Pleasant	38 00
Round Grove	6 55
Burlington	10 00
Miscellaneous	2 00
	218 65

Pby of Des Moines.

Albia	5 50
Oskaloosa	7 25
	12 75

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownville	5 20
Bellevue	10 00
Omaha Mission ch.	34 00

Plattsmouth	15 00
Sidney	8 00
	72 30

Pby of Fairfield.

Eddyville	4 65
Keosauqua	5 05
Libertyville	3 00
Locust Grove	4 00
Washington	4 50
Ottumwa	10 25
Crawfordsville	8 00
Shiloh	4 00
Lafayette	2 10
Liberty	1 00
Bentonsport	5 00
	51 55

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Lafayette.

Ebenezer	4 00
Greenfield	18 00
	22 00

Pby of Highland.

Lecompton	1 00
Highland	15 00
Westminster	10 00
Miscellaneous	6 25
	32 25

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Missouri.

Glasgow	12 00
Calvary, Springfield, Mo.	15 00
	27 00

Pby of St. Louis.

St. Louis 2d	800 00
do. Zion	4 00
do. Bethel	94 80
do. Emanuel	14 35
do. Kirkwood	28 10
do. Union	97 20
Nazareth, German	16 15
Bethlehem	39 60
St. Charles	16 25
Zoar	16 50
German 1st	6 00
Salem	11 75
Miscellaneous	15 00
	1159 70

Pby of Palmyra.

Pleasant Hill	5 01
Hannibal 1st	20 00
do. 2d	14 00
Palmyra	2 00
Mount Horeb	6 00
Shelbyville	15 00
Clarence	2 00
Ashley	9 00
	73 00

Pby of Potosi.

Apple Creek	50
Cape Giradeau	1 00
Bellevue	10 90
Brazeau	5 40
Caledonia	1 50
Ironton	37 75
Paris	10 00
	66 85

Pby of Wyaconda.

Paris	10 00

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Louisville.

Louisville 1st	287 25
do. 2d	282 45
do. 4th	5 00
do. Chestnut St.	569 30
do. Walnut St.	20 05
Shiloh & Olivet	39 25
Owensboro	95 95
Portland Avenue	15 00
New Castle	30 00
Taylorsville	3 00
Shelbyville	187 00
	1734 25

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Hopkinsville	53 55
Henderson	99 20
	152 75

Pby of Transylvania.

Paint Lick	133 00
Silver Creek	32 00
Harrodsburg	93 95
New Providence	35 00
Springfield	49 00
Columbia	23 50
Pleasant Grove	16 50
Lebanon	4 00
Stanford	32 00
Perryville	11 50
Harmony	57 00
Danville, 1st ch.	201 70
do. 2d ch.	276 72
Mount Pleasant	15 55
	922 92

Pby of West Lexington.

Lexington 2d	170 80
Versailles	32 25
Hopewell	5 00
Pisgah	31 00
Georgetown	34 85
Bethel	20 50
Cherry Spring	16 90
Frankfort	132 00
	443 30

Pby of Ebenezer.

Greenup Union	9 85
Washington	50 00
Burlington	70 00
Millersburg	18 50
Sharpsburg	6 00
Moorefield	14 00
Ashland	38 92
Paris	64 65
Maysville	250 00
Greenupsburg	3 35
	525 27

Pby of Paducah.

Paducah	25 00

SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.

Pby of Greenbriar.

Point Pleasant	16 42
Parkersburg	3 16
	19 58

Pby of Lexington.

French Creek	5 00

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Pby of Nashville.

Nashville 2d	70 00

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of California

San Francisco 1st	273 95
San Juan	15 00
Chinese Mission ch.	14 00
Arcata	21 00
	363 95

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	3 00
Brownsville	42 00
Pleasant Grove	8 00
	53 00

Pby of Benicia.

Napa	7 00
Two Rocks	17 00
	24 00

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1863.

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
SYNOD OF ALBANY.		
Pby of Londonderry	$431 74	$547 79
Troy	900 98	1191 14
Albany	2215 86	2750 84
Mohawk	141 52	228 85
	3690 10	4718 12
SYNOD OF BUFFALO.		
Pby of Ogdensburg	189 70	138 70
Genesee River	328 61	324 24
Buffalo City	72 25	293 75
Rochester City	192 25	205 49
	771 81	962 18
SYNOD OF NEW YORK.		
Pby of Hudson	616 10	815 44
North River	561 11	561 70
Long Island	818 38	707 85
New York	26,053 19	27430 18
New York 2d	2520 76	2956 39
Bedford	783 68	
Connecticut	478 45	1054 37
Nassau	2889 73	2020 20
	34,723 40	35,545 93
SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.		
Pby of Elizabethtown	1068 38	991 94
Passaic	3427 37	3873 87
New Brunswick	1967 74	1727 81
West Jersey	746 67	910 80
Newton	780 31	821 94
Raritan	275 97	442 35
Susquehanna	244 62	165 61
Luzerne	879 24	867 13
Burlington	218 21	341 45
Monmouth	263 14	421 78
Corisco	95 17	106 60
	9901 82	10,671 28
SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.		
Pby of Philadelphia	2566 38	4384 78
Philadelphia Cntl	2646 95	2140 17
Philadelphia 2d	1644 99	2056 21
Newcastle	667 19	997 91
Donegal	471 03	577 39
Huntingdon	2152 42	2252 15
Northumberland	1102 73	1159 60
	11,251 64	13,568 21

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.		
Pby of Baltimore	$4616 25	$3628 58
Carlisle	1864 55	2528 16
Lewes	116 24	239 51
Potomac	519 00	957 68
	7116 04	7353 93
SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.		
Pby of Redstone	616 24	620 11
Ohio	2428 15	3167 99
Blairsville	544 03	571 80
Clarion	214 23	368 90
Saltsburgh	575 42	503 10
	4378 07	5231 90
SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.		
Pby of Erie	418 67	461 78
Beaver	388 08	532 00
Alleghany	400 05	627 59
Alleghany City	828 80	1384 72
	1980 55	3006 04
SYNOD OF WHEELING.		
Pby of Washington	1542 29	1389 78
Steubenville	659 11	528 57
New Lisbon	284 69	277 79
St. Clairsville	328 00	476 00
Western Virginia		42 10
	2814 09	3164 04
SYNOD OF OHIO.		
Pby of Columbus	594 50	585 70
Marion	186 07	154 42
Zanesville	480 20	541 68
Richland	431 24	406 72
Wooster	399 89	380 85
Hocking	39 75	49 61
	2031 65	2117 98
SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.		
Pby of Michigan	58 55	134 20
Western Reserve	49 00	149 87
Maumee	57 51	76 15
Findlay	109 77	165 95
	269 83	526 17

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.		
Pby of Chillicothe	523 93	806 59
Miami	708 57	1027 84
Cincinnati	900 49	1048 84
Oxford	136 99	255 78
Sydney	163 78	222 90
	2433 76	3361 95
SYNOD OF INDIANA.		
Pby of New Albany	190 10	339 43
Vincennes	74 60	229 43
Madison	126 74	158 26
Indianapolis	243 60	139 46
Whitewater	71 93	60 85
	706 97	927 43
SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.		
Pby of Logansport	161 10	166 68
Lake	146 98	150 08
Fort Wayne	649 08	422 22
Crawfordsville	145 05	107 95
Muncie	264 86	375 80
	1366 87	1222 23
SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.		
Pby of Kaskaskia	17 50	113 50
Palestine	129 46	79 14
Sangamon	587 92	737 40
Peoria	489 45	646 58
Hillsboro	33 25	
Bloomington	221 54	227 97
Saline	12 00	97 25
	1491 12	1901 84
SYNOD OF CHICAGO.	18 00	12 00
Pby of Schuyler	412 40	512 54
Rock River	251 85	349 76
Chicago	432 90	200 70
	1114 65	1075 00
SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.		
Pby of Dane	19 19	80 76
Milwaukie	192 56	182 72
Winnebago	71 66	53 68
	283 41	317 11

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.		
Pby of St. Paul	101 85	162 85
Chippewa	75 58	99 05
Owatonna	68 85	66 00
	241 28	327 90
SYNOD OF IOWA.		
Pby of Cedar	268 47	390 20
Toledo	17 78	44 40
Sioux City	31 80	23 35
Dubuque	143 06	148 80
	461 11	606 75
SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.		
Pby of Iowa	89 06	218 65
Des Moines	18 00	12 75
Missouri River	42 42	72 30
Fairfield	52 60	51 55
	202 50	355 25
SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.		
Pby of Upper Missouri		
Lafayette		22 00
Highland	28 75	32 25
	28 75	54 25
SYNOD OF MISSOURI.		
Pby of Missouri		27 00
St. Louis	1182 57	1159 70
Palmyra	18 85	73 00
Potosi	27 00	66 85
Wyaconda		10 00
	1228 42	1336 55
SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.		
Pby of Louisville	374 85	1734 25
Muhlenburg	115 10	152 75
Transylvania	598 78	922 82
West Lexington	321 45	443 30
Ebenezer	377 65	525 27
Paducah		25 00
	2382 78	3603 39
SYNOD OF VIRGINIA.		
Pby of Greenbrier	31 23	19 58
Lexington		5 00
	31 23	24 58

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.		
Pby of Nashville	——	70 00
SYNOD OF PACIFIC.		
Pby of California	966 15	303 95
Oregon	44 05	76 00
Benicia	7 50	24 00
	1017 70	380 95

	From May 1, 1862, to May 1, 1863.	From May 1, 1863, to May 1, 1864.
Total from Churches	91,925 55	102,531 93
Syn. Ref. Pr. Church	8000 00	2529 00
Legacies	10,152 56	22,181 31
Miscellaneous	37,925 06	53,436 56
		180,670 15
Friends in India and China,	12,728 00	6580 00
Total	160,681 47	187,250 15
Total number of contributing churches	1328	1420

An Act to Incorporate the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

PASSED, APRIL 12TH, 1862.——CHAPTER 187.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1.—Walter Lowrie, Gardiner Spring, Wm. W. Phillips, George Potts, Wm. Bannard, John D. Wells, Nathan L. Rice, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, Robert Carter, John C. Lowrie, citizens of the State of New York, and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized or Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity; and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase, grant, devise or otherwise, holding, conveying or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purposes of the said corporation, but which estate within this State shall not at any time exceed the annual income of twenty thousand dollars.

SECTION 2.—The said corporation shall possess the general powers, rights and privileges, and be subject to the liabilities and provisions contained in the eighteenth chapter of the first part of the Revised Statutes, so far as the same are applicable, and also subject to the provisions of chapter three hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty.

SECTION 3.—This act shall take effect immediately.

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., or the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Harvey Childs.
Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.
St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, at fifty cents a year, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken. Address, "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition is Published monthly, at fifty cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of our churches.

The *Newspaper* Edition contains a selected portion of the contents of the larger edition. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday-school making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others it will be sent in packages of six copies, or any multiple of six, at the rate of eighty cents for each six copies *—not including postage.*

The Postage on the Newspaper, is one cent for each 4 oz. weight or less; six papers make 4 oz. nearly. The postage should be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the post-office of the subscribers.*

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.

[redacted]

THE

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE

Twenty-eighth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1865.

New York:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1865.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
P 9315
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

EDWARD O. JENKINS,
Printer,
20 North William St., N. Y.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

'HE Board of Foreign Missions have received from the :cutive Committee a Report of the work of Foreign ssions, as conducted by them during the last year. : Report has been considered and approved by the :rd, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly. 'hey would also report the death of seven respected nbers of their body: Rev. George Potts, D.D., Rev. ha P. Swift, D.D., Rev. David G. Bullions, Rev. athan Cogswell, D.D., Rev. William. W. Phillips, ., Rev. Jonathan Greenleaf, D.D., and the Hon. y G. Potts.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

E Executive Committee present to the Board of Foreign Missions Report of the work of Missions under their charge for the year g April 30th, 1865. In making this report they record with feel- of deep regret the names of respected and beloved fellow- rers who, during the year, have departed this life. Two of them members of the Executive Committee,—the Rev. George Potts , and the Rev. William W. Phillips, D.D. Both of these gentle- gave their services for many years to this cause, the latter as man of the Committee from the beginning. A third was the Rev. a P. Swift, D.D., the first Corresponding Secretary of the Western i gn Missionary Society, which was merged in the Board of Foreign i ons, and to the end of his life the warm friend of this cause. ral others were valued missionaries, whose names are given in ection with their respective Missions.

rsuing the usual order, the Committee give the following account e varied interests which have required their consideration.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources have been $271,701 72; the expenditures, $268,442 57; leaving a balance in the treasury of $3,259 15. For a particular statement of these accounts reference is made to the Report of the Treasurer, which is herewith laid before the Board.

It is with great gratitude to God that this statement is made. During no former year were the financial prospects of the Board so dark as in a large part of the year now ended. At one time the price of foreign exchange, which affects nine parts out of ten of the whole expenditure, reached an unprecedented rate; and though bills were not then purchased, yet, for some time, they had to be bought at a price which made a dollar equal to only forty cents, in the support of the missions. In September the Committee sent out a circular address to the churches, showing the alarming state of the case. They record with devout thankfulness the liberal responses made by many of the churches, and many donors separately, to this appeal. The grace of giving was signally exemplified. The rate of exchange, moreover, declined towards the end of the mission year. The happy result of these two causes is, that although the large sum of $75,846, was paid for extra exchange, the Treasury of the Board is now free from debt, and is in possession of funds sufficient to pay at par the bills remitted but not yet matured. Whatever sum must be paid above par in providing for these bills will be additional expense. At the rate now ruling, April 26th, the sum of $44,500 will have to be paid in addition to the amount of the bills, as these mature, for the expenses of the missions to the 1st of next October. The Committee wish particular attention to be turned to the fact, that the whole scale of expenditures has been conducted on a strictly limited, and in many instances on a reduced, basis. They are deeply grateful that they have been enabled, by the liberality of the people of God, to continue the work even on this basis. It has not been necessary to break up any of the missions, to recall any of the missionaries, or to keep at home for pecuniary reasons any of the brethren who desired to be sent forth on this service. The importance of this statement, in the extraordinary times that have been passing over us, will be readily appreciated and gratefully acknowledged. But it is due to the interests of this cause, that its supporters should know the urgent need of greater means for its extension. At many points these interests are suffering serious embarrassment for want of larger support. This will clearly appear in subsequent parts of this Report.

The Committee have still to acknowledge with their thanks the donations of the American Tract Society, and of the American Bible Society,

and also of friends in China and India, as specified in the Treasurer's Report, and in the narrative of the missions in those countries. These gifts, particularly in India, as in many previous years, have been very liberal, and they have greatly aided the work of the mission; during the last four years these donations have proved invaluable in keeping important parts of this work from almost fatal retrenchment. Besides the moneys acknowledged in the Treasurer's Report as received in India, considerable sums have been paid by the Government of that country to the missions, as in former years, in aid of their schools, under the name of "grants-in-aid." Such grants-in-aid are made, under a general law, to schools in which certain elementary branches are taught, but without reference to religious instruction. The latter is given by the conductors of the schools at their pleasure, and by missionaries is always of a thoroughly evangelical nature. It has not been customary to bring the sums thus received into the accounts of the Treasurer of the Board; these grants-in-aid amounted last year to over $8,500. The liberal gifts of the Rajah of Kapurthala for the church and other buildings required by the mission at his capital, amounting last year to $2,900, in addition to much larger sums in previous years, have not been brought into the Treasurer's account; but the handsome sum of $2,580, given by the Rajah towards the support of the missionaries and their work, is included.

The Fund for the endowment of the Waldensian Theological School, through the liberality of two friends, is now completed. The interest of $20,000 has been remitted as heretofore to this School at Florence.

The Fund for the Children of Missionaries has not received any increase during the year. It remains $13,000, and the interest of this sum has been expended according to its purpose.

PUBLICATIONS.

Of *The Foreign Missionary*, 3,350 copies monthly are circulated, mostly sent free to ministers and to donors of ten dollars and upwards. Of the small newspaper *Foreign Missionary*, which is made up from the larger work, 30,000 copies monthly are distributed. These are sent free to Sunday-schools which make regular collections for the cause of foreign missions, a copy to the children of each family. No change has been made in the connection of the Board with the *Home and Foreign Record*. Of the last Annual Report, 2,600 copies were published, and a copy of the Report sent free to each Minister, and to each Honorary Life Member and Director, whose address is furnished with an intimation of a desire to receive it.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Indian Orphan Institute.

Mr. William S. Robertson and his wife,
Miss Mary E. Hamilton,
Miss Mary Lilley,
Miss Margaret Rubeti.

To the Mission in Brazil.

Mrs. Ella G. Schneider.

To the Corisco Mission, Africa.

Mrs. Mary E. Clemens,
Mrs. Robert H. Nassau,
Rev. James L. Mackey,
Rev. Cornelius De Heer, and his wife.
Rev. Walter H. Clark, and his wife.

To the Missions in India.

Rev. John J. Walsh,
Miss Marion Walsh,
Rev. Samuel H. Kellogg, and his wife,
Rev. Joseph H. Myers, and his wife,

To the Missions in China.

Rev. John Wherry and his wife.
Mrs. Mary L. French,
Miss Sarah L. Green.

UNDER APPOINTMENT AS MISSIONARIES.

Four candidates for the ministry were reported last year as making arrangements for being sent forth as missionaries, and three of them have been sent out; the fourth will probably go in a few months. During the year six candidates for the ministry have received appointments to missionary service. One of them will not be ready to be sent out until next year, but the rest hope to embark at an early day for their several fields of labour. It is still a reason of thankfulness that none have been kept at home who were ready to be sent out.

MISSIONS AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

CHIPPEWA AND OTTAWA MISSION.

GRAND TRAVERSE: on Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan; mission commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife; Mr. George Craker, farmer, and his wife; Miss M. E. Gibson and Miss Susan Dougherty, teachers; Mrs. Ann Morgan and Miss Louisa Porter, assistants.

LITTLE TRAVERSE: 50 miles from Grand Traverse; station commenced, 1852, missionary labourers—Mr. Andrew Porter and his wife; Miss Ann Porter, teacher.

In the report of this mission Mr. Dougherty speaks of discouragement in some things, and also of reasons of thanksgiving. Some instances of sickness in the mission family at Grand Traverse and among the Christian families there had occurred, and death had entered into three of these families. The high prices of food and clothing caused some embarrassment. But the chief discouragement was found in the small interest which most of the people seemed to take in the education of their children. There is too much reason to fear that these bands of Indians will "waste away or disappear from view by the overshadowing and absorbing influence of the white race."

If any thing can prevent this sad result, it is the influence of these missionary stations. They have already done much to elevate some of the Indians to the level of the white people who have become their neighbours, as former reports of the mission have shown. And the report of the last year contains further encouraging evidence of the same kind. Ten new members were added to the church at Grand Traverse on profession of their faith; "one of these was a lady in the mission family, one the daughter of the missionary, and the other eight were natives." As showing the good influence of the school it is added, that five of these converts had enjoyed its instruction, and two of them are still in the school. The members of the church are spoken of as "generally very steadfast, and some of them much engaged in prayer and effort for the conversion of their friends." These new members make the number of communicants forty-four.

The school at Grand Traverse "was kept steadily in operation, with twenty boarders and a few day scholars." The conduct of the children and their advance in their studies are commended. The farm under Mr. Craker's good management has contributed to the support of the large mission family at this station, thereby diminishing its cost to the Board.

At Little Traverse the school has been kept up, attended by a varying number of scholars, but having twenty-three boys and eleven girls at the time of the report, September 30th. These scholars live with their parents, but obtain their dinner at the school-house of the mission. Religious services have been conducted by Mr. Porter as in former years. A good deal of discouragement continues to mark the course of this station, owing more or less to the causes already

described; but there is here also reason for gratitude in the hopeful conversion of souls and the good influence exerted in some of the families. The number of church members when last reported was twenty-three.

INDIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTE.

HIGHLAND: 5 miles from the Missouri River, in Kansas, and 25 miles above St. Joseph, Mo.; mission commenced, 1835; missionary labourers—Mr. William S. Robertson and his wife; Miss Mary Lilly, Miss Mary E. Hamilton and Miss Margaret Rubeti.

The Rev. Samuel M. Irvin and his wife felt constrained by the state of Mrs. Irvin's health again to withdraw from their connection with this mission—a step taken by them with great regret, after having for so many years devoted themselves to its service. Mr. Irvin is now connected with the college at Highland, where he can still witness and aid the progress of the mission. Miss Turner and Miss Diament felt themselves called to enter into other departments of benevolent work, the former in a hospital at St. Louis for the Christian Commission, the latter to take charge of a school for freedmen. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson were formerly connected with the Creek Mission. Mrs. Robertson, Miss Hamilton and Miss Lilly are all daughters of missionaries to the Indians, and Miss Rubeti was brought up in the Institute under Mr. and Mrs. Irvin's parental care. The present labourers entered on their work late in the last summer.

The school contains, as Mr. Robertson reports, "nineteen boys and seventeen girls, from four to sixteen years of age, from the Sioux, Blackfoot, Omaha, and Sac tribes." Mr. Robertson says further: "We have endeavoured to give these children the advantage of our best farmers' families, in regard to industry and social habits, and our advantages for doing this are very great." He then refers to the large and conveniently arranged buildings, the farm and garden, the dairy and kitchen, as all furnishing opportunities of giving and receiving such practical lessons as are needed by these young people; and the share of loving labour performed by each member of the missionary staff is mentioned, as also the attention paid to the mental and spiritual culture of the scholars. For these and other particulars reference is made to his report, as published in one of the missionary periodicals. Two Sioux girls, who spoke no English a year ago when admitted to the school, are now able to write intelligible English letters.

In the religious instruction of the school particular care has been taken and good progress is reported. In January one of the smaller boys died. After his funeral one of the older girls, who for some time had given evidence of piety, and who was then on her dying bed, was baptized by Mr. Irvin, in the presence of the elder pupils. She lingered a few days and then fell sweetly asleep in Jesus. Increased thoughtfulness has since been apparent among the scholars, and some of them are truly seeking the Saviour.

The school building is capable of accommodating a larger num-

ber of scholars, and several applications for admission have been made. It was with much pain that the superintendent had to follow the instructions of the Committee and decline to receive these poor children, the funds of the Board not being sufficient for their support. Among the applicants were six Sioux children, brought by some families from the Platte country, more than six hundred miles distant. Anxious as the missionaries were to receive them all, only two of them, both motherless, could be permitted to remain; and there is too much reason to fear that many Indian and half-breed children will be left to fall under the influence of Romanism or Infidelity, if means cannot be provided for gathering them into this and similar missionary schools. The Committee desire to call the earnest attention of the churches to this subject.

OMAHA MISSION.

BLACKBIRD HILLS: 100 miles north-west of Omaha City, Nebraska Territory; mission commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—Rev. Robert J. Burtt and his wife; Mr. Isaac Black, teacher, and his wife; Miss Naomi Diament, teacher; Mr. S. E. Prichard and his wife, assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Robb and Miss Hamilton are not now connected with this mission. The latter was needed at the Indian Orphan Institute, where she is rendering excellent service as a teacher. Mr. Robb was drafted into the Army in the fall, at his former place of residence, making the return home of himself and family unavoidable. Though he was afterwards exempted from service, it did not appear to be expedient for him to go back to the mission, and the Committee released him from this work with their best wishes for his usefulness and welfare. Mr. and Mrs. Prichard had gone to their home in the spring, but returned in the fall, their services being needed after the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Robb. The health of Mr. Black was feeble during part of the year; when unable to be in the school-room, Mrs. Black took charge of its lessons. Mr. and Mrs. Burtt were called to part with their young daughter by death, but enjoyed the consolation of believing that she was taken to be with Christ.

Twenty-five boys and twenty-one girls are reported as in the school, all of them members of the mission family. Ten of the largest boys entered the Army, a measure regretted on some accounts by the superintendent as it deprived them of needed instruction; but their good conduct reflected credit on their missionary training, and their example was commended by their officers. They wrote letters to the superintendent, expressing their interest in the school, their continued reading of the Scriptures, and their not forgetting to pray. Three of the larger girls also are young women of much promise. The places in the school of the "soldier boys" were soon supplied by other and younger boys. Three boys ran away; another was absent on leave on account of scrofula; a sister of the latter, also absent on leave, had lately died. Including these, the whole number of scholars was fifty-one.

The advance of these children in their studies, and their general

behaviour, are spoken of in terms of approval. Most of them are young, so that they readily acquire the language of their teacher. Their parents show much interest in their progress, often visiting the children in the school-room. The duties of the day are begun and ended with family prayers. Public worship on the Sabbath and a Sunday-school are maintained as in former years; a weekly prayer meeting also, and a teacher's Bible class and prayer meeting, are regarded with much interest. Mr. Burtt visits the Indian villages alternately on the Sabbath, and generally has good and attentive audiences. He was not permitted to report, however, the addition of any to the church. The transfer of the former Indian agent and his wife to another agency deprived the mission of warm and valued friends, but the present agent and his wife and mother-in-law are also members of the church, and they will do much to promote the success of the mission.

The farm connected with the station has continued to yield a considerable part of the supplies required by the large mission family. The failure of crops, however, was severely felt, and added much to the necessary expenses of the year.

The sympathies of the missionaries and of the Committee are deeply enlisted for a body of Winnebago Indians, who were driven from their former homes by the Sioux, and who have been living in an unsettled condition for some months on the Omaha Reservation. They are a partially civilized band, and appreciate the blessings of missionary education. It is their desire that the Board should establish a school among them, and this they have expressed in a memorial, signed by more than fifty of their leading men, and sent to the Indian Department at Washington. The Committee have given earnest attention to this matter; they hope that the Government may be able to secure the speedy settlement of these Indians upon the Omaha lands, with the consent of the Omahas; and then they trust the way will soon be prepared for complying with the affecting request of these harassed and afflicted people. It is not a little affecting to see that all their troubles have not led them to relinquish the hope of having their children enjoy the advantages of Christian education.

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

MISSION IN NEW GRANADA.

Bogota: the capital of the country; population, 40,000; occupied as a missionary station, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Thomas F. Wallace and his wife.

In this country the work of evangelization has been conducted during the last year in a quiet and steady way. Preaching in English has been continued, and the number of hearers has increased to upwards of thirty—a small congregation, but one composed of persons whose example and influence in favour of the Gospel may be of great moment. Religious conversations with all classes of people have been frequent,

and attended often with encouraging interest. Intercourse with men occupying stations of influence has been the means, in various ways, of exemplifying and recommending the Protestant idea of ministerial character, and of exhibiting the true bearing of our religious views on the Church and the State. The charge of the Bible depository has given opportunities of sending forth the Sacred Scriptures to a limited extent, and other religious publications. With larger pecuniary means at his disposal the missionary might have formed a school for artizans, the way for which is open. He may consider it expedient, perhaps, before long to hold preaching services publicly in the language of the country, for which he is now in a good degree prepared; but the usefulness of the mission, while it might be promoted thereby, may for the present be very great in the various lines of Christian effort above sketched out. The time will soon come, however, for holding public worship in the Spanish language, if the present liberal policy of the Government can be maintained. The legal toleration of all religions could be enforced at Bogota and other places; but the ignorance of most of the inhabitants of the country at large, and their being readily susceptible of excitement by the priests to oppose what they call heresy, may render it difficult in this as in other Roman Catholic countries to obtain the full benefit of the laws of religious liberty.

The conflict between the liberal and the clerical parties, no longer waged by arms, still continues under other forms; but the archbishop has yielded the point as to taking the oath required by law, and has returned to the capital to resume his functions, and doubtless to carry on a less open but not less determined opposition to the spread of enlightened views. It is greatly to be desired that the statesmen of the country should be on their guard against permitting their Government to be again brought into the bondage of Rome.

At present the work of a Protestant missionary in this country is in important respects indirect in its form; but, as the preceding brief and summary statement shows, it affords many opportunities of disseminating evangelical truth. These opportunities should by all means be embraced, even if no immediate fruit should be reaped from such labours; but Mr. Wallace's letters contain proofs that his work is already yielding precious fruit. For the most part, it is inexpedient to lay personal notices of his work before the public eye; they could be readily employed by a vigilant priesthood to embarrass his labours, and to work injury to converts and inquirers. Of the latter, one was a priest from a distant place, who sought the acquaintance of the missionary, had conversations with him on religious subjects, and afterwards corresponded with him concerning them. Of converts, two young men made a profession of their faith in Christ and were baptized near the end of the year. Others appear to be not far from the kingdom of heaven.

There should be at least one more missionary in this country. At present Mr. Wallace is the only Protestant minister, whose main object is to seek the salvation of the people of New Granada. The funds of the Board should be so enlarged, also, as to warrant the purchase of

a suitable dwelling-house and chapel. There is now no convenient place for holding public religious services; and the missionary's family live in a rented house—an arrangement objectionable on the ground of expense and for other reasons.

MISSION IN BRAZIL.

Rio de Janeiro: the capital of the country; population variously stated up to 400,000; occupied as a mission station in 1860; missionary labourers—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton; one native assistant missionary; one native colporteur.

Sao Paulo: 220 miles W. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; chief town in the province of the same name; population 22,000, occupied as a mission station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife. Rio Claro, among German settlements in this province; occupied for missionary labour in 1862; missionary labourers—Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider and his wife.

Under the direction of the Mission—three native colporteurs, supported by the American Bible Society and the British Bible Society.

The ordained missionaries in this country are the same as reported last year. The removal by death of Mrs. Helen Simonton, wife of the Rev. A. G. Simonton, at Rio de Janeiro, on the 27th of June, was a deeply afflicting event not only to her husband and other relatives, but it was a sad loss to the mission, as she appeared to be admirably qualified for the work to which she had devoted her life. Her last hours were eminently peaceful. The missionary work in the capital has received a valuable assistant labourer in an ex-priest, to whom reference will be made further on. The Rev. F. J. C. Schneider was united in marriage at Sao Paulo, on the 22d of March, 1864, to Miss Ella G. Kingsley, late of Baltimore, Md. Mr. Schneider spent several months at Rio, engaged in missionary service, but returned to his former sphere of duty in April.

A general survey of this country as a field of missionary labour presents no specially new features of interest, but it shows the door to be remarkably open for judicious evangelizing efforts, and it also shows that these efforts are greatly needed in view of the spiritual condition of the people; while the history of this mission for the last year furnishes pleasing evidence of the Divine blessing on labours of this kind.

For particular statements, reference is made to the reports of the brethren as published in the missionary periodicals. Their work has been two-fold—that of preaching, and the circulation of Divine truth by means of the press. The expediency of opening a school at Sao Paulo has been much impressed on Mr. Blackford's attention, and he hopes to have one commenced at an early day.

In Rio de Janeiro, the religious services mentioned in former reports were kept up, but on the 4th of December the English service which had been held once on the Sabbath was discontinued, owing to the pressure of work for the natives of the country. This English service enjoyed clear proofs of God's blessing, and was relinquished with mutual regret by the missionaries and the little company of English and American worshippers. The Portuguese services were well attended, and repeatedly the place of worship could not hold all that came. Twelve

persons were admitted to the communion of the church, all converts from Romanism excepting two, who are English. The list of native church members embraced thirty-three names, and their Christian deportment is commended. In Sao Paulo, an English service was maintained for nine months, and as one of its fruits the conversion of a young Englishman is mentioned. The Portuguese service was held from February onward, attended by from four or five to over thirty persons. Weekly meetings and a Sunday-school were also held, and visits were made by Mr. Blackford to two settlements twenty or thirty miles distant. Three or four persons gave evidence of having accepted Christ as their Saviour, some of whom would soon be admitted to the church. Among the German settlements, Mr. Schneider has resumed his self-denying labours, and though he encounters opposition and reproach, because he will not administer the sacraments to persons who give no evidence of piety, and who often live in the practice of gross immorality, he nevertheless has reason to believe that his services are gaining influence, and that the Word preached is not spoken in vain.

The hopeful conversion of the priest referred to above has caused lively joy to our missionary brethren. Mr. Simonton speaks of him—"As one whose talents and character make him a fit instrument for good to his countrymen. He had long been convinced that the Church of Rome was corrupt, and was striving as he could to preach evangelical truths, and on this account had made himself loved by the people, and with equal heartiness disliked by the authorities of that church. When Bro. Blackford was led to visit him, and to inform him of the beginnings of an evangelical movement in Brazil, the door was open that he had long wished for."

The employment of colporteurs, most of them supported by the British and Foreign and the American Bible Societies, but labouring under the supervision of the missionaries, has been marked with continued encouragement. They visit many families and hold religious conversations with them, while prosecuting their direct work. The Sacred Scriptures thus distributed, and the religious publications circulated by the missionaries, are in this country peculiarly important as a means of spreading a knowledge of the true religion. To these has been lately added the publication of a semi-monthly religious newspaper, called *Imprensa Evangelica*, or *Evangelical Press*. It will extend the influence of the mission, and reach many persons not otherwise accessible. Its success has already become much greater than was expected, and the brethren are considering the expediency of having it published weekly.

Mr. Simonton thus concludes his report: "More opposition has been developed, which is a proof that progress has been made. The signs are hopeful. Either the Gospel or Infidelity must win the day. The Papacy and Progress are more and more seen to be at war with each other. The great danger is that the nations will be flattered and deceived by the false progress, which is divorced from the virtue, morality, and piety inculcated alone in God's Word, and produced alone by his regenerating Spirit."

MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

LIBERIA MISSION.

MONROVIA: Rev. Amos Herring; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher.

KENTUCKY: Rev. H. W. Erskine; D. C. Ferguson, teacher.

HARRISBURG:—Mr. Thomas E. Dillon, licentiate preacher; Mr. Simon Harrison; Mr. F. A. Melville, teacher.

MOUNT COFFEE: —— ——

SINOU: Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

MARSHALL: Rev. Thomas H. Amos.

SETTRA KRU: Mr. Washington McDonogh.

The Rev. James R. Amos arrived in this country July 14th, with the purpose of remaining here. His relations with the Committee were therefore closed, their good wishes for his usefulness accompanying him in whatever place his lot might be cast. They regret to add that a few months afterwards he was taken from this life, shortly after he had entered on the duties of the pastoral office amongst a congregation of his own people. He was a man of energy, and qualified to be useful. His friends mourn over his early removal, but trust that he has entered into the heavenly rest. [As this report goes to press, the Committee learn with much regret the death of the Rev. Armistead Miller. He died, after a short but severe illness, at his station of Mount Coffee, on the 18th of January. There is reason to hope that it was gain for him to die. He was also a man of energetic character, and his work was not in vain in the Lord.] The appointment of Mr. Dillon, a resident in Liberia, was made on the recommendation and at the request of his brethren in the mission.

Preaching Services—The Churches.

Public worship has been regularly conducted in the churches at Monrovia, Kentucky, Careysburgh near Mount Coffee, Sinou, and Marshall. From Settra Kru no report has been received, nor any from Harrisburgh since Mr. Amos withdrew from the mission. Mr. Dillon's services would not be commenced in this place until the end of the year. In general good attention was paid to the preaching of the Gospel, and to most of the churches some additions of communicants were made. The church in Monrovia, however, by reason of deaths and removals, reports a reduced number of members. Precise returns of communicants have not been received, but the number may be stated as follows: at Monrovia, about 40; Kentucky, 46; Sinou, 63; Mount Coffee, 30; Marshall, 14. Some of these church members are recaptured Africans. Six new communicants were received by the church at Kentucky, and twelve at Mount Coffee, or at Careysburgh rather, four miles distant from the station at Mount Coffee, but sup-

plied by Mr. Miller with a degree of energy worthy of special remark. In most cases the members of these churches are settlers from this country, but a few of the members are natives of Africa, recaptured slaves and others. The station at Mount Coffee is among the Golahs, a native tribe.

Schools—Alexander High School.

At most of the places where the missionaries live schools are kept up. The school at Monrovia under Mr. James' charge has long been a means of doing much good, and it is still well conducted, and attended by as many scholars as can be accommodated; the number reported is 63. Many applications for admission had to be refused. Owing to Mr. James' feeble health and his other duties, he found it necessary to employ a male teacher as an assistant during part of the year; Mr. Dillon rendered efficient service in that post before his appointment as a missionary licentiate preacher. The school at Kentucky reports 34 scholars, under Mr. Ferguson's instruction; the school at Sinou, as well as the church, Mr. Priest reports as "about at a stand still;" at Marshall, 21 scholars are reported in the school, of whom three are natives; and at Mount Coffee, 15 boarding scholars, mostly recaptives, receive Mr. Miller's instructions, besides two young men preparing for the ministry of the Gospel.

The Alexander High School building, then under the late Mr. Amos' superintendence, met with a heavy loss in March of last year by the falling in of the roof and the destruction thereby of the second story walls, just when the last work was finishing on the roof. By a kind Providence no lives were lost; but the re-opening of the school was much delayed, and considerable additional expense incurred. Under Mr. Melville's charge, assisted by Mr. James, the work was resumed with vigour, and the building was again covered and enclosed before the rains commenced in June. A part of the work within has been completed, but much remains unfinished. The heavy pressure on the funds of the Board led to delay in this work; for a time all progress was arrested. But the Committee hope to see the building finished before long, and the instructions of the school resumed with good prospects of success.

The Missionary Field in Liberia.

The missionaries of the Board in Liberia are engaged in labours similar to those of our ministers, whose lot is cast in newly-settled parts of the country; they might be called home missionaries, as ministering chiefly to their own people. There are, however, natives of Africa more or less within reach of most of the churches, and it is considered important that a constant reference should be made by these churches and ministers to their evangelization. Owing to the extreme depreciation of Liberia currency, and to the very limited pecuniary means of most of the settlers, it is but little that the churches are able to do for the support of their ministers; more might be done, perhaps,

in some instances than has yet been attempted. The missionaries are supported in great part by supplies ordered by themselves from this country, but the high cost of these supplies, within the last year especially, has seriously reduced their means of support. This is a matter of regret, but it may perhaps be over-ruled for good by leading the congregations to make greater efforts for the maintenance of their ministers.

The Committee do not despair of gaining access eventually to the native tribes in the interior, or bordering on the Liberia territory, as the largest sphere of the missionary work on this part of the African coast; but no special progress has been made in this respect during the last year. Mr. McDonogh's station is among the Kroos, an important native tribe. Though no report has been received from him, the Committee learn with pleasure through Mr. Priest that his influence among the natives is good, and that he enjoys their confidence. If this station should be continued, a matter now under consideration, new buildings must be erected, and such measures should be taken as will increase the efficiency of the work among the Kroo people.

CORISCO MISSION.

EVANGASIMBA: on the island of Corisco; occupied as a mission station, 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. James L. Mackey and R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and their wives; Mrs. Georgiana M. McQueen, and Mrs. Mary E. Clemens; native Christian assistants—three.

UGOVI: on the island of Corisco; native Christian assistants—*Andĕkŏ*, licentiate preacher, one assistant and two teachers.

ALONGO: on the island of Corisco; Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife; native Christian assistants—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher, and two teachers.

Out-stations: IKOBI, in Corisco Bay—one Scripture-reader. AJE, on the main land, in the Bapuk tribe—two Scripture-readers. HANJE, on the main land, in the Kombe tribe—two Scripture-readers. BENITO, on the main land, among the Belengi tribe—one Scripture-reader.

Main Land Station—not yet settled: Rev. George Paull.

On their way to Corisco: Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife.

Mr. Paull arrived at Corisco, April 13th, 1864; Mr. and Mrs. De Heer, Mrs. Nassau and Mrs. Clemens, September 25th; all returning to their former work, excepting Mr. Paull and Mrs. De Heer, who are new labourers. Mr. Mackey arrived in this country on a visit for his health, August 5th, and embarked on his return September 14th. It is feared that his visit was too brief to be of much service to him, though his medical advisers approved of his early return. He had gained benefit from his visit, and it was thought the voyage to Corisco would complete his recovery. He reached his missionary home in December, after serious illness on the voyage, but with health somewhat improved before his arrival.

Religious Services—The Church.

The absence of Mr. De Heer, continued through most of the year,

and the feeble health and absence of Mr. Mackey, seriously reduced the preaching force of the mission. Services were maintained by Mr. Nassau, by Mr. Paull after his arrival, and by the native assistants. The brethren have too much reason to complain of the general condition of the church. Some of the members have fallen under censure, and others under excommunication, but the exact number is not mentioned. The attendance of too many on the means of grace has been irregular. "A perfect mania for trade" is spoken of as one of the chief causes of this state of things; but the presence of the Spaniards in the bay has had much influence. Their example, in regard to the observance of the Sabbath and other things, tends sadly to lower the standard of morals set up by the missionaries. Notwithstanding these discouragements, seven adult members were received into the church by baptism, all of them from two main land tribes, and pupils of the school at Alongo. In their report the brethren say, "We hail this accession as a token for good. The main land tribes seem to be reaching out their hands for blessings which the Bengas reject and despise." The whole number of communicants reported in February was seventy-seven.

Schools.

The school for girls at Itandeluku, a sub-station connected with Evangasimba, under Mr. Nassau's superintendence, was largely indebted to Mrs. McQueen's faithful labours for its success. Mrs. Nassau was absent most of the year, but since her return, and the arrival of Mrs. Clemens, this school, and other efforts for the benefit of native females, will receive the attention of the three ladies. The number of scholars is twenty, one having been married. No new scholars were received. Good attention was given to their studies, and their deportment is commended; but none of them have yet become members of the church although two of them seemed to be not far from the kingdom of heaven. Mrs. Mackey continued to give instruction to some children in the house, not attempting to keep a large school, however, as with her other duties it would have been an overburden.

The school for boys at Alongo and Ugovi were under the care of the native licentiates, but greatly needed the better superintendence and instruction which they are receiving since the reinforcement of the mission. Some of the scholars at Alongo were admitted to the church as reported above. Some changes took place in the list of scholars, but at the end of the year, the number in attendance at Alongo was sixteen, and at Ugovi, fifteen.

Native Assistants—Translating the Scriptures.

The native missionary labourers, as reported above, continue to receive the watchful care and instruction of the brethren. Mr. Nassau speaks of "the regular, daily, careful instruction" of two young men as a part of his occupation. One of them is his interpreter, and the other a school-teacher; the former is a candidate for the ministry, and the latter is looking to the same office. The chief object of the schools

at Alongo and Ugovi, is the education of young men who may become missionary labourers.

The conduct of one of the licentiate preachers, on the occasion of his father's death and funeral, gave rise to some anxiety, but he seems to be sincere in his religious profession. The other licentiate preacher was partly unfitted for his work during some months by lameness. Some changes occurred among the Scripture-readers, as the less advanced assistants are called, and in one or two cases the hopes awakened were disappointed.

Some progress was made in the preparation of religious books. Mr. Clark, while in this country, superintended the printing of the Gospel of John and the Acts of the Apostles in Benga. The former was translated by the late Rev. W. Clemens; the latter by the Rev. J. L. Mackey, assisted by Ibolo, one of the native helpers. Both these works were generously printed by the American Bible Society, their cost being a donation to the mission. Mr. Nassau reports as part of his work, translating the Psalms, a continuation of the previous year's work, and collecting a Vocabulary supplementary to collections made by others.

Out-Stations—Main Land Work.

Some discouragement attended the efforts to support out-stations on the main land; this was owing partly to the fact that missionaries could not exercise a thorough watch over them. One of the native assistants yielded to the temptation of becoming connected with trade; another showed a want of interest in his work; two of the stations reported last year had to be discontinued. The other stations gave greater promise of usefulness, and a new station was formed under encouraging circumstances. The brethren hope to be able hereafter to visit these sub-stations once a month, and at the end of the year their plans were about completed for occupying a station on the main land by one of themselves.

The main sphere of influence of the Corisco mission from the beginning, has been viewed as extending to the continent and its numerous people. Circumstances have occurred during the last year, in the stationing of a small Spanish naval force in Corisco Bay, and of a Roman Catholic priest on the island, near our missionary stations, which may increase the desire of the missionaries to transfer their labours to the main land; and the progress made in training native assistants in the Corisco schools tends to promote this end, as does the greater knowledge of the native tribes on the coast, and the influence amongst them, which our brethren have already gained.

Referring to the good work accomplished or in progress, and to the opening doors of usefulness set before them, the missionaries are not discouraged. They are indeed labouring in one of the darkest places of the earth; nowhere is ignorance more dense, vice and wickedness more lawless, the power of Satan less restrained; and in no land can it be said with more truth, that death reigns. But a good work has been begun, a few missionaries are at work, and they meet with encouragement, as the preceding narrative shows.

They call for more men, and the Church should not only send them more men, but support them by earnest prayers for the blessing of God to rest upon their labours. With these things done, the Corisco Mission has spread out before it a noble harvest-field.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

LODIANA MISSION.

PESHAWUR: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer, ———.

RAWAL PINDI: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced, 1855; missionary labourers—Rev. John H. Morrison, D. D., Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; native Christian assistants—two Scripture-readers, one colporteur, and four teachers.

LAHOR: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1849; missionary labourers—Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and his wife, John Newton, Jr., M. D., and his wife; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher, and five other teachers, two catechists, three Scripture-readers, and one Bible-woman.

KAPURTHALA: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourers—Rev. John S. Woodside and his wife; native Christian assistants—three teachers, one Scripture-reader, and one colporteur.

JALANDAR: 120 miles east of Lahor, 30 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1847; missionary labourers—*Rev. Golk Nath*;* other native Christian assistants—three teachers, two catechists, and one Scripture-reader.

LODIANA: near the river Sutlej; 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Adolph Rudolph and Alexander Henry, and their wives; native Christian assistants—two teachers and two Scripture-readers.

AMBALA: 55 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Marcus M. Carlton and Reese Thackwell, and their wives; native Christian assistants—two teachers, one catechist, one Scripture reader, and one Bible-woman.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya Mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Mrs. Mary L. Janvier; native Christian assistants—one Scripture-reader, one male and one female teacher, and one Bible-woman.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. William Calderwood and his wife; *Rev. Theodore Wylie;* other native Christian assistants—one catechist, three teachers, and one Bible-woman. *At Landour:* Mrs. J. R. Campbell.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1854; missionary labourers—Rev. Robert S. Fullerton and his wife; Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one teacher. *Out-station* at Rajpore, 6 miles from Dehra; one native catechist.

ROORKHEE: 20 miles south-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one Scripture reader.

In this country: Rev. David Herron.

* Names printed in *Italic* denote natives of the country.

FURRUKHABAD MISSION.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, Augustus Brodhead, William F. Johnson, and their wives; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher and five catechists, sixteen teachers, of whom six are females, four monitors, four Scripture-readers, three probationers, one visitor and one instructor in Roman Urdu in village schools, and three colporteurs.

MYNPURIE: 40 miles west of Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1843; missionary labourers—Rev. Benjamin D. Wikoff and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, one teacher, two Scripture-readers, and one colporteur.

ETAWAH: on the Jumna, 50 miles south-west of Mynpurie; mission station commenced, 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Julius F. Ullmann and his wife; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher, one catechist, two Scripture-readers, three colporteurs, and one female school visitor.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers—Rev. Edward H. Sayre and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, two teachers, of whom one female, and one Scripture-reader.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Owen, D. D., Rev. John J. Walsh and his wife; Miss Marion Walsh; native Christian assistants—(as reported last year; no report for 1864 received—) two licentiate preachers, two catechists, five teachers, of whom one female, and one Scripture-reader.

The last year was marked in a most painful manner by the death by violence of two of the missionaries, the Rev. Levi Janvier, D. D., and the Rev. Isidor Loewenthal. Particular accounts of these sad events having been widely published, it is sufficient to state here, that Dr. Janvier was struck down by the club of a Sikh akali, or fanatic, at Anandpore, in the Punjab, on the evening of March 24th, 1864. He remained unconscious until the next morning, when he departed this life, after more than twenty years of faithful missionary service. He had given no provocation whatever to the assassin, and had been engaged in quiet missionary labours at a mela, closing the last day of his life at a communion service in the evening. Immediately after this service he was taken to the communion of worshippers in heaven. The deepest sympathy was felt for his bereaved wife, who was with him at Anandpore. Mr. Loewenthal's death took place at Peshawur, in his own garden, at an early hour, April 27th, 1864. He was shot by his watchman, a Sikh, who alleged that he mistook Mr. Loewenthal in the darkness for a robber. Thus lamentably died one of the most gifted men in the ministry of our Church. His missionary course was less than nine years in duration, but in that time he had acquired the Pushto, and completed a translation of the New Testament into this language, which is that of the Afghans. His life would not have been spent in vain, if this had been his only service; but he engaged in preaching to the people, and his pen was successfully employed in various ways for the cause of Christ. The Committee, in common with the missionary brethren, and the whole Church, deplore the loss of two such qualified and devoted labourers; but they bow in submission to the will of God, who permitted their useful lives to be thus brought to an end. The solemn lessons of these afflictive providences have been and will

be deeply considered by all who are connected with the work of missions. It may be added that a legal investigation of the death of these missionaries was made before British magistrates, which resulted in the acquittal of the Sikh who killed Mr. Loewenthal, and in the conviction and execution of the Sikh akali who murdered Dr. Janvier.

The Committee regret to report further the death of Mrs. Owen, wife of the Rev. Joseph Owen, D. D., who departed this life at Allahabad on the 13th of December. She was sustained by the presence and grace of the Saviour even to the last, ending her life in great peace. She enjoyed the respect and warm regard of her friends and missionary associates, and it was, no doubt, gain for her to die.

The Rev. John J. Walsh, having regained his health, returned to his station at Allahabad in November. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Marion Walsh, who went out under an appointment as a missionary teacher. The Rev. Messrs. Joseph H. Myers and Samuel H. Kellogg and their wives embarked for India on the 20th of December. Mr. Myers will join the Furrukhabad Mission; and Mr. Kellogg, the Lodiana Mission.

Native Missionary Labourers.

The number of native Christian assistants of various grades reported will be regarded with deep interest. Two of them are ministers; three are licentiate preachers; the others are teachers, catechists, etc. Some of the latter are preparing for the ministry, but the reports of the stations do not give particular accounts of them, except in two or three instances. These instances are the following—at Saharunpur, Mr. Calderwood says: "The class of native Christian men [five], noticed in our last report as studying Church History and Biblical knowledge, still continue the bi-weekly recitations. One of the students will, probably, be licensed as a preacher of the Gospel before the issue of our next report." At Futtehgurh Mr. Brodhead says: "I have done what I could since the beginning of the rainy season to assist the catechists, John F. Houston and Heera Lall, and the Scripture-reader, Altaf Masih, in their studies. The former have come to me quite regularly twice a week to make recitations in Bible History, Church History, Manual of Theology, Miflat ul Kitab or Key to the Scriptures. They have also had some practice in the composition of sermons. The latter, who was baptized from Mohammedanism last year, and who is engaged in the school as well as in the work of a Scripture-reader, has for some time recited to me in Bible History and in Dr. Pfander's Controversial Works. He bids fair to become a valuable assistant." Mr. Johnson, of the same station, thus speaks of his duties in this respect: "Some effort has been made at the preparation of the young men for the work of bazar preaching; but thus far they have allowed so many things to interfere with punctual attendance, that the result has not been satisfactory. Two of them have, however, read one book on the Hindu controversy, and begun another, and made some progress in Scripture history." At Mynpurie Mr. Wikoff says: "I have had a class in theology composed of the catechist, readers and colporteur,

when present." At Etawah Mr. Ullmann says: "I have instructed one of my native assistants, in order to prepare him to pass his examination as catechist before Presbytery when they meet."

The usefulness of these native labourers obviously depends on their being well qualified for their work; and this again depends not a little on their being properly trained for it. The Committee have been led to believe that measures somewhat more systematic than those now in use should be adopted for this training, and have asked the brethren to report their views of the subject. For the number of hopefully sincere converts, who have been raised up as assistants, and for their work, however imperfect it may be at first, the supporters of missions in this country have reason to be grateful.

Mission Churches.

The statistical returns of the Mission Churches are not reported in a uniform way, and in some cases are not complete; the following table, with the notes appended, gives a nearly correct view of these returns. The first and second columns are accurate.

STATIONS.	Received during the year.	Died, Dismissed, etc.	Whole Number.
Rawal Pindi,	....	....	15
Lahor,	3	....	30
Jalandar,	....	...	22‡
Lodiana,	7	1†	25‡
Ambala,	4	....	31‡
Saharunpur,	5	....	25‡
Dehra,	5	1†	34
Roorkhee,	....	...	
Mynpurie,	4	....	18
Futtehgurh-Rakha,	4	....	65
" Burhpur,	4	....	37
Etawah,	8	4§	20
Futtehpore,	...	....	12
Allahabad,	1	1†	48*
Total,	45	7	382

* Former returns. † Died. § Three removed to another station; one excommunicated. ‡ Exact number not reported.

This table gives some degree of encouragement, as showing the addition of a number of hopeful converts as communicants in the churches; but the presence of the Holy Ghost in the conversion of large numbers of souls is greatly to be desired. The first column refers to persons received on profession of their faith, excepting thirteen, at five of the stations, who were received by letters of dismission from other churches. The reports of the brethren do not in most cases speak of the Christian walk of the native church members. The report of Futtehpore, however, after mentioning two painful cases of church discipline, and in a third instance the severe discouragement of seeing one who had applied for admission to the church relapse into Mohammedanism, then adds: "There is a bright side in the very consistent character of the rest of the native Christians, now living here." The readers of the station reports, as published in the missionary periodicals, will see some remarkable examples of Divine grace in the conversions reported. A youth was admitted to the church at Lahor, whose relatives strenuously resisted his purpose, and carried the matter before the civil courts; but the decision of the magistrates was against them, and at great sacrifice of feeling the young man remained firm in his profession of faith. Several of the newly received members of the church hope to serve Christ in the ministry of the gospel, after they shall have acquired sufficient education.

No natives of the country are as yet settled as pastors of the churches. The native minister at Jalandar is an apparent exception to this statement, but he is not installed as pastor of the church, nor is he so related to its members as to receive any part of his support from them; the superiour English education of this native minister places him to some extent on the footing of the foreign missionaries. The same remarks may be applied in part to the respected native minister at Saharunpur. When it is remembered that some of these churches have been in existence for a considerable time—two for twenty-seven years each; two for twenty-three years each; one for seventeen years; one for fourteen years—the importance of prayer for a native pastorate becomes very obvious. There are undoubtedly great difficulties in the way of forming such a pastorate, growing out of the state of society, the dependent condition of the churches, the imperfect character of the converts, and other causes. These difficulties in greater or less degree must be encountered in every Heathen country at the first planting of the Gospel among the people; they were encountered in the early or missionary age of the Church, and they were then overcome largely by the aid of native pastors *early* ordained over the churches. It is considered a matter beyond question that these missionary churches can never have a well-established, self-supporting existence until they have pastors and ruling elders of their own race and language.

Mission Schools.

This department of the work continues to occupy a large share of the time and strength of the missionaries. The following table exhibits the attendance of scholars, and conveys a general idea of the kind of schools in which they are taught:

STATIONS.	Day Schools.				Boarding Schools.		Adult Schools.	
	Boys.		Girls.					
	English and Vernacular.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular	Vernacular.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.
Rawal Pindi...	100	168	....	12	....	....	....	....
Lahor.....	850	....	20	...	....	....	100	....
Kapurthala...	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Jalandar.....	320	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lodiana.....	329	51	....	....	....	45	....	....
Ambala	413	...	....	....	....	....	53	....
Sabathu.....	50	....	....	22	....	....	..	....
Saharunpur....	108	....	....	...	54	....	....	....
Dehra.....	250	....	....	....	....	35	....	....
Roorkhee.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mynpurie.....	229	96	....	200	....	....	....	....
Futtehgurh. ...	485	315	36	15	21	15	....	....
Etawah	....	4	....	162	..	....	....	....
Futtehpore.....	50	....	....	20	....	....	....	....
Allahabad*. ...	225	...	....	24	....	....	....	....
Total	3709	634	56	455	75	95	153	

The number of scholars reported in the boys' day-schools at Kapurthala and Debra includes the scholars in a branch school at Phagwara connected with the former, and a similar school at Rajpore connected with the latter; both of these branch schools were formed during this year.

A college department has been added to the principal school at Lahor, affiliated with the Calcutta University. This measure retains the more advanced scholars under Christian influence; without it, they

* Report of 1868.

would leave the mission school for the Government college. It is expected that some of the more advanced scholars in mission schools at other stations will be brought to the Mission College at Lahor. A small class in this department has been formed, embracing some who have the ministry in view. Each year will probably see a similar but larger class brought forward, whose members will be admitted to examination for the degree of A. B. by the University.

The work of instruction in zenanas, or the apartments occupied by females in the houses of natives of the richer classes, begins to form an interesting branch of missionary work as reported at a few of the stations. Visits are mentioned in the reports of Saharunpur, Mynpurie, and Etawah by the ladies of the mission for purposes of instruction, aided by native Christian women. In some instances this instruction takes simply the form of conversation, in others, classes and schools are taught; at Mynpurie there are ten of these schools; at Etawah, fourteen—three in the city, and the rest from six to sixteen miles distant. It is a work of no ordinary difficulty, and yet of not less importance, and the fact that it can be even commenced shows the beginning of a change in the views of the Hindus.

This table shows that the much larger part of the scholars are in schools in which both the English and the vernacular languages are the medium of instruction, though the English itself is the chief study of most of the pupils, and the chief attraction of the school to many. These schools are of a higher order than most of the purely vernacular schools; in some of them the advanced classes study algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, evidences of Christianity and history. The expense of conducting them is largely defrayed by grants-in-aid from the Government, and by the liberal gifts of European friends in India. At Futtehgurh several hundred scholars in bazar schools are supported by the Sikh chief, Dhalip Singh. The expense of the school at Kapurthala, and of the station in a large measure, is defrayed by the Sikh chief of that city. Were it not for this large support obtained in the country itself, the schools of the mission could not be carried forward on so liberal a scale. The question has been raised, whether too large a portion of the time and strength of the missionaries is not given to the Anglo-vernacular schools. This question the Committee consider worthy of the consideration of the Church, and especially of the missionaries.

The orphan schools, the school for native Christian girls at Dehra, and the schools for girls at a few other stations, have received the faithful attention of the missionaries and the ladies of the mission having them in charge. In these schools, and in all the schools of the mission, the religious element is regarded as of chief importance; daily instruction is given in the Holy Scriptures, and daily are the minds of these four or five thousand native youths pointed, directly or indirectly, to Christ as the Saviour of sinners. Nothing more clearly shows the importance of this department of the work.

Station Preaching Services—Itinerant Work.

At all the stations, preaching services are maintained in churches or chapels; preaching in the streets or market-places is kept up as opportunity offers; and nearly all the missionaries spend a part of the year in journeys for the purpose of spreading the Gospel. One of their number, Mr. Carleton, gives his whole time to this itinerant work, though no report of his labours for the last year has been received. The native assistants are of much use to the missionaries, especially in bazar and itinerant services, and they often engage in this work by themselves, under the general supervision of the missionaries. In connection with Etawah a sub-station was formed last year at a town a few miles distant, which was occupied by a native assistant; and for a time, a similar effort was made in connection with Futtehgurh. Both of these measures were attended with encouragement. For detailed information of their preaching services, reference is made to the letters of the brethren and the reports of the stations, as published in the *Record* and *Foreign Missionary*. It is encouraging to observe that they encounter usually but little opposition, and are received with respect; but they have still to complain of great indifference on the part of their hearers to the Gospel message.

The Printing Press— Works in Preparation.

This establishment has continued, under Mr. Rudolph's efficient supervision, to send forth an invaluable supply of Christian reading. In the last year "thirty-seven publications passed through this press, viz., 20 in Urdu, 9 in Hindi, 7 in Panjabi, and one proof-sheet in these three languages. The number of copies printed is 206,600; or of pages, 9,140,600. A good many of these works were entirely new; others are translations, and a few are revised editions of former works." The distribution was wide-spread, extending to thirty-six missionary stations, from Benares to Peshawar, besides other places, and sending forth 192,052 copies. The brethren gratefully acknowledge the goodness of the Lord in providing means for the continued work of the press. It was but a part of the means needed and received that the Committee were able to supply. The rest was generously provided by European friends in the country. The *special* gifts of these friends can hardly be expected to be continued; and as the work of the press is on the increase and is of great importance, its enlarged support should be provided, if possible, from the general funds of the Board.

Several of the missionaries, it is understood, have in preparation for the press religious tracts, and in some instances larger works. Mr. Scott, whose health required him to remove from the plains to the hills at Landour, gives his chief labour to preparing a Commentary on the New Testament in Urdu. He reports that he has gone, "with the first copy, to the third chapter of Mark, and that the whole is ready for printing as far as the twenty-fourth chapter of the Gospel of Matthew." And he adds: "I feel confident that the work will hereafter progress much faster, but there is much labour involved in it, at least to me, and I cannot promise that it will be quickly done."

Missionary Efforts for the Afghans.

These are suspended in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Loewenthal. The Committee hope that they may be taken up again at an early day. The Afghan people, being Mohammedans, and having a turbulent, energetic character, are not likely to become converts to the Gospel without earnest opposition; but their native energy and their geographical position will eventually make them, as a Christian people, to be highly influential in the spread of Christianity in Central Asia. To some of them the Gospel can now be preached, as they live or make visits in places under British rule. The Scriptures can now be translated into their language, and other Christian books prepared for them. Our late missionary was permitted to complete the work of translating the New Testament into Pushto. And the collection, of Pushto works made by him, mostly in manuscript it is supposed, is said to be most valuable; this will be of great service to his successors in the mission. The Committee would gladly appoint two men to this department of missionary work, if the right men and sufficient pecuniary means should be placed at their disposal. In the mean time they would ask for the Afghans the prayers of our Christian people. The devotedness, the gifts, the lamentable death of our first missionary to them, should tend to call forth further efforts for their evangelization.

General Aspect of the Mission.

The missionary work of our Church in India has been in progress for thirty years. Its past history is one of deep interest. Its present condition is also of deep interest. It has its drawbacks, difficulties, and discouragements—especially in the small number of labourers for so great a field, and in the limited development of the native church and its pastorate after so long a time. But there are clear proofs of God's blessing upon this work. These are to be seen in the open door for preaching the Gospel as heretofore; in the increasing opportunities of giving instruction to native females; in the charge of so many children and youth committed to the missionaries through their schools; in the cases of hopeful conversion, which occur from time to time; in the goodly number of native missionary labourers, not to enumerate other things. More of these native labourers are needed, and especially men of earnestness, disinterestedness, and thorough Christian training. The number of missionaries sent from this country should be sufficient for the supervision of the whole work, and for the fulfillment of such parts of the work as cannot at first, nor for a long time, be assigned to native labourers. Some of the missionaries are now in the decline of life; some are in feeble health; the growth of a mission itself calls for more men; the work is great and urgent.

It should be remembered that it is only the beginning of a good work which has yet been made by Christian missions in India. A traveller might pass through the country and see among the people little evidence of the presence of Christianity. He would see idol

temples without number, and Mohammedan mosques. He would see countless hosts of idolaters; he would see the debasing influence of heathenism on the whole structure of society. He would also find here and there a missionary station, and would see a few faithful men and women—in all of Upper India, perhaps as many ministers of the Gospel as there are in one of our large cities—employed in seeking the salvation of this perishing people. The preceding pages of this report show that the work of such labourers is not in vain in the Lord, that their number should be increased, that larger means should be placed at their disposal, and especially that the influences of the Holy Spirit should be sought by earnest prayer to make the Gospel preached by them effectual unto salvation.

MISSION IN SIAM.

BANGKOK: On the river Meinam, twenty-five miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—the Rev. Stephen Mattoon; Rev. Messrs. Noah A. McDonald and Samuel C. George, and their wives; one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI: on the western side of the Gulf of Siam, 150 miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Daniel McGilvary and Samuel G. McFarland, and their wives.

In this Country: Rev. Samuel R. House, M. D., and his wife; Rev. Jonathan Wilson; Mrs. S. Mattoon.

The last Annual Report mentioned the appointment of Mr. John F. Odell, then in Siam, as an assistant missionary. His health was delicate, and eventually it was considered best for him to return to this country, but he was called to depart this life on the voyage, on the 26th of August. He was a young man of much promise, and his early removal is deeply regretted by his brethren. He was kept in peace to the last, and was supported by a good hope of eternal life. As showing his disinterestedness, it should be stated that when he applied for an appointment to missionary service, it was arranged agreeably to his request that no expense should be incurred by the mission on his behalf, unless his health should be so restored as to enable him to fulfill all the duties of the desired post of labour.

It is with much regret the Committee have to report the return to this country of Mrs. Mattoon, to be followed in a few months by that of her husband. This is caused by the state of Mrs. Mattoon's health. Repeated trial has shown that she cannot live in Siam, but it is hoped that in a better climate she may enjoy a good degree of strength. Mr. Mattoon could not well leave the missionary work in his hands at the time when his wife embarked for this country, and they consented to a temporary separation in order that he might complete the translation of some parts of the Scriptures. Their relations to the Board are not yet formally dissolved, but the Committee may here express their high estimation of their missionary course in Siam. To human view, their removal from the mission appears to be almost an irreparable loss.

The Rev. S. R. House, M. D., and his wife, and the Rev. J. Wilson are in this country on a visit for health—the former at their own expense; they all hope to return in a few months to their chosen work. Besides the serious illness of Mrs. Mattoon, Mrs. McGilvary was a severe sufferer during much of the year, but at the latest date she had regained her usual health. A missionary physician is urgently called for at Petchaburi. His presence would be of great service to the mission families, but his chief sphere of Christian influence would be in the native community, to whom he would have opportunity, in many ways, of making known the gospel of Christ.

The reports of the two stations, Bangkok and Petchaburi, are written in terms of encouragement. The door is still open for missionary labour, and much labour has been accomplished.

Regular Services.

The brethren have kept up stated services at both stations. At the capital the neat chapel has been found to answer an excellent purpose, and the congregations are marked by regularity of attendance and apparently good attention. Usually a few strangers, perhaps visitors to the city from distant parts of the country, are present at the chapel services; but most of the hearers are connected with the mission, as scholars and servants and their family acquaintances, or they are people living in the neighbourhood. At Petchaburi the public services are seriously embarrassed for want of a suitable chapel; this is an urgent want, which the brethren are anxious to see supplied.

Missionary Journeys—The Laos.

Nearly all the missionaries are engaged in the work of spreading the gospel by journeys to the interior of the country, and they always meet with a respectful reception. No other people are more accessible by missionaries in this kind of work, the country being everywhere penetrated by rivers and canals. For many years the gospel has been thus carried to them, and it is not doubted that a very considerable knowledge of the Christian religion has been disseminated.

The special feature of the year was the visit of two of the missionaries to the country of the Laos, north of Siam. Particulars of this visit have been published in the missionary journals. They found a people altogether destitute of the knowledge of the religion of Christ, and never before visited by his servants; they found the door of entrance to them to be widely open; and they were deeply impressed with the importance of missionary efforts being commenced in this country without further delay. Two new missionaries connected with the mission in Siam would enable the brethren to enter upon this work. The Committee have given their approval to this measure, to be carried into effect as soon as the funds at their disposal will permit and the missionaries can be obtained. In the mean time, a small outlay has been sanctioned for preparing in Bangkok a font of type for printing in the Laos language.

Education.

At both stations the schools are continued on the same footing as heretofore. Fourteen boarding pupils and seven day-scholars are in the school in Bangkok, whose conduct and progress in their studies are commended. The important class of females, formerly under Mrs. Mattoon's charge, is now taught by Mrs. McDonald. These poor women have been taught to read well, and have received valuable knowledge of the way of salvation. The school in Petchaburi is reported as having an average attendance of ten day-scholars, whose deportment and improvement have been encouraging. At this station one of the native converts has been under instruction with a view to his future usefulness; in addition to committing to memory much of the Scripture and studying the Epistle to the Hebrews, he has enjoyed the advantage of instruction by Mr. McFarland on the Evidences of Christianity, Inspiration of the Scriptures, Being and Attributes of God, Trinity, and Divinity of Christ. It is impressive and gratifying to see the pains taken by the brethren to secure even one properly qualified native missionary labourer. They say of him: "We have great hopes of his future usefulness among his own people, but he needs the prayers and sympathies of the Church, to sustain him amidst the various temptations to which he is exposed."

The Church—The Press—Translating.

At neither station were the missionaries permitted to receive any native members to the church. After stating this, the report of Petchaburi adds: "Our work is emphatically a work of faith. We rest upon the sure promises of God, and know assuredly that he will own and bless his own word." The number of communicants reported at Bangkok and Petchaburi is eleven.

The issues of the printing press were as follows, viz.:—Questions on the Gospel History, by Mrs. House, 1,500 copies, 16mo, pages 100; Epistle to the Romans, 44 pages; 1st and 2d Corinthians, 58 pages; Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians and Colossians, 50 pages; 1st and 2d Thessalonians, 1st and 2d Timothy, Titus and Philemon, 42 pages—all in editions of 2,000 copies each. "Mr. Mattoon," the report of Bangkok says, "has been prosecuting the work of translating the Scriptures with much vigour and success, in addition to his regular duties on the Sabbath. There remains only the Book of Revelation to finish the translation of the New Testament into the language of the Siamese." This is a work of great importance, and the Church has much reason to be thankful that such good progress has been made.

No general change is reported in the prospects of this mission. Its members personally receive respectful treatment from the rulers of the country, of every class, and they have unrestricted liberty of intercourse with the people, and of making the gospel known to them. But as yet they have to take up the ancient lamentation, "Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?" A few hopeful converts have been gathered into the church, and one or two of them have been taken to the communion of the church invisible. These cases show that the Siamese are not beyond the reach

of Christian hope. The great body of the people, however, from the highest to the lowest, are still worshippers of Buddh. And it is only the power of our risen and ascended Lord that can bring them to the foot of his cross. That Almighty power may soon be manifested, in answer to the prayers of the Church.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

CANTON MISSION.

CANTON: on the Canton River, 70 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labourers—the Rev. Messrs. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., D. D., Charles F. Preston, Ira M. Condit, and Arthur Folsom, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D. and his wife; Mrs. Mary L. French; two native Christian assistants.

NINGPO MISSION.

NINGPO: on the Ningpo River, 12 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1844; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. David D. Green and William T. Morrison, and their wives; Rev. Samuel Dodd; Miss Sarah L. Green; native Christian assistants—Rev. Messrs. *Kying Ling-yin* and *Zia-Ying long*, four licentiate preachers, and eight other helpers.

SEVERAL OUT-STATIONS, in the Sanpoh district, 35 to 50 miles north-west of Ningpo, and one at Bao-ko-tah, a village eight miles south-east of Ningpo; occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

SHANGHAI MISSION.

SHANGHAI: on the Woosung River, 14 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs John M. W. Farnham, John S. Roberts, John Wherry, and their wives; Mr. William Gamble, Printer; one native Christian assistant.

SHANTUNG MISSION.

TUNGCHOW: on the coast, 55 miles from Chefoo; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Charles R. Mills and Calvin W. Mateer, and their wives; one native Christian assistant.

CHEFOO: the chief foreign port of the province of Shantung; occupied as a mission station in 1862; missionary labourers—D. B. McCartee, M. D., and Rev. Hunter J. Corbett, and their wives.

In this Country: Rev. John L. Nevius and his wife.

PEKING MISSION.

PEKING: the capital of the country; occupied as a missionary station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. William A. P. Martin, D. D. and his wife; two native Christian assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Wherry and Miss Green arrived at Shanghai, and Mrs. French at Canton, in October; Mr. and Mrs. Corbett removed from Tungchow to the vicinity of Chefoo in August; Mr. Corbett was seriously ill for several months, but has recovered his health; Mr. and Mrs. Folsom spent a part of the year at Macao; Mr. and Mrs. Nevius spent three months at Ningpo, and Dr. and Mrs. McCartee two months, rendering valuable services, which were the more needed on account of the serious illness of Messrs. Green and Morrison. Afterward Mr. and Mrs. Nevius left China on their return to this country, on a visit for Mrs. Nevius' health. They were compelled to return *via* England, where they spent a few months, Mr. Nevius taking a part in the preparation and printing of some works in the Ningpo dialect to be published at the expense of the London Tract Society. They arrived here April 19th, and they hope to return at an early day to the field of

their devoted labours. Mrs. Henry V. Rankin and two children arrived in this country on the 8th of December. Her great bereavement in the death of Mr. Rankin involved the further painful trial to her of leaving a sphere of duty, in which her labours and influence were of the happiest kind.

Native Missionary Labourers.

The reports of the stations concerning the native assistants are encouraging. To obtain such labourers, and to train them for continually advancing usefulness, has been kept steadily in view from the beginning as of prime importance. Their instruction has been conducted in their own language, and not in English. Thus the temptation of their being drawn off to engage in secular business has been diminished, and the danger averted of their being alienated from the simple habits of life of their own people; while the expense of their support by the mission is less, and the prospect of their being eventually supported suitably by the native churches is better, than if their education had been conducted through the medium of the English language. Whatever may be true in other missionary countries, it is evident that these Chinese missionary labourers can be well trained through the medium of their own language. Dr. Martin gives a most pleasing account *Tsau*, a graduate of the Ningpo school, now a teacher at Peking, whose labours and influence have been of the greatest service; indeed, the account is so remarkable that the Committee request attention to it, as printed in the *Foreign Missionary* of April. The Presbytery of Ningpo report with great gratitude the ordination of two of the licentiate preachers, one as a pastor, the other as an evangelist, and the continued usefulness of the other four licentiate preachers.

The boarding-schools are still conducted with special reference to the supply of native missionary labourers. Besides these, measures for training such of the converts and scholars as are considered likely to be useful are pursued with a good degree of system and success. At Canton there is a class of six pupils under Dr. Happer's instruction, and one young man is under Mr. Preston's care. At Shanghai the brethren have under their care one candidate for the ministry, whose "instruction in New Testament exercises, Church History, Pastoral Theology, Church Government, and Homiletics," has been continued during the year, and "he has had almost daily practice in preaching." His labours and conduct are such as to reward his missionary friends for their patient work in his training. At Ningpo there are other native brethren, besides those already referred to, who are in preparation for the work of the ministry, one of whom is a candidate under the care of the presbytery; and the missionaries state that "instruction continues to be given to the former graduates of the school engaged in mission work."

The native assistants in all the missions rendered valuable service in making the gospel known to their countrymen. At Shanghai a colporteur, and during part of the year two colporteurs, visited many places in the city, about a hundred different villages, and Soochow, a city seventy miles distant, "talking to the people by the wayside, from house to house, and in the tea-shops and other public places. . . . In

this way they have distributed, judiciously it is believed, 492,947 pages" of the Scriptures and tracts, chiefly the former.

In a few cases native Christian women have been employed as visitors among their countrywomen, to read the Scriptures to them, and to win them to the religion of Christ. The journals of one or two of these visitors, whom Mrs. Nevius employed at Ningpo, have been published in the missionary periodicals, and read with unusual interest.

Preaching—Church Statistics.

At all the stations the gospel is preached openly and frequently. Regular and numerous services are held commonly in chapels. These services in Peking were commenced in a cautious way, with some apprehensions lest they should be attended with disturbance, but they have not been at all interrupted. The attendance on chapel services is reported generally as increasing, and the attention paid to the word spoken is usually respectful and often serious. To some extent journeys have been made by the missionaries for the wider preaching of the gospel, both from Canton and Ningpo; there is an open door for such itinerant service in the country. At all the stations, the missionaries and their native helpers embrace many opportunities of making the gospel known to persons who call to see them, or whom they meet at the temples, in the streets, or elsewhere. In these varied ways, the knowledge of the Christian religion is spread among the people. And rarely is any opposition encountered, but the indifference of the Chinese to all spiritual things is very marked.

That the preaching of the Word is accompanied by the influences of the Holy Spirit is shown clearly by various signs, and especially by the hopeful conversion of souls. The statistics of the churches are given in the following table:

Stations.	Members, at the last report.	Received during the year.	Died, or Dismissed.	Whole number.
Canton	13	8	1	20
Ningpo	80			41
" Yuyiao	61			58
" Sanpoh	..	41	5	39
" Bao-ko-tah	..			39
Shanghai	15	7	..	22
Tungchow	22	1	2	21
Total	191	57	8	240

A considerable number of members has been added to the churches in Ningpo and its vicinity since the statistical report was made, on the 1st of October. A hopeful convert was baptized at Peking, but no church is yet organized in that city. This convert is an aged Manchu of a highly respectable family. Two of the new members at Canton are daughters of the senior missionary, and six others are foreigners; twelve are natives. At Ningpo and vicinity the two churches reported last year have been subdivided by the presbytery, making four. One of these has its own native pastor, and another is supplied in part by the native evangelist. A blessed work of grace has been apparent in connection with these Ningpo churches, and the baptisms of converts have been truly encouraging. It is gratifying to observe that "they are doing about as much as could be expected towards their self-support." The Christian deportment of the communicants generally is commended, but the state of the church at Tungchow was not satisfactory; two cases of discipline had occurred there.

Mission Schools.

The education of a limited number of scholars is continued. Besides the schools formerly open, a school has been commenced at Peking which it is hoped, will become a means of doing much good. It should reach a high grade, and it needs the services of a qualified teacher, who should be also a missionary physician. A generous English friend has given 1,500 taels, equal at then existing rates of exchange to $6,000, in order that this school may be conducted on a liberal basis. There are many boys of good talents, belonging to respectable but depressed families, who would gladly attend a school of this kind. One of the scholars, a Manchu, has already applied for baptism. At Tungchow the small school for girls was closed, and one for boys took its place. The returns of the schools are shown by the following table:

Stations.	Day Schools.		Boarding Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Canton	83	28	7	11
Ningpo	53	..	19	16
Shanghai	12	..	17	15
Tungchow	..	..	6	..
Peking	20	..	..	..
Total	168	28	49	42

It is a matter of deep regret to the brethren that the funds granted by the Board could not be increased, so that a greater number of

promising scholars might be brought under the influence of the boarding-schools. At Ningpo the foreign community generously gave $500 to enlarge the usefulness of these schools, and at Shanghai liberal gifts have been received from the same source for the same purpose.

Printing — Works in Preparation.

The work of the press is still carried on with efficiency. In its report, it is stated that 8,095,600 pages were printed during the year ending October 1st. Of these 6,064,600 pages were of the Scriptures; of tracts, 1,435,000 pages were printed; of hymns, 300,000 pages; of job work, 296,000 pages. The whole number of pages is less than the number printed last year, but the pages were of a larger size generally. "The royal octavo edition of the Bible in the Berlin type was finished, and a 32mo edition in small pica, will be completed in a few months." The issues of books and tracts from the depository were larger than in any former year, being 11,716,620 pages, of which a large part was sent to the Canton Mission. Over 6,000 characters were cut in the type-founding department, including the primitives and radicals of the small pica font. This font will soon be completed; it is already in use in printing the 32mo edition of the Scriptures. It will be of great convenience, and it reflects much credit on the skill and energy of Mr. Gamble.

The report of the Canton Mission mentions the compilation of ten Scripture tracts and several hymns; that of Shanghai speaks of Genesis, Exodus, and the New Testament as far as 2d Corinthians inclusive, as having been translated in the Shanghai dialect; while that of Peking refers to a translation of the Scriptures into the Court dialect as in progress. In these translations the missionaries of the Board were associated with missionaries of other bodies. Mr. Nevius, besides the work elsewhere reported, gave continued attention to the preparation of a Compend of Theology, which is much needed in the instruction of native candidates for the ministry. Dr. Martin's translation of a work on International Law has been completed, and it will be published at the expense of the Chinese Government. Amongst the issues of the press are two useful little works by ladies of the mission—Mrs. Happer's Easy Catechism, and Mrs. Nevius' Mandarin Catechism.

Medical Missionary Work.

The hospital at Canton, the dispensary at Fatshan, and visits to several cities for healing, have fully occupied Dr. Kerr's time, and have been the means of doing great good. The visits referred to were the happy means of removing prejudices, and otherwise of preparing the way for the labours of a German missionary at Sheklung. The number of patients, during the year, was 20,445. "To these all," the report of the Canton Mission says: "the Word of Life has been preached. . . . On each dispensing day the patients are assembled to receive spiritual instruction before they receive medical attention. The

number of in-door patients, with their attendants, varies from fifty to seventy. A morning service for them has been conducted by Mr. Preston."

There is need of a medical missionary at Tungchow; the want of a labourer of this class at Peking has been already mentioned. In these cases, a missionary physician could hope to render valuable service in holding forth the Word of Life in various ways, while his professional skill would give him access to many not otherwise likely to be reached, and would greatly add to the influence of all his efforts to do good as a servant of Christ. The missionaries have often referred to this subject, and the Committee desire to bring it before the respected members of the medical profession, who are connected with our Church, as one of no ordinary importance. No missionaries in China are doing more, probably, for the cause of Christ in that country, than the two medical missionaries of the Board. Dr. McCartee's work, however, in late years, has not been professional so much as evangelistic—his long residence in the country, and his complete command of the language, giving him almost special qualifications for conversational and book-making labours. His medical services, however, have been greatly prized, particularly in the families of the missionaries.

General Aspect of the Missionary Work.

At Tungchow some discouraging things have occurred, chiefly owing to the unwillingness of the owners of property to rent or sell houses to foreigners; but the common people of the city show no unfriendly feeling towards the missionaries. At all the other stations, and also at Tungchow for the most part, the missionaries have unobstructed fields of labour. It is evident that the number of labourers should be increased. On almost any theory of the work of evangelization, the few missionaries in this country are altogether too few for the work to be done. The Chinese are not only far the most numerous people on the face of the earth, but they have been brought within easy access of the Church by remarkable events occurring within the last few years. Where it was at the peril of life for our missionaries to make even a transient visit a few years ago, our brethren now dwell securely, enjoying the respect and good-will of the people. And this people, as a heathen people, without God, and without hope in the world, above all other things need the gospel. Hardly a beginning has yet been made by the Christian Church to bestow its blessings upon them. Our own branch of the Church supports, for the evangelization of the nearly four hundred millions of souls in China, less than a third of the number of ministers connected with the Presbytery of New York! Praise should be given to God that he has been pleased to bless the work of these few missionaries, as the preceding pages show, and that so encouraging a field is spread out before the Church in the land of Sinim.

MISSION IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA: on the bay, a few miles below Yeddo; mission commenced in 1859; missionary labourers—James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife; Rev. David Thompson.

The missionaries say, in their report: "Our principal work has been the study of the language, which we have been engaged in almost uninterruptedly, and in which we feel that we have been making reasonable progress. Besides this, we have been engaged in active efforts to benefit the people as we found opportunity, but have not yet found a door open to us for direct missionary work."

Medical and teaching labours occupied a part of the time of the brethren, and though both are conducted in but a limited way, yet in the peculiar circumstances of the Japanese, the usefulness of such labours cannot be doubted. Mr. Thompson says: "Dr. Hepburn's dispensary has been kept open during the year, and has been visited by a number of patients, not less than twelve or fifteen, every day. Many of these come from quite a distance. Some successful surgical operations have been performed, and many cures effected, so that the Doctor is widely and favourably known amongst the people; and also being frequently consulted by native physicians, we may suppose, he is exerting a favourable influence upon the practice of medicine in this country." In one of his letters, Dr. Hepburn referred to his having received a visit from several native doctors from Yeddo, who brought some of their "hard cases" with them, some of which were successfully operated upon; afterwards the native physicians had a long and friendly conversation with their foreign professional brother on the subject of religion, affording him a happy opportunity of making the gospel known to them, and through them to many others.

In the work of teaching, Mr. Thompson says: "Mrs. Hepburn has all along had under her care several Japanese boys of intelligence, whose attendance has been constant, and their progress in all the branches in which they have received instruction, is quite satisfactory." Reference is made, also, to a school for the benefit of native interpreters, and others who might obtain permission from the Government to enter it—the application for it having been made to Dr. Hepburn by some of the native officers in the Custom House. This school was opened, and instruction in it is given by the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church and by Mr. Thompson. It consists of two classes, one embracing fourteen men, who have already gained some knowledge of English, the other consisting of small boys and beginners.

The relations of the Japanese Government and the foreign powers have not been of a satisfactory nature. With the forts and vessels of one of the chiefs, a severe engagement was fought by the allied fleet, which resulted in opening the navigation of an inland sea, without leading to any general war with the Government of the country. It will probably result also in securing a more respectful treatment of foreigners by the official classes. Much more serious than this was the conflict among the Japanese themselves in the interior of the

country, of which the causes and the events are little known by foreigners. Its general character is considered to be that of a revolutionary struggle. Immense loss of life seems to have occurred in one of the battles of this domestic war. The adherents of the exclusive system of conducting public affairs appear to have been worsted by the more liberal party; but the subject is imperfectly understood. Mr. Thompson referring to the matter, thus closes the report of the mission: "As to the prospect of the Government adopting a more liberal policy toward foreigners, and especially as to its becoming more tolerant of Christianity, I cannot now speak confidently; we only know that it will not do one or the other readily. It is to be desired that the recent success of the allied fleet at Shimonisaki may have a salutary effect upon the people and their rulers."

The door of entrance for giving the gospel to this people is partially open, and the view of the condition of the Japanese thereby disclosed is one that should lead the Church to pray for the removal of obstacles, and for the speedy employment of the means of grace for their salvation. With all the industry of the common people, and the superior refinement of their rulers, they are alike ignorant of the true God—worshippers of idols, heathens in their morals, in their life, and also in their death. But the time of their redemption is drawing nigh. The limited mission, whose work of preparation is here recorded, is one of the harbingers of its approach,—one of the agencies of its arrival and of its fulfillment.

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco: Rev. Augustus W. Loomis and his wife; one native Christian assistant.

The work of the mission is in some respects a peculiar one, especially in its being conducted amongst a people who may be described as heathen adventurers. They are nearly all men, either unmarried or such as have left their families in China; the few Chinese women who are with them are commonly of the worst class. These Chinese men have come here to spend a few years, make a little money, and then return to their native country. They think not of gaining the knowledge of Western civilization, nor of the Christian religion. Their arrival is not generally welcomed by our countrymen, and they have been subjected to oppressive legal enactments, to much social obloquy and bad treatment, well fitted to embitter their feelings against every thing that bears the Christian name. They are, moreover, at least many of them, a scattered, unsettled people, most of them going as miners to different places. These things are adverse to the regular work of a missionary amongst them. He can hardly hold regular services amongst them; he finds few women or children to receive his instructions. He seldom enjoys the opportunity of giving continued instructions to the Chinese whom he meets; but he does gain access to many, and the gospel has found entrance into the hearts of some.

Mr. Loomis has continued the line of missionary labour described in former reports. It is with continued satisfaction that the Com-

mittee refer to his letters and journals, published in the *Record* and *Foreign Missionary*, and also to what they have learned from other sources, as showing that his labours have been abundant, in season and out of season, and not without some degree of encouragement. The attendance at religious worship in the Mission chapel has somewhat increased, but it is still necessary for the missionary to go out and persuade, almost compel them to come in. Many portions of the Scriptures and tracts have been distributed among Chinese emigrants arriving or departing, and many conversations have been held with them in their places of business, their lodging-rooms and the streets. Thus Christ has been preached to them. One young man was admitted to the church by baptism on the profession of his faith. Two applicants for admission are spoken of, whom it was deemed advisable to keep longer under instruction before receiving them as church members. Cases of apparently deep interest in the Gospel message have occurred, and much Gospel truth has been disseminated, which may yield blessed results. The school in the evening and a Sabbath-school are still kept up, with a good degree of encouragement.

The Committee see no reason for discouragement in the work of this mission. On the contrary, they see cause of thankfulness in its past history. And they believe that hardly any part of the work of evangelization deserves to be held in higher regard than that of the missionary among these Chinese. Considering the special relations in which they stand to our countrymen and to the Christian Church in this land; the harsh treatment which these poor strangers still too often meet with here; the access to their minds, which is in some good degree practicable, for giving them the knowledge of the way of salvation; the far extending influence which Gospel truth imparted to them will exert, reaching into hundreds of places in the interior of China; the fact that the missionary and his wife are the only agents of the American Church, officially and fully engaged in seeking to save these 60,000 souls, it is manifest that this work is invested with deep interest, and the duty is obvious of steadily supporting it, by prayer, Christian sympathy, and all needed pecuniary means.

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

STATIONS in Belgium, France and Italy.

The inhabitants of these countries are mostly Roman Catholics. Many of them, indeed, do not care for any religion, and many are sceptical as to all religious truth; especially are these classes to be found amongst men of education and social position, and also amongst the artizans and mechanics. But the masses of the people are Romanists—ignorant, priest-ridden, worshippers of the Virgin Mary, whose hope for eternity rests in the performance of a few rites and ceremonies. In the midst of the nearly 60,000,000 of people whose religious condition is thus deplorable, there are perhaps 2,000,000 of Protestants, of whom a small but increasing number are sincere and devoted disciples of Christ.

Amongst these are found both ministers and laymen, pastors, elders

and members of churches, who in all that constitutes and adorns the Christian religion are worthy of the esteem of their brethren in other countries. They are for the most part Presbyterian in their views of church order, and Calvinistic in their doctrinal belief. They are engaged in missionary efforts for the conversion of their countrymen. In each of these countries one or more Committees of Evangelization have been formed, which are charged with the superintendence of evangelizing labours, and who endeavour to disseminate the knowledge of the true religion by preaching-services in churches and chapels, and sometimes in the open air; by the visits of evangelists, colporteurs, and Bible-readers, from house to house; by schools, and by the circulation of the Scriptures and religious tracts.

The statistical returns of these labourers are not in all cases complete. In *Belgium*, the Missionary Church reports 15 stations, of which 3 are Flemish, embracing 17 churches and chapels, 19 pastors or ministers, 3 evangelists, 13 schools, 10 colporteurs, a Religious Book Depository in Brussels, from which over 90,000 copies were issued last year. The expenditure for all these operations was about $26,000. In *France*, in connection with three Committees or Societies—the Evangelical, the Central, and the Geneva—reports are given of 72 ministers, 76 teachers, 34 evangelists (mostly laymen), and 25 colporteurs, the returns being incomplete; besides two important seminaries, one at Paris having 19 students in preparatory theological studies, and the other at Geneva having 49 students of theology. The expenditure last year for these varied labours was about $90,000. In *Italy*, the principal agency for spreading the gospel is that of the venerable church of the Vaudois or Waldenses. Besides their theological seminary and a large printing-press at Florence, the Waldensian Synod supports ministers or evangelists at many of the principal cities, such as Naples, Palermo, Leghorn, Milan, Turin, etc., and teachers also at some of the stations. About $13,000 were expended last year in the support of these operations.

For particular information concerning the evangelizing work of these brethren, reference must be had to the accounts published in the missionary journals. It is evident that the blessing of God rests upon their labours. Most of the members of the Belgian Missionary Church are converts from Romanism. To some extent prejudices have been removed in all these countries, a spirit of inquiry awakened, and the saving power of the Holy Spirit manifested. The progress of public events continues to be adverse to the spiritual despotism of Rome. But the forces of the great adversary are vigourous, watchful, and malignant; and some of the worst foes of the gospel are found among nominal Protestants.

The work of extending a knowledge of the pure religion of Christ in these countries is evidently one of great difficulty. It is a work placed, however, in the hands of the right men—natives of these countries, and qualified by gifts and grace, for this service. Their numbers are few; their pecuniary means very limited. Their more favoured brethren in other Christian nations should aid them by sympathy,

prayer, and pecuniary contributions. The Committee still regard it as the privilege of our Church to aid the missionary work of these European brethren; but owing to the financial pressure, they were able to remit only the small sums mentioned in the Report of the Treasurer. It is greatly to be desired that these remittances should be largely increased.

Several years ago the General Assembly gave its approval to the plan of providing a moderate endowment of the Waldensian Theological Seminary, the sum of $20,000 being designated for this purpose. This sum has now been completed, by the liberal gifts of two respected friends. The Committee have from year to year, ever since the recommendation of this object by the General Assembly, supplemented the sum received as interest on the moneys invested for this theological school, so as to make the remittance equivalent to the interest of the whole sum.

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

New York: Rev. John Neander.

No marked change is to be reported either in the nature of Mr. Neander's missionary work, or in its prospects of success. So far as his German church is concerned, he has had abundant encouragement. The attendance of worshippers is large, filling the church completely, and considerable evidence of spiritual life is manifest. Over fifty persons were added to the membership of the church, but several members removed to other places, and about twenty were taken to their rest. The influence of this church on Jews who speak the German language is important in many cases.

In his work among the Jews, Mr. Neander has continued to seek religious conversation with them in their places of residence or of business, and to place in their hands religious tracts and the Holy Scriptures when this could be done. He has usually been received with respect and kindness on these calls, and he has had opportunities of setting the gospel before Israelites who have called upon him at his house, some of them coming like Nicodemus. He has not been permitted to enjoy the privilege, however, of baptizing any of this people during the year; though he was much affected by meeting lately a former Jewish acquaintance, who is now an earnest follower of Christ, and who had been baptized by a chaplain in the Army. Mr. Neander expresses continued interest in his work, and his faith is unshaken in the gracious promises of God concerning his kinsmen according to the flesh.

For a fuller account of his labours, the Committee refer to the report of Mr. Neander as published in one of the missionary journals.

The Committee close their Report with an expression of their gratitude to God and their faith in his Word. He has watched over the interests of this cause during the last year for good. Many proofs of

this will be seen in the preceding narrative, so far as the missions are concerned. Here at home, unusual perplexity and apparently extreme embarrassment have at times marked the pecuniary interests of the Board; but these difficulties have been graciously removed, and there is good reason to hope that hereafter the work of missions will be prosecuted on an enlarged scale. Beloved brethren at home and abroad have been called from their work to their rest; they rejoice now more than while here in their connection with this cause; their example is a precious legacy to it; and their places will be filled up by others whom the Lord of the harvest will call into this service. The trying discipline of the last few years, in all that concerns our Church and nation, has doubtless had its marked bearing on the missionary work of God's people in this land; and it will yet bear fruit in enlarged labours for the spread of the gospel.

This work remains to be done. Many millions of perishing souls wait to hear the first news of salvation. Many more labourers are needed in the harvest. The Committee believe that these labourers will be raised up, particularly in the missionary fields themselves, but also in larger numbers in Christian countries; that larger pecuniary means will be devoted to the work of missions; that the spirit of grace and supplications will be increasingly prevalent in behalf of this cause; and that the power of the Holy Spirit will be manifested in the conversion of men—all of these in greater degree from year to year, until "the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." In this faith and hope they close the record of their work for the year.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of Lodiana Mission,	$73,842 93		
Outfit of Rev. Sam'l N. Kellogg and wife,	400 00		
Passage of " " " to Calcutta,	800 00		
		$75,042 93	
Furrukhabad Mission,	44,394 73		
Outfit of Rev. Jos. H. Myers and wife,	400 00		
Passage of " " " to Calcutta,	800 00		
Outfit of Miss Marion Walsh,	200 00		
Passage of Miss M. Walsh and Rev. J. J. Walsh, to Calcutta,	800 00		
		46,594 73	
			$121,637 66

MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of,			11,837 31

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of,			
Canton Mission,	16,457 86		
Outfit and passage of Mrs. French,	550 00		
		17,007 86	
Ningpo Mission,	9,603 35		
Outfit and passage of Miss Green,	500 00		
		10,103 35	
Shanghai Mission,	21,635 66		
Outfit of Rev. J. Wherry and wife,	400 00		
Passage of " " "	600 00		
		22,635 66	
Shantung Mission,		10,128 58	
Peking "		6,580 78	
			66,456 23

MISSIONS TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of,			2,993 39

MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of,			2,747 52

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of,			
Liberia Mission,		6,006 03	
Corisco "		7,048 10	
			13,054 13

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.			
Expenditures on account of,			
Chippewa Mission,		2,861 11	
Omaha "		5,451 23	
Indian Orphan Institute,		2,369 09	
Seminole Mission, Rev. J. Lilly's salary, 1861, and Trav'g Exp's,		510 00	11,191 43
MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.			
Expenditures on account of,			
Bogota Mission,		2,777 42	
Brazil "		15,434 07	18,211 49
MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.			
Expenditures on account of,			700 00
MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.			
Remittances to France,		500 00	
" to Geneva,		250 00	
" to Belgium,		250 00	
Waldenses,	500 00		
" Interest on Endowment Fund,	1,000 00		
		1,500 00	2,500 00
(Total Expenditures of Missions $251,329 16.)			
SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary,		2,000 00	
Rev. John C. Lowrie, "		2,500 00	
Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer,		2,000 00	
Clerk hire,		1,702 00	
Travelling Expenses of Officers,		162 90	8,364 90
PRINTING.			
The Foreign Missionary; Expense of publishing 33,350 copies monthly, including those sent free to Ministers and Donors,		5,908 68	
The Home and Foreign Record; proportion of deficiency,		1,211 77	
The Twenty-Seventh Annual Report; Expense of publishing 2,600 copies, including postage,		505 91	
Printing Circulars, Certificates and Blanks,		90 00	7,716 36
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Postage,		331 15	
Fuel and Lights,		289 58	
Library, Binding, Periodicals, and Stationery,		130 16	
Taxes, Insurance, Fixtures, and care of Mission House,		281 26	1,032 15
			$268,442 57

Dr. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. Cr.

1865.			1865.			
May 1.	To payments as per accompanying statements	$268,442 57	May 1.	By balance last year's Report		$787 20
	Balance in Treasury carried to new account	3,259 15		Donations from Churches	$147,107 68	
				" Individuals and miscellaneous sources	44,628 79	
				Legacies	34,648 58	
				Synod of Reformed Pres. Church	8,784 80	
						235,169 85
				Donations received in India	9,002 00	
				" " in China and Siam	5,003 00	
						14,005 00
				Interest on Waldensian Endowment		1,000 00
				Amount received from U. S. Government for Omaha Indians	1,875 00	
				Chippewa Indians	700 00	
						2,575 00
				American Bible Society for printing Bibles in India, China, and Siam		15,000 00
				American Tract Society for printing Tracts in India and China		2,000 00
				Iowa and Chippewa Mission Land Sales		1,164 67
		$271,701 72				$271,701 72

The undersigned have examined the foregoing statement and find it correct.

WM. RANKIN, JR., *Treasurer.*

[illegible] *Auditing*

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1865.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission Begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries.					Communicants.	SCHOLARS.				
			Ministers.		Lay Teachers and others.				Boarding.		Day.		
			American.	Native.	American.		Native.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
					Male.	Fem.							
INDIAN TRIBES:													
CHOCTAWS,*	Spencer Academy	1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Good Water	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seven other Stations	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHICKASAWS,*	Wapanucka	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Boggy Depot	1852	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEMINOLES,*	Oak Ridge	1848	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prairie Station	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CREEKS,*	Kowetah and Choska	1842	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tallahassee	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IOWAS AND SACS,	Indian Orphan Institute	1835	..	..	1	3	1	..	19	17	..	..	36
OMAHAS,	Blackbird Hills	1846	1	..	2	4	..	..	25	21	..	..	46
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS	Grand Traverse, or Grove Hill	1828	1	..	1	6	..	44	12	10	..	..	22
	Little Traverse	1852	..	..	1	2	..	23	..	..	23	11	34
	Total of Indian Missions		2		5	15	1	67	56	48	23	11	188
SOUTH AMERICA:												..	
	Bogota	1856	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rio de Janeiro	1859	1	..	..	..	2	38	..	..	..	..	..
	Sao Paulo	1862	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Rio Claro	1864	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of South American Missions,		4			3	2	33					
AFRICA:													
LIBERIA,	Monrovia	1842	1	..	1	..	..	40	..	..	63	..	63
	Kentucky	1850	1	..	1	..	..	46	..	..	20	14	34
	Harrisburg	1854	..	..	3	..	..	†	..	..	..	..	..
	Greenville, or Sinou	1847	1	..	..	1	..	68	..	..	†	†	†
	Mount Coffee	1860	..	..	..	..	..	30	15	..	..	..	15
	Marshall	1863	1	..	..	..	..	14	..	..	11	10	21
	Settra Kroo	1841	..	..	1	..	..	†	†	..	..	..	†
NEAR THE EQUATOR,	Corisco—3 stations, 4 out-stations,	1850	5	..	..	6	15	77	31	20	..	..	51
	[illegible] American Missions,		9		6	7	15	270	46	20	34	24	184

	Subathu,	1836	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	50	23	73
	Saharunpur,	1836	1	1	..	2	5	55	54	..	108	..	162
	Dehra,	1853	1	..	..	2	3	34	..	85	250	..	285
	Roorkhee,	1856	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..		..
	At home,	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	On the way to India		1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
FURRUKHABAD,	Futtehgurh,	1838	3	..	..	3	38	102	21	15	800	51	887
	Mynpurie,	1843	1	..	..	1	5	18	..	..	325	200	525
	Etawah,	1863	1	..	..	1	8	20	..	..	4	162	166
	Futtehpore,	1852	1	..	..	1	5	12	..	..	50	20	70
	Allahabad,	1836	2	..	..	2	10	48	..	..	225	24	249
	On the way to India,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of India Missions,		23	2	1	24	119	382	75	95	4496	511	5177
SIAM:	Bangkok,	1840	3	..	..	2	1	11	14	..	7	..	21
	Petchaburi,	1861	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
	At home,	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of Siam Missions,		7			6	1	11	14		17		31
CHINA:													
CANTON,	Canton,	1846	4	..	1	6	2	20	7	11	83	28	129
NINGPO,	Ningpo and four sub-stations	1844	3	2	.	3	12	177	19	16	53	..	88
SHANGHAI,	Shanghai,	1850	3	..	1	3	1	22	17	15	12	..	44
SHANTUNG,	Tungchow,	1861	2	..	..	2	1	21	6	..	..	..	6
	Chefoo,	1862	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	At home,	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING,	Peking,	1863	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	20	..	20
CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA,	San Francisco,	1853	1	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	.	..
	Total of China Missions,		16	2	3	19	14	253	49	42	168	28	287
JAPAN:	Yokohama,	1859	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
JEWS:	New York,	1846	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France,	1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..
	Belgium, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..
	GENERAL TOTAL,		63	4	16	76	152	1012	240	205	4798	574	5817

* Missions suspended. † Not Reported.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS,

OF THE

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New York, May 1, 1864, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

The following members were present:

Ministers: Gardiner Spring, D. D., Edward E. Rankin, D. D., Richard W. Dickinson, D. D., John D. Wells, D. D., Charles Hodge, D. D., David Irving, D. D., Benjamin F. Stead, J. E. Rockwell, D. D., R. Davidson, D. D., John C. Rankin, John C. Lowrie, Nathan L. Rice, D. D., John M. Krebs, D. D., Elijah R. Craven, D. D., Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Laymen: Ebenezer Platt, Walter Lowrie, Jasper Corning, James Lenox, Robert Carter, Lebbeus B. Ward, William Rankin, Jr., John C. House, Alanson Trask, Robert L. Stuart.

The President of the Board, the Rev. William W. Phillips, D. D., having departed this life since the last meeting, the following Minute was adopted by the Board:

"That in the removal by death of this eminent minister of the gospel, they bow with humble submission to the will of God, while they deeply feel the heavy loss sustained by the Church, particularly in regard to the work of missions. In this cause their departed friend and brother ever felt the deepest interest; and, as Chairman of the Executive Committee for twenty-eight years, by his constant presence at its meetings, his unvarying courtesy, his excellent judgment, and his earnest and prayerful consideration of all matters requiring attention, he was permitted to render invaluable service in promoting the success of this Christian work; as also, by his great influence in the congregation of which he was pastor, and in the Church at large, of which he was a noble pillar.

"The Board therefore deplore his removal from their councils, but they bless God for his good example, and they would endeavour to follow him, even as he followed Christ."

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee, were laid before the

Board. These were referred to sub-committees of the Board, and afterwards, on their recommendation, were approved.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President: John M. Krebs, D. D.

Vice-President: Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee: Rev. Messrs. John M. Krebs, D. D., John D. Wells, D. D., Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., John C. Lowrie, *ex off.*, David Irving, *ex off.*; and Messrs. James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, George T. Olyphant, Walter Lowrie, *ex off.*, and William Rankin, Jr., *ex off.*

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. John C. Lowrie, and the Rev. David Irving.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors: Messrs. James Donaldson and Ebenezer Platt.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, New York, on the first Monday in May, 1866, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M.

ACTION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Friday, May 19th, 1865. the Report of the Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that body on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. W. Bannard, D. D., A. B. Cross, S. R. House, M. D., J. C. Thom, J. A. Reed, J. L. Nevius, and J. F. Coons, and Messrs. D. Olyphant, J. K. Davidson, A. E. Chamberlain, and W. S. Harbison.

On Friday, May 26th, this Committee reported a Minute and Resolutions, which after consideration by the General Assembly were adopted, and are as follows:

"The Standing Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions respectfully report to the Assembly that their examination of its records impresses them with the conviction that the Church is called to devout thanksgiving to God for his special favour to this cause. The past year has been marked

by extreme anxiety and threatened embarrassment, and also by hopeful progress and happy deliverances. No operations of the Board have been suspended, no missionaries recalled from their fields, nor detained at home, as seemed at one time probable; but, on the other hand, the work has gone forward, though in some cases on a restricted scale. All who have been ready have been sent forth, the claims of the Board have been met, and the year ended with a small surplus in the treasury. Friends abroad, and the churches at home, have contributed with unprecedented liberality to its funds, so that a larger amount has been received than in any previous year of its history, while its affairs have been conducted with the marked prudence, economy, and skill which have prevailingly characterized its official management. For these things the Assembly is called to thank God, while it ascribes to him all the glory.

"The Report also calls for a devout recognition of the hand of God in the removal, by death, of an unusual number of the efficient friends and servants of the Board,—two of them prized and useful missionaries, who fell suddenly at their posts by the hand of violence, two of them valued members of the Executive Committee, and another the first Corresponding Secretary of the Society which was the germ of this Board, and who continued its warm friend to the close of his long and honoured life. While the Assembly rejoices in the marked favour shown this cause during the year, they also mourn the loss of these and others of its active friends and faithful labourers.

"In view, further, of the condition and claims of this Board, as indicated by its report, the Committee recommend the following action to the Assembly:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the work of Foreign Missions calls for *expansion*. The results achieved encourage the Church to greater efforts. The success secured imposes the necessity of more labourers and larger expenditures. Past retrenchment demands liberal outlays now that the civil war is ended. The prayers and wants of our brethren in the field, the field itself white to the harvest, the loss occasioned by age, infirmity and death among its labourers, all appeal for an increase of men and means; while the voice of God's providence, in his favour to this work, clearly says to his Church, 'Go forward.'

"*Resolved*, 2. That the contributions of the Church the past year have clearly proved her ability to sustain this cause with increased liberality in the future. Her resources have multiplied as her bounty has abounded. While she has responded with a generous hand to the many and pressing calls of the Home and Foreign field, especially for the Army, God has fulfilled his promise to 'them that honour him with their substance,' and thus placed at her disposal larger means and encouraged her to larger liberality.

"*Resolved*, 3. That the promptness, energy and abundance with which our young men have come forward during the past year to engage in our armies for the defence of our nation in its war against rebellion, should encourage Christians to pray for that increased devotion of our sons to the service of Christ, which is demanded to provide ministers and missionaries to go into the fields which are now open to hear the gospel. And it is our earnest hope that the Church may testify her gratitude to God for the great deliverance and blessings which he has vouchsafed to our nation, by increased efforts for the extension of Christ's kingdom in foreign lands.

"*Resolved*, 4. That the General Assembly is impressed with the vital necessity of fervent and effectual prayer for the Holy Spirit to give success

to the agencies employed by this Board for the spread of the gospel. The truth is preached, the seed sown, schools planted, churches formed, and the Bible distributed; but what is needed beyond all other things, and to give effect to all the plans pursued, is the mighty power of God's Spirit. The efficacy of prayer for the home interests, as well as the Divine promise, encourages the Church to more importunity for God's blessing on the work abroad; while all the interests of that work, and all the labourers in it, unite in the entreaty, 'Brethren, pray for us!'"

A public Meeting in behalf of Foreign Missions was held, under the direction of the Standing Committee on Devotional Exercises, on Tuesday evening, May 23d, in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Pa., at which Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. S. R. House, M. D., J. L. Nevius, S. M. Irvin, and W. Speer.

A sermon for the Board was preached in the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, April 30th, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Board, from Matthew xxviii. 19, 20, by the Rev. M. J. Hickok, D. D.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Term of Membership ending in May, 1866.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Job F. Halsey, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving, D. D.	Jasper Corning.
Samuel Wilson, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William G. T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beatty, D. D.	Thomas W. Lockwood.
Benjamin F. Stead.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	George L. Sampson.
J. E. Rockwell, D. D.	David Comfort.

May, 1867.

David Elliott, D. D.	James Lenox.
Moses A. Hoge.	Harvey Childs.
Robert Davidson, D. D.	James N. Dickson.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Robert Carter.
H. V. D. Nevius.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
Joseph T. Smith, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
Robert L. Stanton, D. D.	Alexander Laughlin.
John C. Rankin.	John C. House.
David H. Riddle, D. D.	J. G. Shipman.
John C. Lowrie.	T. H. Nevin.
Nathan L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	James R. Snowden.
John Stockton, D. D.	James M. Ray.
Alexander Donaldson, D. D.	M. O. Talman.
P. O. Studdiford, D. D.	A. McLure.

May, 1868.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
A. G. Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
George W. Janvier, D. D.	William F. Allen.
Henry R. Weed, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Patterson.
John M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	C. C. Lathrop.
Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.	D. D. Dickey.
Elijah R. Craven, D. D.	Elijah Houghton.
George Junkin, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
Nathaniel W. Conklin.	W. W. Scarborough.
Charles W. Shields, D. D.	William Ernst.
Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Stanley Matthews.
Robert C. Grundy, D. D.	Henry Ivison.
Alexander T. McGill, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
	Francis G. Bailey.

May, 1869.

William S. Plumer, D. D.	Ebenezer Platt.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
John Gray, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Edward E. Rankin, D. D.	John Fine.
Samuel T. Wilson.	Jacob D. Vermilyea.
William Bannard, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Henry McKean.
Joseph G. Montfort, D. D.	B. D. Judson.
John D. Wells, D. D.	G. Talbot Olyphant.
David J. Waller.	T. Charlton Henry.
Milo J. Hickok, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Alfred H. Kellogg.	William B. Canfield.
Elliot E. Swift.	J. Harmon Brown.
David M. Halliday, D. D.	Jesse L. Williams.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Londonderry.

Londonderry	$111 00
Newburyport 1st	312 78
do. 2d	91 00
Antrim	50 00
Windham	220 00
East Boston 1st	25 00
Manchester	80 00
Boston 1st	40 00
	879 78

Pby of Troy.

Lansingburgh	205 00
Troy 2d St.	331 86
Waterford	526 85
Malta	35 00
Stillwater	75 00
Cambridge	107 17
Troy 2d	90 86
	1370 74

Pby of Albany. 50 00

Albany 1st	758 95
do. 2d	416 76
do. 3d	36 00
Johnstown	85 00
Little Falls	175 56
Jewett	11 00
Kingsboro'	218 12
Saratoga Springs	128 11
Amsterdam Village	92 00
Galway	15 00
Carlisle	17 50
Schenectady	888 00
Amsterdam	24 27
West Galway	36 00
Charlton	47 00
Esperance	8 00
West Milton	40 29
Mayfield Central	7 00
Ballston Spa	57 40
Balston Centre	50 00
Marlaville	18 00
New Scotland	19 50
Perestrome	38 68
Mechanicsville	2 00
Gloversville 1st	41 15
Tribes Hill	12 19
Princetown	20 05
	2858 58

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida	51 95
Syracuse, Park Central	60 00
Utica, Westminster	76 44
Oneida Castle	2 50
Durhamsville	2 50
	193 39

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	89 10
Oswegatchie 1st	254 00
do. 2d	51 00
Rossie	8 60
Morristown	26 20
	428 90

Pby of Genesee River.

Sparta 1st	10 00
do. 2d	23 25
Bath	162 00
Caledonia	45 94
Warsaw	131 55
Genesee Central	80 61
Portageville	18 00
Wyoming	64 65
Groveland	20 35
Tuscarora	4 00
Moscow	8 00
	568 35

Pby of Buffalo City.

Buffalo Central	125 00
Bethany Centre	10 00
Buffalo, Calvary	113 48
	248 48

Pby of Rochester City.

Phelps	154 20
Rochester, Calvary	10 00
Port Byron	19 10
Seneca	25 50
Rochester 3d	517 19
St. Peter's	50 00
	775 99

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Hudson.

Hopewell	67 84
Monroe	17 20
Middletown	82 61
Hamptonburgh	135 56
Centreville	3 00
Scotchtown	143 68
Washingtonville	67 25
Monticello	6 35
Goshen	274 78
Goodwill	80 00
Mt Hope 1st	75 00
White Lake	30 00
West Town	19 25
Cochecton	8 15
	960 67

Pby of North River.

Kingston	50 58
Smithfield	87 46
Matteawan	106 00
Rondout	300 00
Newburgh 1st	170 00
Marlboro' and Middle Hope	70 00
Bethlehem	90 00
Newburgh, Calvary	44 11
Fishkill	13 00
Wappinger's Fall	25 40
Miscellaneous	7 35
	913 90

Phy of Long Island.

Sag Harbor	185 00
Amagansett	8 00
Middletown	49 22
Huntington South	43 25
East Hampton	268 60
South Haven	34 35
Sweet Hollow	7 28
Huntington 1st	108 00
Southampton	135 50
Fresh Pond	15 00
Huntington 2d	29 50
Bridge Hampton	42 68
Islip	30 00
Smithtown	25 86
Moriches	18 50
Bellport	16 00
	1006 88

Phy of New York.

First	4806 72
Brick	3867 36
University Place	2151 95
5th Ave. and 19th st.	13905 07
Eighty-fourth st	78 88
Fifteenth st	256 61
West 23d st	207 78
Forty-second st	702 32
Chelsea	309 00
Grand st.	500 00
Rutgers st	662 36
Jersey City 1st	1502 51
Yorkville	89 00
Throg's Neck	88 00
German, Clarkstown	3 60
German, New York	10 00
Nyack	30 00
Clifton	180 00
North Haverstraw	12 00
Walberg	62 50
Palisades	50 55
Alexander	38 04
Sea and Land	35 00
	28888 30

Phy of New York, 2d.

Canal st	93 20
Scotch	1838 89
Washington Heights	71 45
Peekskill	456 26
Mount Washington	281 47
Sing Sing	426 00
West Farms	25 00
South Greensburgh	128 46
Delhi 1st	40 00
	3360 73

Phy of Connecticut.

Bridgeport 1st	70 00
Rye	433 44
Hartford 1st	42 50
Thompsonville 1st	30 00
Bedford	214 00
Red Mills	37 42
White Plains	225 44
Mount Kisco	20 00
Yorktown	12 00
Croton Falls	24 00
South Salem	271 70
Poundridge	56 00
South East Centre	25 00
North Salem	17 00
	1478 30

Phy of Nassau.

Brooklyn 1st	568 00
do 2d	82 57
do Central	300 00
do Wallabout	32 17
do Lawrence st	28 93
do Greene ave	24 35
do Throope ave	280 15
Williamsburgh, S. 3d st	533 07
do German	5 00
Jamaica	446 21
Astoria	465 19
Williamsb'gh, Ainslie st	44 65
Newtown	238 05
Oyster Bay	7 00
Ross st, Williamsburgh	188 52
Hempstead	82 88
Roslyn	15 00
East W'msburgh German	5 00
	3191 74

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Phy of Elizabethtown.

Metuchin 1st	468 30
New Providence	86 50
Elizabethport	16 57
Westfield	207 70
Pluckamin	158 00
Elizabeth 1st	1210 72
Rahway 2d	140 00
New Vernon	20 00
Baskingridge	100 00
Liberty Corner	70 00
Lamington	158 00
Plainfield 1st	21 70
Woodbridge 1st	40 93
Rahway 1st	145 00
	2793 42

Phy of Passaic.

Paterson 1st	158 49
Morristown 1st	1599 05
Newark 3d	2167 53
Elizabeth 2d	686 57
Chester	55 00
Flanders	5 00
Springfield	63 84
Chatham Village	133 03
Connecticut Farms	81 25
German, Paterson	2 00
Mt. Freedom	35 00
Lyons Farms	62 55
Boiling Spring	15 56
	5059 84

Phy of New Brunswick.

Trenton 1st	170 50
do 2d	192 66
do 3d	121 54
do 4th	185 00
Bound Brook	71 00
New Brunswick 1st	470 58
Pennington	75 00
Ewing	38 00
Dutch Neck	198 00
Lawrence	442 44
Princeton 1st	300 00
do 2d	249 00
Cranberry 1st	224 50
do 2d	103 00
Hamilton Square	100 00
Witherspoon st., Princeton, col'd	90 00
Miscellaneous	30 00
New Brunswick 2d	90 00
Morrisville	6 00
	3152 22

Phy of West Jersey.

Cold Spring	144 80
Millville	40 00
Salem	29 02
Tuckahoe	5 00
Woodbury	26 10
Deerfield	79 00
Blackwood	54 00
May's Landing	13 00
Cape Island	184 20
Woodstown	5 00
Absecom	11 00
Swedesboro'	6 00
Bridgeton 1st	850 00
do 2d	78 87
Williamstown	23 75
Cedarville	232 75
Greenwich	75 25
Fisherville	10 00
Leeds Point	5 25
Hammonton	1 40
Pitts Grove	64 00
	1941 48

Phy of Newton.

Asbury	25 00
Mansfield 1st	80 00
do 2d	6 00
Newton	242 58
Phillipsburg	46 60
Belvidere 1st	176 00
Greenwich	60 31
Yellow Frame	38 00
Blairstown	54 00
Lower Mt. Bethel	34 00
Harmony	56 00
Marksboro'	42 00
Stroudsburg	40 00
Stewartsville	104 10
Stillwater	25 00
Hackettstown	142 24
Pleasant Grove	30 00
Oxford 2d	50 00
Danville	10 00
	1261 23

Phy of Raritan.

Amwell United 1st	23 00
Amwell 2d	27 00
Fox Hill	6 00
Milford	11 40
Musconetcong Valley	30 00
Bloomsbury	15 55
Flemington	314 87
German Valley	40 00
Lambertville	120 00
Frenchtown	45 00
Kingwood	34 09
Clinton	50 00
Solebury	11 16
Forestville	2 00
	780 67

Pby of Susquehanna.

Wyalusing	20 00
Warren	4 82
Rome	2 00
Towanda	51 00
Monroeton	8 75
Elkland	5 00
Troy	13 00
Wysox	10 00
Rushville	6 00
Knoxville	5 00
Herrick	5 00
Stevensville	7 50
Canton	8 00
	141 07

Pby of Luzerne.

Pittston	130 60
Eckley	87 73
White Haven	4 52
Weatherly	4 00
Scranton	714 00
Mauch Chunk	56 00
Wilkesbarre	350 00
Summit Hill	20 00
Pottsville	25 00
Tunkhannock	20 00
Hazleton	53 28
Tamaqua	20 00
Nanticoke	2 00
Port Carbon	60 00
Wyoming	2 01
Mahonoy City	88 57
Kingston	242 00
	1774 71

Pby of Burlington.

Mount Holly	70 00
Camden 1st	296 00
do. 2d	35 21
Tuckerton	37 39
Columbus	36 00
Allentown	81 82
Plumsted	13 00
Burlington	50 09
Bustleton	7 25
Cream Ridge	5 00
Bass River	3 25
	634 92

Pby of Monmouth.

Jamesburgh	120 00
Squan Village	20 00
Tennent	190 00
Shrewsbury	70 00
Manalapan	25 00
Freehold Village	250 00
Middletown Point	24 08
Holmanville	7 00
Tom's River	8 00
Red Bank	66 00
Millstone	25 00
	800 08

Pby of Corisco.

Evangasimba	24 00

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th	60 00
do. 6th	297 15
do. 7th	100 63
do. 9th	108 00
do. 10th	1746 45
do. Scots	27 00
do. Arch st	558 03
do. West Spruce st.	486 07
do. Mariners	11 00
do. Chester	45 00
Ridley	5 00
Miscellaneous	15 00
Moyamensing	37 09
Union	41 67
African 1st	8 00
Middletown	30 00
Gloucester	10 00
	3521 09

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	112 50
do. Spring Garden	700 70
do North	329 50
do Central	267 50
do Princeton	30 00
do West Arch st	202 94
do Cohocksink	120 00
do Kensington	450 06
Great Valley	50 00
Hestonville	6 88
Charlestown	3 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
Penn	9 32
Port Richmond	6 00
	2367 99

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	191 55
Easton, Brainerd	202 50
Doylestown	36 69
Newtown	45 85
Slatington	55 00
Providence	2 50
Easton 1st	200 00
Chestnut Hill	380 00
Holmesburg	72 40
Allen Township	40 00
Catasaqua	60 00
Germanstown 1st	1120 60
do 2d	70 90
Falls of Schuylkill	7 80
Conshohocken	16 25
Neshaminy	81 00
Pottstown	20 00
Roxborough	6 28
Bridesburg	21 00
Huntingdon Valley	16 40
Frankford	150 00
Norristown 1st	101 72
Bristol	45 73
Port Kennedy	31 08
	3025 25

Pby of New Castle.

New London	108 00
Forks of Brandywine	80 35
Lower West Nottingham	34 00
Upper Octorora	110 75
Oxford	483 20
Red Clay Creek	42 25
Kennett Square	10 00
Coatesville	31 00
Port Deposit	42 51
Downingtown Central	40 00
Newark	28 00
New Castle	253 50
Faggs Manor	109 10
Zion	25 00
Penningtonville	6 00
Lower Brandywine	7 85
White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana	20 00
Wilmington 1st	208 29
Rock	10 70
	1650 50

Pby of Donegal.

Chestnut Level	30 10
Chanceford	19 00
Waynesburg	190 50
Leacock	60 20
Bellevue	36 36
Strasburg	21 86
Union	38 00
Pequea	45 00
Middle Octorora	80 00
Little Britain	10 00
Slateville	37 00
Cedar Grove	15 00
Columbia	238 12
Mount Joy	15 18
Wrightsville & Donegal	18 00
Slate Ridge	25 00
Centre	14 00
Lancaster	126 81
New Harmony	7 00
	1027 18

Pby of Huntingdon. 54 73

Hollidaysburgh	360 87
West Kishacoquillas	160 00
Cottage	23 40
Lower Tuscarora	193 25
Clearfield	40 75
Moshanon	10 00
Beulah	22 00
Shirleysburgh	16 00
Huntingdon	275 00
Lewistown	187 50
Shaver's Creek	11 00
Altoona	58 15
Little Valley	83 60
Birmingham	403 00
Williamsburgh	119 50
Bald Eagle	32 40
Mifflintown and Lost Creek	105 00
Bellefonte	87 00
Milroy	108 00
Logan Valley	42 00
Martinsburgh	10 00
East Freedom	17 00
Yellow Creek	12 40
Spruce Creek	469 95
McVeytown and Newton Hamilton	200 00
Sinking & Spring Creek	520 00
Sinking Valley	73 30
Spruce Hill	5 68
Tyrone	48 05

Middle Tuscarora	58 00
East Kishacoquillas	101 25
Morris	3 28
Fruit Hill	80 00
Phillipsburg	7 00
Perrysville	4 40
Mapleton	8 75
	302 21

Pby of Northumberland.

Mahoning	140 00
Rohrsburgh	20 75
Buffalo	69 75
Washingtonville	48 35
Chillisquaque	15 00
Mooresburg	14 00
Jersey Shore	116 55
Williamsport	185 00
McEwensville	8 35
Warrior Run	97 00
Hartleton	7 00
Bald Eagle and Nittany	44 24
New Berlin	10 00
Lewisburg	115 00
Washington	26 00
Bloomsburg	164 65
Grove	239 50
Orangeville	4 00
Sugar Loaf	2 25
North Point	21 00
Berwick	3 50
Briar Creek	4 35
Newberry Linden and Lycoming Centre	40 38
Shamokin	7 20
	1350 82

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Taylor Grove	5 00
Govane Chapel	342 00
Baltimore 1st	4267 60
do 2d	962 55
do Central	302 00
do South	47 00
do Franklin st	106 45
do Westm'ster	1344 42
do Aisquith st	200 00
do 12th	65 00
Frederick	21 85
Ellicott's Mills	143 70
Taneytown	267 50
Church Hill	20 00
Annapolis	99 00
Parkton	60 00
Harmony	23 40
Havre de Grace	12 50
Grove	4 60
	8294 57

Pby of Carlisle.

Shippensburg	98 50
Harrisburg	257 03
Gettysburg	109 17
Big Spring	257 75
Upper Path Valley	273 35
Lower Path Valley	60 15
Mechanicsburg	32 18
Greencastle	126 25
Middle Spring	224 25
Barton	85 75
Bedford	110 00
Burnt Cabins	11 85
Lower Marsh Creek	125 75
Piney Creek and Tom's Creek	120
Mercersburgh	50 00
Monaghan	32 90
McConnellsburg, Green Hill, and Well's Valley	67 50
Dickinson	28 00
Silver Spring	71 00
Schellsburg	18 85
Hagerstown	31 00
Carlisle	242 28
Paxton	76 00
Petersburg	78 75
Falling Spring	420 07
Fayetteville	25 50
St. Th'as & Rec'y Sp'rg	32 00
Dillsburg	30 00
Bloomfield	85 45
Sherman's Creek	8 00
Frostburg	6 25
Lonaconing	5 25
Millerstown	33 03
Buffalo	38 00
	3166 81

Pby of Lewes.

Pitts Creek	21 00
Buckingham	82 05
Snow Hill	7 00
Lewes	12 50
Dover	50 00
Manokin	20 00
Miscellaneous	30 00
	172 55

Pby of Potomac.

Washington, N. Y. Ave	424 81
Georgetown, Bridge st	475 95
Washington, 7th st	166 50
	1066 76

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Redstone.

Dunlap's Cr'k & N. Sal'm	53 26
Brownsville and Little Redstone	44 00
Tent	32 25
George's Creek	14 00
Mt Washington	4 40
McKeesport	130 00
Round Hill	117 20
Laurel Hill	30 98
New Providence	60 00
Connellsville	70 20
Sewickley	34 30
Tyrone	15 75
Long Run	29 50
Uniontown	123 58
Mt. Pleasant	58 75
Rehoboth	70 90
West Newton	27 50
Spring Hill	10 00
	921 57

Pby of Ohio.

Bethel	240 30
Lawrenceville	165 65
Valley	84 00
Sharon	87 96
Chartiers	127 75
Miller's Run	37 00
Pittsburgh, Central	448 96
do. 1st	2612 90
do. 2d	1653 00
do. 4th	241 70
do. 6th	92 00
Monongahela City	79 85
Mingo	130 00
Hopewell	17 31
Raccoon	39 46
Long Island	25 40
Mount Carmel	12 00
Bethany	71 30
East Liberty	649 99
Canonsburgh	180 00
Centre	61 00
Lebanon	60 00
Mt Olive	11 55
Forest Grove	12 00
Montours	33 00
	7118 27

Pby of Blairsville.

Fairfield	9 86
Union	31 50
Poke Run	57 00
New Alexandria	118 25
New Salem	35 00
Murraysville	18 00
Johnstown	45 00
Somerset	20 65
Ebensburg	17 55
Greensburg	25 00
Cross Roads	25 00
Beulah	58 40
Congruity	76 04
Unity	114 00
Blairsville	52 70
Salem	30 15
Eldersridge	24 28
Armah	9 35
	794 03

Pby of Clarion.

Leatherwood	10 00
Mount Tabor	15 00
Mill Creek	3 25
Academia	6 75
New Rehoboth	15 40
Licking	39 25
Bethesda,	310 00
Brookville	33 00
Greenville	21 40
Perry	11 70
Callensburg	97 12
Pisgah	8 00
Emlenton	10 00
Beechwood	33 00
Rockland	11 50
Oak Grove	4 00
Middle Creek	35 00
Concord	60 00
Frostburg	11 00
Rehoboth	10 00
	756 97

Pby of Saltsbury.

Run	60 75
rd	16 00
Lebanon	18 65
g Spring	86 75
ytree	28 75
l & Jacksonville	69 00
Run	18 00
sburg	7 25
ia	100 00
Valley	54 00
urg	59 15
sus	10 00
Creek	52 65
burg	110 80
on	8 70
a & Gilgal	16 00
asant	5 00
nicsburg	2 00
sda	7 00
ming 1st	90 00
rille	7 25
s Run	7 50
shannock	4 00
	28 20
	887 40

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Pby of Erie.

onville	24 00
etown	30 18
inster	21 40
pring	18 00
	80 00
lin	71 75
field	5 80
n	98 20
r 1st	86 50
rille	50 00
ark ch.	215 50
loo	5 00
geville	5 15
Creek	14 00
reek	11 00
laneous	5 00
r 2d	84 87
Lake	10 00
ld	9 00
rd	11 00
rnon	9 00
asant	20 00
burgh	5 00
	789 85

Pby of Beaver.

Beaver	71 00
r Falls	185 00
Pleasant	18 00
eld	91 10
rt	8 00
diddlesex	20 00
	95 00
astle	57 00
ock	49 00
alem	88 15
i	10 15
ville	50 00
y Rock	80 00
	21 00
	752 40

Pby of Alleghany.

Pleasant Valley	20 00
Westminster	5 00
Buffalo	15 55
Glade Run	2 00
Middlesex	18 00
Scrub Grass	37 00
New Salem	47 00
Centre	77 85
Plains	13 35
Tarentum	48 95
Muddy Creek	8 10
Centreville	30 00
Bull Creek	18 95
Plaingrove	19 00
Rich Hill	10 00
Butler	246 44
Union	17 00
Sunbury	12 00
Freeport	55 87
Harrisville	45 25
Amity	44 50
North Butler	8 00
Ebenezer	6 00
Brady's Bend	23 00
Leesburgh	12 50
Nationa	2 50
	836 81

Pby of Alleghany City.

Highlands	13 58
Sharpsburgh	92 32
Manchester	112 49
Alleg'y City, Central	172 81
do. 1st	500 01
Pine Creek	21 50
Bridgewater	169 99
Fairmont	25 07
Sewickley	300 00
Beaver	22 50
Concord	4 00
Alleghany North	17 50
Leesdale	87 16
Emsworth	5 00
	1543 93

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of Washington.

Wheeling 1st	528 01
do. 4th	194 18
Fairview	50 00
Washington	369 28
Pigeon Creek	173 70
Claysville	68 55
Wellsburg	11 00
Lower Ten Mile	79 00
Upper do.	19 00
Upper Buffalo	441 75
Lower do.	84 00
West Alexander	368 00
Cross Creek	320 50
Frankfort	6 25
New Cumberland	160 00
Forks of Wheeling	104 00
Mount Prospect	48 75
Cross Roads	42 20
Florence	13 00
Mill Creek	29 00
Pine Grove	10 00
Cove	15 00
Hookstown	32 00
Burgettstown	31 85
Beech Glen	6 50
Miscellaneous	50 00
Three Springs	10 00
West Liberty	48 50
East Buffalo	35 00
Allen Grove	19 00
Wolf Run	10 00
	3312 52

Pby of Steubenville.

Steubenville 1st	267 50
do. 2nd	319 82
Feed Spring	5 00
Wellsville	32 00
Ridge	23 00
Centre Unity	52 00
Annapolis	43 50
East Springfield	30 00
Island Creek	62 00
Still Fork	8 00
Amsterdam	2 00
Oak Ridge	25 00
Kilgore	17 00
Bloomfield	3 00
Harlem	19 80
New Philadelphia	10 00
New Hagerstown	75 77
Bacon Ridge	21 00
Two Ridges	126 25
Rock Hill	15 00
Evan's Creek	7 00
Linton	13 00
Corinth	20 00
Uricksville	13 00
Waynesburg	53 00
Bethlehem	37 00
Minerva	7 00
Big Spring	14 35
New Harrisburg	10 00
Fairmount	6 50
Perry	3 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	1850 99

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	86 00
Madison	44 90
Yellow Creek	165 45
Middle Sandy	57 00
Clarkson	36 00
Long Run	44 60
Alliance	40 00
Canfield	18 50
Concord	6 50
Newton	13 90
Salem	65 68
Deerfield	91 00
Bethesda	60 00
New Lisbon	20 00
Glasgow	78 10
Richoboth	85 80
Niles	10 00
Bethel	42 50
Pleasant Valley	30 00
	940 88

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Short Creek	20 00
Wheeling Valley	23 00
Cadiz	52 00
Crab Apple	128 32
Mount Pleasant	89 00
St Clairsville	114 75
Pipe Creek	15 45

Fairview	4 00
New Castle	58 00
Antrim	9 60
Beach Spring	51 20
Bealsville	31 80
Bellair 1st	91 20
Nottingham	80 00
Concord	78 30
Powhattan	14 20
Freeport	8 00
Brownsville	4 00
Grandview	27 05
Birmingham	3 00
	897 87

Pby of Western Virginia.

Bethel	14 00
Fairmont	16 00
Morgantown	59 00
Parkersburg 1st	100 90
Ebenezer	6 00
Buckhannon	15 00
French Creek	29 00
	230 90

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, 1st ch.	729 41
Westminster	267 26
Mount Sterling	4 00
Mifflin	15 82
London	5 00
Lithopolis	36 55
Circleville	90 00
Blendon	12 80
Truro	31 25
Midway	6 00
Lancaster	39 00
Lower Liberty	4 55
Dublin	8 90
Mt Pleasant	42 65
Westerville	5 00
Groveport	5 10
Genoa	5 70
	1307 99

Pby of Marion.

Delaware	73 50
Richland	7 50
Milford Centre	9 00
Eden	8 35
Iberia	11 00
Kingston	8 00
York	7 00
Wyandot	4 38
Brown	13 00
Pisgah	8 00
Liberty	41 40
Bucyrus	25 00
La Rue	1 25
Marysville	11 00
Salem	3 65
	232 03

Pby of Zanesville.

Madison	39 00
Beulah	12 00
Senecaville	19 00
Duncan's Falls	11 00
Zanesville 1st	25 00
do. 2nd	75 00
Washington	66 50
Olive	15 00
Coshocton	35 00
Buffalo	70 00
Brownsville	52 00
Salem, German	15 50
Bristol	15 25
Mount Zion	15 00
McConnelsville	31 65
Newark	86 00
Salt Creek	31 00
Muskingum	72 40
Cambridge	104 20
Deerfield	16 00
Oakfield	2 00
Norwich	7 25
Marietta	4 20
	769 95

Pby of Richland.

Savannah	43 00
Chesterville	45 65
Ashland	181 56
Ontario	11 25
Blooming Grove	20 40
Utica	8 10
Waterford	11 50
Vermilion Institute	17 00
Lexington	7 00
Orange	11 00
Perrysville	38 00
Shelby	22 05
Mansfield	25 81
Clear Fork	7 00
Bellville	23 00
Martinsburg	34 50
Mt Pleasant	8 20
Mt Vernon	116 15
Fredericktown	62 56
Hayesville	31 25
Olivesburgh	16 60
Bloomfield	1 01
Miscellaneous	5 00
	747 66

Pby of Wooster.

Wooster	176 95
Wayne	6 20
Jeromeville	16 25
Chester	16 50
Berlin	8 00
Mt Eaton	12 00
Jackson	14 00
Dalton	115 00
Unity	62 72
Holmesville	18 00
Hillersburg	20 00
Congress	93 75
Mt Hope	53 00
West Salem	16 65
Canal Fulton	9 00
Chippewa	16 00
Keene	29 35
Clark	22 00
Apple Creek	99 75
Nashville	32 01
East Hopewell	7 56
	839 73

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	10 00
Barlow	4 40
Decatur	1 00
Plymouth	8 25
	19 25

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Michigan.

Westminster, Detroit	91 92
Bennington & Woodhull	24 00
Pontiac 1st	17 00
Zeeland	2 45
Plymouth 1st	41 00
do 2d	6 50
Lyon	22 50
	205 37

Pby of Western Reserve.

Cleveland, Westminster	39 00
Lafayette	19 00
Guilford	28 00
McCutchensville	7 00
Northfield	29 00
Bedford	13 00
	135 00

Pby of Maumee.

Hicksville	12 00
Mt Salem	6 00
Delta	11 00
West Bethesda	15 00
Eagle Creek	7 00
Toledo 1st	23 00
Union	8 50
Unity	6 00
	88 50

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	46 75
Johnstown	5 00
Lima	17 00
Blanchard	4 00
Enon Valley	7 00
West Union	16 84
Shanesville	7 75
Van Wert	11 50
Forest	1 00
Patterson	1 25
Harrison	4 00
St. Mary's	5 00
Cranberry	4 00
	131 09

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	312 15
Red Oak	9 80
Washington	11 50
Rocky Spring	7 05
Union	28 00
Eckmansville	10 00
Chillicothe 1st	169 57
Bloomingburgh	61 15
Mount Leigh	10 00
Pisgah	116 50
Greenfield	50 00
Salem	290 00
Waverly and Piketon	14 50
	1080 22

Pby of Miami.

ield 1st	200 00
2d	265 25
1st	284 93
3d	30 00
	158 20
	85 00
rsey	21 50
t Valley	172 72
in	27 75
	68 20
Creek	9 95
City	43 30
town	15 00
g Spring	37 25
	1369 05

by of Cincinnati

nati 1st	35 65
5th	33 75
7th	595 74
Central	261 60
ield	60 70
n	230 00
g	20 00
ell	29 00
le 1st	440 02
t Ridge	20 90
et	14 00
	9 50
nsville	11 00
Hills 1st	87 50
t Run	20 00
nd	2 50
aneous	503 00
	2374 86

Pby of Oxford.

3d	28 50
Corner	27 00
	77 75
Mile	14 00
	16 89
on	23 80
n	10 75
aris	4 25
	19 25
rille	36 50
	258 19

Pby of Sydney.

	25 00
	95 06
liberty	30 00
y's	6 00
ntaine	61 05
Hills	22 00
	289 11

TNOD OF INDIANA.

y of New Albany.

town	40 00
iladelphia	5 00
th and Sharon	15 00
Co., German	2 00
nville	62 80
bany	700 00
	824 80

Pby of Vincennes.

Evansville 1st	130 10
Vincennes 2nd	30 00
Washington	5 50
Princeton	28 50
Upper Indiana	6 50
Bruceville	3 50
Indiana	31 50
Vincennes 1st	17 00
Mt. Vernon	5 00
West Salem	8 50
	261 10

Pby of Madison.

Pleasant Township	9 00
Hanover	17 50
Madison 1st	110 50
Vernon	11 30
Bethel	45 20
Donaldson	38 80
Lawrenceburg	9 00
Franklin Grove	4 50
	245 80

Pby of Indianapolis.

Knightstown	36 27
Indianapolis 3d	274 00
Hopewell	57 90
Union	12 00
Franklin	17 00
Bloomington	17 85
Acton	18 00
	433 02

Pby of White Water.

Richmond	14 00
Connersville	34 00
Greensburgh	236 04
Sardinia	24 75
Ebenezer	5 00
Metamora	1 00
	314 79

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Pby of Logansport.

Indian Creek	17 05
Mill Creek	6 70
Frankfort	43 00
Lexington	45 00
Rensselaer	16 00
Delphi	26 00
Lafayette	140 00
Monticello	12 00
Logansport	10 00
Rock Creek	3 00
Wea	10 30
Peru	16 00
	350 05

Pby of Lake.

Constantine	27 09
Crown Point	11 70
Valparaiso	90 96
Sumption's Prairie	20 00
Goshen	60 00
South Bend	85 00
Hebron	2 00
Tassinong	8 00
Eagle Creek	10 30
La Porte	4 00
Rolling Prairie	2 60
Millersburgh	3 90
	325 55

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Albion	6 75
Fort Wayne 1st	294 97
Lagrange	17 00
Elhannan	6 35
Bluffton	5 15
Lew Lancaster	6 00
Wabash	31 00
Warsaw	27 00
Piercetown	8 25
Eel River	3 70
Pleasant Ridge	5 40
Flat Rock	5 00
Decatur	11 50
Kendalville	18 75
Roanoke	5 20
New Castle	12 70
Auburn	5 00
Waterloo	3 50
	468 22

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Covington	2 50
Crawfordsville	25 40
Terre Haute	43 00
Green Castle	23 30
Bethany	30 00
Waveland	75 00
Thorntown	6 00
Lebanon	13 00
Brazil	7 60
Ohio	7 15
Poplar Springs	5 00
	237 95

Pby of Muncie.

Indianapolis 1st	500 00
Muncie	10 05
Union, Hartford, and Hopewell	11 00
Tipton	7 75
	528 80

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Trenton	10 00
Liberty	12 50
Chester	28 70
Zion, German	6 00
Pleasant Ridge	10 00
Galum	7 80
Elm Point	26 50
Waveland	15 50
Sugar Creek	10 00
Dry Point	8 00
Rattan's Prairie	9 00
Jerseyville 2d	12 25
St. John's German	5 00
Spring Valley	2 25
Miscellaneous	10 00
	173 50

Phy of Palestine.

Paris	25 00
Mattoon	17 51
Oakland	12 00
Kansas	77 00
Grandview	21 40
	152 91

Phy of Sangamon.

Portuguese, Jacksonville	31 00
do. Springfield	12 00
Springfield 1st	388 93
do. 3d	700 00
Jacksonville 2nd	25 00
Providence	107 00
Decatur	205 00
North Sangamon	31 80
Petersburg	266 15
Virginia	22 50
Miscellaneous	20 00
Centre	133 25
Tacusa	7 90
	1950 53

Phy of Peoria.

Peoria 1st	50 00
do. 2d	118 35
Prospect	51 60
Henry	100 00
Mansfield	49 25
French Grove	22 00
Lewistown	150 00
Delavan	5 00
Elba Centre	40 00
Farmington	10 00
Princeville	16 00
Elmwood	10 00
West Jersey	5 00
Toulon	2 00
Salem	9 00
	633 20

Phy of Bloomington.

West Urbana	40 00
Deer Creek	46 50
Farm Ridge	14 50
Salem	4 55
Clinton	41 45
Waynesville	37 20
Towanda	43 00
Low Point	5 65
Metamora	10 35
Monticello	5 00
Harmony	2 20
Bloomington	22 80
Union Grove	25 00
El Paso	10 00
Quargo	21 30
Dwight	25 00
Reading	4 50
Cheney's Grove	1 00
Crow Meadow	5 00
Heyworth	5 00
Selma	8 50
	378 50

Phy of Saline.

Pisgah	5 00
Friendsville & Wabash	15 00
Olney	25 00
Sharon	8 00
Carmi	10 00
Shawneetown	52 00
Golconda	12 00
	127 00

SYNOD OF CHICAGO. 25 00

Phy of Schuyler. 18 50

Monmouth	249 29
Doddsville	23 20
Keithsburg	8 75
Galesburg	50 00
John Knox	25 35
Chill	7 00
North Henderson	153 35
Carthage	8 00
Quincy Westminster	119 75
Prairie City	6 00
Ellington	4 00
Ebenezer	30 00
Mount Sterling	4 00
Hopewell	20 00
Macomb	52 00
Camp Creek	47 00
Oquawka	15 25
Ipava	25 00
Huntsville	25 00
Lenox	36 15
Shiloh	9 10
Ontario	28 45
Millersburg	26 00
New Providence	2 30
Knoxville	30 00
Miscellaneous	40 00
	1058 44

Phy of Rock River.

Galena, German	21 00
do. South	98 05
Freeport	33 12
Malden	9 70
Rock Island	55 00
Camden	12 00
Sterling	175 80
Albany	10 00
Newton	15 00
Zion	1 00
Princeton	60 90
Middle Creek	140 25
Rock Run	7 25
Dixon	17 17
Morrison	33 20
Geneseo	11 15
Hanover	10 00
Scales Mound	7 00
Edgington	7 00
	623 99

Phy of Chicago.

Willow Creek	35 00
Morris	13 00
2d St. Anne	1 00
Chicago, North	659 85
Troy Grove	5 45
Mendota	17 45
Chicago, South	50 00
Marengo	30 00
Victor	6 00
Rockford 1st	442 45
Lane	7 00
Linn and Hebron	10 50
Aurora 1st	17 00
Clinton Centre	10 00
Wyoming	10 00
Oswego and Kendall	10 00
Zion German	5 00
Kankakee 1st	1 47
	1831 15

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Phy of Dane.

Rockville, German	5 60
Hazel Green, German	8 75
Oakland	5 00
Platteville, German	8 95
Oregon	2 00
Blue Mounds	8 75
Madison	56 00
	79 45

Phy of Milwaukie.

Milwaukie, North ch.	122 00
Beloit, Westminster	85 04
Janesville	22 00
Granville and Germantown	19 00
	248 04

Phy of Winnebago.

Weyauwega	4 00
Winneconne	14 42
Kilborn City	28 20
Beaver Dam	5 50
Portage	32 00
Oxford	2 25
Cambria	20 00
Winnebago Rapids	16 60
Fond du Lac	40 00
Depere	8 95
New Lisbon	4 00
Robinsonville	9 00
	179 95

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Phy of St. Paul

Westminster	90 00
Stillwater 2d	9 00
Vermillion	5 80
Prescott	9 70
Oakfield	4 00
Trimbelle	1 00
Ontonagon	13 10
St. Paul, Central ch.	5 05
Andrew, St. Anthony	76 05
Rockford 1st	12 55
Hudson 1st	3 00
Madina	2 50
Miscellaneous	15 00
Rockland	2 65
Greenland	3 25
	246 70

Phy of Chippewa.

Galesville	5 60
Winona	81 20
Caledonia	12 25
Eau Claire	5 00
Black River Falls	12 00
Preston	8 00

Fremont	4 00
St. Charles	1 00
Sheldon	3 00
	76 45

Pby of Owatonna.

Owatonna	5 00
Lake City	80 00
Ashland	5 00
East Prairieville and Forest	6 00
Rochester	12 50
Glasgow	5 00
	113 50

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Wilton	2 60
Sugar Creek	3 00
Davenport	98 55
Muscatine	121 75
Marion	17 25
Iowa City	31 00
Cedar Rapids	12 50
Summit	25 25
Long Grove	10 00
Cedar Valley	3 00
Tipton	25 00
German ch., Muscatine	3 25
Mechanicsville	5 00
Buffalo German	8 00
Red Oak	8 00
Fairview	16 05
Salem	2 00
Allen's Grove	3 00
Le Claire	8 00
Princeton	9 00
Holly Springs	6 00
	413 20

Pby of Toledo.

Toledo	14 00
Vinton	18 55
Big Grove	7 30
Salem	14 00
Newton	23 50
Shiloh and Sand Prairie	6 50
	83 85

Pby of Dubuque.

Dubuque 1st	72 00
Scotch Grove	25 86
Bellevue	18 60
Independence	25 00
Peosta	6 00
Lime Springs	3 25
Sherrill's Mount	10 00
German ch., McGregor	5 00
Hopkinton	17 50
Frankville	30 00
Epworth	6 00
Jesup	1 00
Pleasant Grove	2 50
Prairie	2 70
	225 41

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Iowa.

Westminster	194 45
Round Prairie	25 00
Oakland	39 65
Unity	17 00
West Point	15 10
Middletown	9 00
Mt. Pleasant	147 60
Round Grove	27 95
Burlington	32 05
Miscellaneous	2 00
Onawa	9 00
Union, Ft. Madison	82 60
	551 40

Pby of Des Moines.

Albia	8 10
Oskaloosa	8 50
Knoxville	20 35
Corydon	5 00
Garden Grove	5 00
Wintersett	10 15
Columbia	4 10
Osceola	6 55
Charitan	2 40
Des Moines	86 00
	106 15

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownville	57 61
Bellevue	41 54
Plattsmouth	10 04
Plattsmouth German	2 00
Council Bluffs	60 05
Muddy Creek	2 00
Nemaha River	2 00
Weeping Water	2 00
Plattstown	1 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	183 20

Pby of Fairfield.

Eddyville	3 65
Keosauqua	7 80
Libertyville	6 00
Washington	18 00
Ottumwa	13 00
Crawfordsville	85 00
Shiloh	8 50
Lafayette	5 00
Liberty	7 00
Birmingham	54 65
Troy	15 00
Kirkville	2 05
Sigourney	5 50
Bethel	7 70
Martinsburgh	2 00
	190 85

SYNOD OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Pby of Upper Missouri.

St. Joseph Sixth st	15 25

Pby of Lafayette.

Ebenezer	23 00
Dover	8 25
	31 25

Pby of Highland.

Highland	8 00
Westminster	6 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
Carlyle	22 50
Salina	5 00
Burlingame	30 00
Atchison	5 50
Union	11 15
	93 15

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Missouri.

Glasgow	22 85
Fulton	35 00
Boonville	8 00
	65 85

Pby of St. Louis.

St. Louis 2d	800 00
do Zion	4 00
do Bethel	27 00
do Emanuel	81 00
do Kirkwood	60 00
do Union	22 00
Nazareth, German	74 50
Bethlehem	5 00
St. Charles	136 25
Zoar	49 00
German 1st, St. Louis	64 25
Salem	30 00
Miscellaneous	11 50
Troy	40 00
	1404 50

Pby of Palmyra.

Hannibal, 1st	10 00
Shelbyville	5 00
Clarence	2 50
Big Creek	22 00
Schelbina	1 00
	40 50

Pby of Potosi.

Apple Creek	8 00
Bellevue	2 75
Ironton	39 60
	50 35

Pby of Wyaconda.

St Francisville Seminary	8 50

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Louisville.

Louisville 1st	100 00
do 2d	2 50
do 4th	10 00
do Chesnut St.	175 45
do Walnut St.	10 00
Shiloh & Olivet	85 25
New Castle	41 00
Shelbyville	280 75
	704 95

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Hopskinsville	44 85
Henderson	231 30
	276 15

Pby of Transylvania.

Paint Lick	105 50
Harrodsburg	170 25
New Providence	126 65
Columbia	42 10
Perryville	22 10
Harmony	4 00
Danville, 1st ch.	268 00
do 2d ch.	407 15
Mt Pleasant	28 55
Pisgah	58 00
Hustonville	25 00
Lancaster	56 45
Glasgow	62 00
Edmonton	13 00
Munfordsville	17 00
Nashville 2d	95 00
Memphis 2d	25 00
	1515 75

Pby of West Lexington.

Lexington 2d	312 00
Versailles	77 50
Hopewell	6 00
Pisgah	14 50
Frankfort	40 55
Midway	63 00
	518 55

Pby of Ebenezer.

Washington	50 00
Burlington	70 00
Millersburg	8 50
Sharpsburg	4 80
Moorefield	13 20
Ashland	24 29
Paris	105 00
Maysville	74 80
Covington, 1st	214 55
Cattlesburg	11 40
	576 54

Pby of Paducah.

Paducah	20 45
Princeton	21 20
Marion	14 00
Fredonia	8 80
	64 45

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of California.

San Francisco 1st	328 80
San Juan	4 00
Chinese Mission ch.	25 30
Calvary San Francisco	2155 50
Santa Clara	30 40
Gilroy	11 00
Jackson Co., Oregon	10 00
Miscellaneous	5 82
	2570 52

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	8 50
Pleasant Grove	5 00
Brownsville Calapooia & Diamond Hills	100 00
Cornwallis	81 00
Portland	45 00
Jacksonville	40 00
Miscellaneous	12 25
	241 75

Pby of Benicia.

Napa	7 50
Two Rocks	25 00
Healdsburg	10 00
	42 50

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, AND ALSO OF RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1865.

	From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.
Synod of Albany.		
y of Londonderry	$547 79	$879 78
Troy	1,191 14	1,870 74
Albany	2,750 84	2,858 53
Mohawk	228 85	193 79
	4,718 12	5,302 44
Synod of Buffalo.		
y of Ogdensburg	138 70	428 90
Genessee River	324 24	568 85
Buffalo City	293 75	248 48
Rochester City	205 49	775 99
	962 18	2,021 72
Synod of New York.		
y of Hudson	815 44	960 67
North River	561 70	918 90
Connecticut	1,054 87	1,178 30
Long Island	707 65	1,066 88
New York	27,490 18	28,688 30
New York 2d	2,956 39	3,360 73
Nassau	2,020 20	3,191 74
	35,545 93	39,660 47
Synod of New Jersey.		
y of Elizabethtown	991 94	2,703 42
Passaic	3,873 87	5,059 84
New Brunswick	1,727 81	3,152 22
West Jersey	910 80	1,941 48
Newton	821 94	1,261 23
Raritan	442 35	730 67
Susquehanna	165 61	141 07
Luzerne	867 13	1,774 71
Burlington	341 45	634 92
Monmouth	421 78	880 03
Corisco	106 60	24
	10,671 28	18,313 59
Synod of Philadelphia.		109 73
y of Philadelphia	4,384 78	3,521 69
Philadelphia Cen'l	2,140 17	2,367 99
Philadelphia 2d	2,056 21	3,025 25
Newcastle	997 91	1,650 50
Donegal	577 89	1,027 13
Huntington	2,352 15	3,902 21
Northumberland	1,159 60	1,850 82
	18,668 21	16,954 72

	From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.
Synod of Baltimore.		
Pby of Baltimore	$3,628 58	$8,294 57
Carlisle	2,528 16	3,166 81
Lewes	289 51	172 55
Potomac	957 68	1,066 76
	7,358 93	12,700 19
Synod of Pittsburg.		
Pby of Redstone	620 11	921 57
Ohio	3,167 99	7,118 27
Blairsville	571 80	794 08
Clarion	368 90	756 97
Saltsburgh	503 10	887 40
	5,231 90	10,478 24
Synod of Alleghany.		
Pby of Alleghany	627 59	836 31
Beaver	532	752 40
Erie	461 73	789 85
Alleghany City	1,384 72	1,543 98
	3,006 04	3,922 49
Synod of Wheeling.		
Pby of Washington	1,839 78	3,312 52
Steubenville	528 57	1,230 99
New Lisbon	277 59	940 88
St. Clairsville	476	897 87
Western Virginia	66 68	230 90
	3,188 62	6,783 06
Synod of Ohio.		
Pby of Columbus	585 70	1,307 99
Marion	154 42	232 08
Zanesville	541 68	769 95
Richland	406 72	747 66
Wooster	380 85	839 78
Hocking	49 61	19 25
	2,118 98	3,916 61
Synod of Sandusky.		
Pby of Michigan	134 20	205 87
Western Reserve	149 87	135
Maumee	76 15	88 50
Findlay	165 95	131 09
	526 17	554 96

	From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.
Synod of Cincinnati.		
Pby of Chillicothe	$806 59	$1,080 22
Miami	1,027 84	1,369 05
Cincinnati	1,048 84	2,374 86
Oxford	255 78	258 19
Sydney	222 90	289 11
	3,361 95	5,271 43
Synod of Indiana.		
Pby of New Albany	339 43	824 80
Vincennes	229 48	261 10
Madison	158 26	245 80
Indianapolis	189 46	433 02
Whitewater	60 85	314 79
	927 48	2,079 01
Synod of Northern Indiana.		
Pby of Logansport	166 68	350 05
Lake	150 08	325 55
Fort Wayne	422 22	468 22
Crawfordsville	107 95	287 95
Muncie	375 30	528 80
	1,222 23	1,910 57
Synod of Illinois.		
Pby of Kaskaskia	113 50	173 50
Palestine	79 14	152 91
Sangamon	737 40	1,050 58
Peoria	616 58	633 20
Bloomington	227 97	385 50
Saline	97 25	127
	1,901 84	3,395 61
Synod of Chicago.	12	25
Pby of Schuyler	512 54	1,058 44
Rock River	349 76	623 99
Chicago	200 70	1,381 15
	1,075 00	3,088 58
Synod of Wisconsin.		
Pby of Dane	80 76	79 45
Milwaukie	182 72	248 04
Winnebago	53 63	179 95
	317 11	507 44

	From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.
Synod of St. Paul.		
Pby of St. Paul	$162 85	$246 70
Chippewa	99 05	76 45
Owatonna	66	113 30
	327 90	436 65
Synod of Iowa.		
Pby of Cedar	390 20	413 20
Toledo	44 40	83 55
Dubuque	148 80	225 41
Sioux City	23 35	
	606 75	722 46
Synod of Southern Iowa.		
Pby of Iowa	218 65	551 40
Des Moines	12 75	106 15
Missouri River	72 30	188 30
Fairfield	51 55	190 35
	355 25	1,031 60
Synod of Upper Missouri.		
Pby of Upper Missouri		15 25
La Fayette	22	31 25
Highland	32 25	93 15
	54 25	139 65
Synod of Missouri.		
Pby of Missouri	27	65 85
St. Louis	1,159 70	1,404 50
Palmyra	78	40 50
Potosi	66 85	50 35
Wyaconda	10	8 50
	1,336 55	1,569 70
Synod of Kentucky.		
Pby of Louisville	1,584 25	704 95
Muhlenburg	152 75	276 15
Transylvania	992 82	1,515 75
West Lexington	443 80	518 75
Ebenezer	525 27	556 50
Paducah	25	64 40
	3,673 89	3,657 80

	From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.		From May 1, 1863, To May 1, 1864.	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.
Synod of Pacific.			Sy. Ref. Pr. Church	$2,520	$8,734 80
y of California	$803 95	$2,570 82	Miscellaneous	58,436 88	44,628 79
Oregon	53	241 75		180,670 15	285,169 85
Benicia	24	42 50	Friends in India, China, and Siam	6,580	14,005
	880 95	2,855 07		187,250 15	249,174 85
otal from Churches	102,531 96	147,107 68	Total number of contributing churches	1,420	1,500
Legacies	22,181 81	34,648 58			

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, or the Rev. DAVID IRVING, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENT OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.

Pittsburg, Pa., Harvey Childs.

Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.

St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, at fifty cents a year, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken. Address, "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition is published monthly, at fifty cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of our churches.

The *Newspaper* Edition contains a selected portion of the contents of the larger edition. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday-school making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others, it will be sent in packages of six copies, or any multiple of six, at the rate of eighty cents for each six copies —*not including postage*.

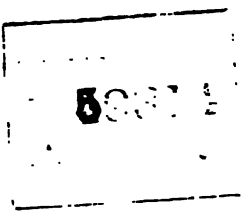
The Postage on the Newspaper, is one cent for each 4 oz. weight or less; six papers make 4 oz. nearly. The postage should be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the post-office of the subscribers*.

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.





THE

Twenty-Ninth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE

Twenty-ninth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

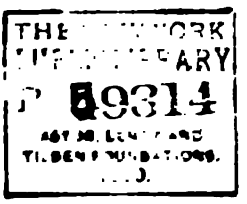
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1866.

New York:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET.
1866.


THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
93141
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

EDWARD O. JENKINS, PRINTER,
20 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Board of Foreign Missions have received from the Executive Committee a Report of the work of Foreign Missions, as conducted by them during the last year. The Report has been considered and approved by the Board, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly. They would also report the death of five respected members of their body: Rev. George W. Janvier, D. D., Rev. Robert C. Grundy, D. D., Mr. George L. Sampson, Mr. Charles C. Lathrop, Mr. Thomas W. Lockwood and Mr. Ebenezer Platt.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee present to the Board of Foreign Missions their Report of the missionary work under their charge, for the year ending April 30, 1866.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources have been $207,526 65; the expenditures $210,376 58; leaving a balance against the Treasury $2,849 93.

This statement shows that the financial year closes with a debt on the Treasury. It is with more regret than surprise that the Com-

mittee report that the receipts of the Board have fallen short of those of the preceding year. Owing to the unusual rates of exchange, then unprecedentedly high, contributions correspondingly large were given by the churches, and the fiscal year closed with a balance in the Treasury. These rates for the current year, if not so high, have been in the aggregate large, consuming over $40,000 of the receipts for mere exchange. This has not been taken sufficiently into the account by the friends and patrons of the Board, so that a less sum has been received from the churches and donors than in 1863–4, when the amount paid for exchange was $4,000 less than for the past year.

The different missions have been conducted mainly on the same economical basis as during the war. This principle, if continued much longer, will prove injurious to many stations. The Committee have been unable to respond to several appeals for enlargement, and the work abroad has now reached a stage, where expansion is vital and advancement is urgently demanded.

Unless exchange shall rule lower, or the liberality of the Church assume larger proportions, the work, with its barely necessary and anticipated growth, cannot be continued on its present basis. Retrenchment in some form must be adopted, and this would be attended with serious evils. But He who times all things for the interests of His Son, and for the establishment of his kingdom on the earth, will in the future as in the past, take care of this cause and raise up friends for it.

The Committee are happy to acknowledge donations from the American Tract Society and the American Bible Society, and also from friends in India and China, as specified in the Treasurer's Report. These gifts of friends and well-wishers to the cause of missions, have, especially in India, been large the past year; and these, with the "grants in aid" from Government, have been of great service to schools and other important missionary operations in that country.

The Fund for the children of missionaries is the same as formerly reported. It should be largely and speedily increased to meet the

benevolent aims of its donors and sufficiently aid those who are, and will be, dependent on it.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Home and Foreign Record* continues to be published as the organ of the different Boards of the Church. The space occupied in it by the Board is the same as in former years.

The *Foreign Missionary* is issued in a pamphlet form, and 3,350 copies are monthly circulated. It is sent free to ministers, and when requested, to donors of ten dollars and upwards.

Of the small newspaper, *Foreign Missionary*, made up mainly from the larger work, 30,500 copies are monthly distributed. These are sent free to Sabbath-schools which make regular collections for the Board of Foreign Missions.

Of the last Annual Report, 2,600 copies were published and a copy sent free to each minister, and to each Honorary Life Member and Director, whose address is furnished with an intimation of a desire to receive it.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Omaha Mission,

Mr. S. Orlando Lee and his wife,
Miss Joanna Mills.

To the Indian Orphan Institute,

Miss C. Welch.

To the Mission in Brazil,

Mr. George Chamberlain.

To the Missions in Siam,

Rev. Jonathan Wilson and his wife,
Rev. Patrick L. Carden and his wife.

To the Missions in India,

Rev. William J. P. Morrison,
Rev. George S. Bergen,
Rev. James M. Alexander and his wife,
Miss Henrietta Morrison.

To the Missions in China,

Rev. Henry V. Noyes and his wife,
Rev. Joseph A. Leyenberger and his wife,
Miss C. B. Downing.

UNDER APPOINTMENT AS MISSIONARIES.

Six candidates for the ministry were reported last year as under appointment. Five of these have sailed for their respective fields, the sixth it is expected will soon be sent out. During the year, four candidates for the ministry have been appointed, who hope soon to leave for the fields of labour to which they have been designated.

MISSIONS AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

Chippewa and Ottawa Missions.

GRAND TRAVERSE, on Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan, mission commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife; Mr. George Craker, farmer, and his wife; Miss Susan Dougherty, teacher; Mrs. Ann Morgan, assistant.

LITTLE TRAVERSE, 50 miles from Grand Traverse; station commenced, 1852; missionary labourers—Mr. Andrew Porter and his wife; Miss Ann Porter, teacher.

The yearly reports of these stations have not been received. From the correspondence of the brethren, the Committee learn that the usual labours of the mission have been conducted without interruption. The number of scholars in the school at Grand Traverse, in January, was twenty—ten boys and ten girls, who are spoken of by Mr. Dougherty as "very nice children and improving." At their examination, then just closed, "the children showed good improvement. The parents and friends appeared well-pleased." More than the usual number of applications for admission to this school, which is a boarding-school, were made last fall, but they could not all be received. The school at Little Traverse is a day-school, but the scholars have a lunch or plain dinner given to them at the school. The number of scholars reported September 30th was twenty-four—fourteen boys and ten girls. Their studies are the common branches of English, and their progress is much the same as described in former reports.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the continuance of these schools, as the small sum received from the Government for their support will cease, the fund from which it was appropriated being exhausted. There are other funds, however, belonging to the Chippewas, from which aid may perhaps be obtained. These schools have no doubt been the means of conferring great benefit on these bands of Indians in past years; and their being closed would be a matter of sincere regret.

No special reports have been received concerning the churches. The latest reference to the church at Grand Traverse, by Mr. Dougherty, reports no additions to the communion in January. The meetings were kept up as usual. At the communion in October, at Little Traverse, administered by Mr. Dougherty, fifteen communicants were present; some were absent from the station. The number of church-members, when last reported, was forty-four at Grand Traverse, and twenty-three at Little Traverse.

The missionaries are not able to speak hopefully of the prospects of their work. The causes often heretofore described continue to limit t eir usefulness—the indifference of many of the people to the education of their children; the distance of many families from the station, which makes it impracticable to keep a day-school at Grand

Traverse; the influx of white settlers; the opposition at Little Traverse of the Romanists; and an unsettled feeling on the part of many of the Indians as to their remaining in that part of the country. Yet the daily labours, example and prayers of the brethren cannot be in vain. The past history of both these stations has been marked by abundant tokens of the blessing of God, and the results heretofore secured are a rich reward for all the self-denying labour expended by the brethren in this field. Nearly one hundred and fifty members have been admitted to the church at Grand Traverse, since the mission was established; most of them, native converts, received by baptism. The future must be left to the disposal of Providence. The work of the mission, however it may be modified, will not be given up, except at the clear indication of the Divine will; but with the blessing of God, circumstances may easily be so ordered, and gracious influences be so dispensed, as to make the future record of the mission one of great encouragement.

Indian Orphan Institute.

Highland: 5 miles from the Missouri river, in Kansas, and 25 miles above St. Joseph, Mo.; mission commenced, 1835; missionary labourers—Mr. William S. Robertson and his wife; Mrs. — Washburne, Miss C. Welch, Miss Margaret Rubeti.

Of the teachers in the school last year, Miss Hamilton's services were continued to the 1st of June, and Miss Lilley's to the 21st of October. Mrs. Washburne, a widowed daughter of the Rev. John Lilly, formerly a missionary among the Seminoles, became connected with the Institute on the 1st of June, and Miss Welch on the 19th of October. Some changes occurred, also, among the scholars; a few running away, some being removed by their relatives, as the time of their being in school expired, while some new scholars were received. On the 30th of July, eighteen boys and eleven girls were reported; and, on the 26th of December, twelve boys and nine girls. Letters lately received from the superintendent speak of a considerable number of Indian children, who will probably apply for admission; and if they should, they will be received, as a large part of their support would be defrayed from the funds of the Indians in the charge of the U. S. Government.

The instruction and training of these scholars, both in school and in out-door work, for the boys, and in-door work for the girls, have been much the same as in previous years, as described in former reports. The teachers have been faithful in their duties, and the progress of the scholars in their studies and in forming habits of industry has been encouraging. Their acquaintance with religious truth has been advanced, and in the month of March the school shared the influences of a precious work of grace which had blest the church at Highland, two miles distant. Most of the scholars were under serious impressions, some were deeply anxious concerning their salvation, and three of the girls were rejoicing in the hope of eternal life through Jesus Christ.

The Christian training of a little company of Indian scholars is a

work requiring faith and patience, attended with little to attract the notice of the world, and prosecuted in the face of many discouragements; but it is a work which has the Divine promise of success in a greater or less degree for the comfort of those who are engaged in it. Mr. Robertson gives a pleasant example of good accomplished by this school, when he speaks thus of three Indian young women in one of his letters: "Last Sabbath, ——— and ——— were here, and as I saw them standing beside ——— and thought what they would have been without the Gospel, I felt if that were the only result, the only fruit of the money, toil, prayers and tears, of the past years of this mission, they had not been spent in vain."

Omaha Mission.

Blackbird Hills: 100 miles northwest of Omaha City, Nebraska Territory; mission commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—Rev. Robert J. Burtt and his wife; Mr. Isaac Black, teacher, and his wife; Miss Joanna Mills, teacher. Connected with this mission for the present, but appointed with reference to the proposed school among the Winnebagoes, Mr. S. Orlando Lee and his wife.

At the expiration of Miss Diament's time of teaching, in June, she returned to her home. Miss Mills became connected with the mission in the latter part of the same month. The health of Mr. Black was feeble during the latter part of the year, but he was able to be of much use in out-door duties. The two ladies, Mrs. Burtt and Mrs. Black, have been occupied beyond what should have been expected of them—engaging cheerfully in whatever kind of work had to be done. They were glad to be assisted by Miss Mills. The superintendent was faithful and indefatigable in the discharge of his varied duties; a testimony which the Committee take the greater pleasure in recording, in view of his not continuing much longer in the service of the mission. He will be followed by their kind regards and best wishes for his usefulness.

The number of scholars, as reported on the 21st of November, was twenty-eight boys and twenty-four girls; on the 26th of February, the whole number was fifty-two—probably boys and girls in the same proportion. This is two more than the complement of the school, but its good name among the Indians is so well established that it would be easy to admit more scholars, were it consistent with the plan of the school. They are engaged in the usual studies of a common English education, while the boys give a part of their time to the varied work of the farm, and the girls to the occupations suited to their age, in the routine of household matters. Thus, they are receiving an invaluable, practical training for the duties of life.

It is difficult to convey a correct impression of the manifold matters which require attention in one of these Indian boarding-schools, and of the many discouraging things which mark their history; but there is progress, though as watched from day to day it seems imperceptible. Good lessons are taught and learned, good habits are exemplified by teachers, and slowly acquired by scholars, religious impressions are made which will not be lost A striking example

of this occurred within a few months. One of the scholars, a young girl, died in July; she was the daughter of an Indian who had lately died in the army. Referring to these things, Mr. Burtt says further: "He was an old Bellevue scholar. So far as we know, he was prepared to die. His life was a very exemplary one, and he was one of whom we all thought much, because of his upright and Christian course." It will be remembered that this Omaha school was for many years kept at Bellevue, under the charge, at first of the Rev. E. McKinney, and afterwards of the Rev. W. Hamilton. His little daughter could not speak much in her last sickness, but expressed herself as willing to die. In late letters, there is reference to some degree of interest in religious things, among some of the Omahas, which it is hoped will become more marked, and result in the conversion of many souls.

The plan of establishing several day-schools for the Omaha children has been under the consideration of the Indian Agent, Col. Furnas, who has the welfare of these Indians much at heart. His views, it is understood, are those of the Indian Department. They are obviously correct; but as such day-schools should be taught by native teachers, under proper superintendence, it may be some time before they can be established. Some of the more advanced scholars, formerly or now connected with the boarding-school, may perhaps be found qualified for teaching the simpler branches—reading, writing, and cyphering. Day-schools might become tributary to the boarding-school, the more promising scholars in the former being drafted into the latter; and the boarding-school in its turn should send out teachers for the day-schools. One thing is settled and certain, that these Indians must become educated and civilized, or they cannot long withstand the pressure of adverse influences attending the presence of the white population in their vicinity.

The last Annual Report contained a reference to a part of the Winnebago tribe of Indians, living for the time on the Omaha Reservation, and their desire to have a school similar to the Omaha boarding-school. No definite arrangements were made for their securing a part of the Omaha reservation, until late in the year, and as the treaty for this object had then to be ratified by the U. S. Senate, it was not until March, that proposals could be made and considered by the Indian Department for the establishment of a boarding-school and eventually of several day-schools among this interesting and sadly-oppressed people. If these proposals are accepted by the Department, measures for the erection of suitable buildings will be pressed forward as rapidly as the difficulties to be overcome will permit.

Mr. Lee, as mentioned above, was appointed with reference to missionary efforts among the Winnebagoes, and he reached Blackbird Hills early in May. He will soon be joined by his wife, who remained for a time in their former home. Before the late rebellion, they were teachers in one of the Choctaw mission schools. He has rendered much service in the school and on the farm of the Omaha mission, while he has given attention to various matters in preparation for a school among the Winnebagoes.

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mission in New Granada.

BOGOTA: the capital of the country; population 40,000; occupied as a missionary station, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Thomas F. Wallace and his wife.

There has been but little change in the character and work of this mission. Mr. Wallace has been steady at his post during the year, seeking to do a preparatory work that will be seen in future results. In that he is encouraged.

The late political disturbances have in no way interfered with missionary plans and operations, but have tended rather to the furtherance of the Gospel. On the part of many, a deeper hatred or indifference to Romanism, has been wrought by priestly interference and attempted revolution. The desire of the hierarchy for power has been thwarted, and their influence is on the wane. Not a few of the thinking men, and a large number of the middle and lower classes have no respect for the priests, and but little more for their oppressive and crushing system. Infidelity abounds. Seeing the necessities of the people, Mr. Wallace has sought in various ways to preach the Gospel and reach all classes.

Preaching in English has been kept up regularly—part of the time, two services weekly. The attendance has been much larger than that of the previous year. Besides this, the missionary has visited the sick, directed the dying to Jesus, and aimed to lead those who have been reared in other lands, under Christian influences, to exemplify the doctrines of the cross. These labours have been appreciated. Preaching in Spanish was begun in September last, under favourable circumstances; but soon the room in which the service held had to be given up, and, as no other sufficiently large could be procured, this part of missionary labour had to be discontinued. The desire to resume this service is great; not only among those who wish to be present, "but among numbers of influential men in high official positions, who, while they care but little for religion themselves, wish to encourage anything that will counteract the influences of the priesthood, lessen erroneous and superstitious errors, and dispel the fanaticism from the minds of the people."

Much has been done in a quiet and private manner to commend the religion of Jesus. Conversation has been had with many, and the missionary has had in this department, an earnest co-worker and helper in a native young man, who meets from time to time, with some of his young friends and relatives, and reads to them tracts and portions of the Scriptures. A school has recently been opened under pleasant auspices. Colportage was sustained for some time. It is desirable, however, to have a Bible and Tract Depository in Bogota as a centre, from which can go forth to all parts of the Republic the literature most needed, for its spiritual prosperity.

Another missionary it is expected, will soon be sent out to this field. A chapel and mission premises are very much needed. A desirable property, at a reasonable rate has been offered by the authorities; which, if the necessary funds can be raised, will be purchased and will do much to give our cause a name and a standing in that region.

Mr. Wallace closes his report by saying, "it is not what perhaps, the Church at home would regard as flattering, or perhaps even encouraging. But we who are here, and can see the change that is being wrought on the minds of the people, are greatly encouraged and have high hopes. We have no right to complain, as Isaiah did, "I have laboured in vain. I have spent my strength for naught."

Mission in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro: the capital of the country; population variously stated up to 400,000; occupied as a mission station in 1860; missionary labourers—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton and *Rev. Jose Manoel da Conceicao*; one native colporteur.

Sao Paulo: 220 miles W. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; chief town in the province of the same name; population 22,000; occupied as a mission station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife. Rio Claro; among German settlements in this province; occupied for missionary labour in 1862; missionary labourers—Rev. Franc's J. C. Schneider and his wife.

Under the direction of the Mission—three native colporteurs, supported by the American Bible Society and the British Bible Society.

Missionary operations have been continued steadily in this country during the year, and with increasing favour. The blessing of the Lord has accompanied the efforts put forth in the proclamation of his truth, and not a few have been added to the Church. The lives of all have been mercifully preserved, and no part of the work has been arrested by the failure of health.

Mr. George W. Chamberlain was appointed an assistant missionary by the Committee in October last. Having been on the ground and engaged for some time in kindred work, he has been enabled to enter at once upon direct evangelical labour. He has made good progress in the study of the language, and will soon be licensed by the Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro to preach the Gospel.

Two preaching services and a Bible Class have been regularly maintained on the Sabbath, as also, preaching every Thursday night. The attendance on these services has been most cheering, being limited, at times, only by the size of the hall. A Sabbath-school was maintained a part of the year. The Lord's Supper was regularly administered every two months, and, with one exception, there were additions to the Church. On these interesting occasions, all who were admitted to sealing ordinances on profession of their faith, were from the Romish persuasion. The Church embraced at the last report, thirty-three names; to its membership have been added fourteen on profession, and one by certificate. Fifteen adults and seven children were baptized.

In Sao Paulo and the adjoining regions, the truth has been proclaimed, and many have heard it from the lips of the preacher and through the printed page. A Church was organized in March, and six persons received on profession of their faith. These were all converts from Romanism. Thus far, their lives have given satisfactory evidence of their sincerity. Some five or six others have shown such steady and active interest, as to induce the belief that they have experienced a thorough work of the Spirit in their hearts. An encouraging and a hopeful field in connection with this station, is the village and district of Brotas, 170 miles in the interior, and on the very borders of civilization. In this parish, Sr. Conceicao formerly laboured as a Romish priest, and here with the other brethren, he spent a part of the year visiting and preaching. At the late visit of Mr. Blackford and the ex-priest, a Church consisting of eleven members was organized. Others have expressed their desire to profess publicly their faith in Christ. In that community the Gospel is making most decided progress. Rev. Mr. Schneider will devote a portion of his time and labour to this field.

The work at Rio Claro has been as usual, mainly among the German settlements. Mr. Schneider has been assiduous in his endeavours to lead his countrymen and others, from a cold formalism and chilling faith to the spirit of the Gospel, and to a cordial reception of its saving truths. Though labouring amidst trials and discouragements, he has the evidence that his strength has not been spent wholly in vain, as some have been and are interested in the great salvation.

Colportage has been employed as an agency in circulating God's truth, and much good has been done. The colporteurs and missionaries have visited many towns and villages (in the Western and Northern parts of the province), and have put into circulation altogether over 1,100 copies of the Scriptures. Another agency for good, is the publication of a semi-monthly religious paper, called the *Imprensa Evangelica*; of which, 450 copies are circulated. This sheet has carried truth to many who would not otherwise have heard it, and it has done something to nurture a feeling of toleration among the people, and to make them better acquainted with the character of Protestantism, as well as some of the evils of Romanism.

In December last, the members of the mission formed themselves into a Presbytery, called the "Presbytery of Rio de Janeiro," which is to be in connection with the Synod of Baltimore. *Jose Manoel da Conceicao* was ordained, after examination, to the full work of the Gospel ministry.

The brethren in their preaching tours, have found no obstacle to their work. Many listened with interest to the simple message of salvation. Though Romanism is the dominant and state religion, yet infidelity abounds, and upon the masses, the Papacy has but a feeble hold. Few advocates of the system are found. The Constitution, while decreeing that the religion of the Empire is, and shall

be Catholic, or Apostolic Roman religion, yet tolerates other religious beliefs—excepting that which denies the existence of God, or the immortality of the soul, and prohibits the erection of Churches having the exterior form of a temple. A wide construction is given to this latter restriction, and chapels have been reared by Protestant settlers, of a plain exterior, but everyway suitable for public worship. The great want of our mission in Brazil is, a chapel in Rio de Janeiro, and in some other localities. The work is reaching that stage, in which a building better than some small and inaccessible hall should be had, to show both the growth and the permanency of the mission.

The influence of the United States upon Brazil, is every year increasing, and there is a growing disposition upon the part of thinking men, and those in authority in that land, to look into the reasons of the greatness and rapid development of the United States. This opens the door wider for the missionary; hence, "the separation of Church and State; the Sunday-school, the Christian Sabbath and the Bible in the hands of all the people, are topics upon which the missionary, and, above all, the American missionary can, with far more ease than formerly, secure hearers."

"We enter upon the New Year," says Mr. Blackford, "with most hopeful prospects, a wide field rapidly opening up, the people famishing for the bread of life, and the cry for help sounding from many parts. There is reason to believe, that in nearly every place where the Word of God has been carried, there are some who embrace and love it."

MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Liberia Mission.

Monrovia: Rev. Messrs. Amos Herring and Thomas H. Amos; Mr. B. V. R. James, teacher.

Kentucky: Rev. H W. Erskine; Mr. D. C. Ferguson, teacher.

Harrisburg: Mr. Simon Harrison; Mr F. A. Melville, teacher.

Mount Coffee: Mr. Thomas E Dillon licentiate preacher.

Sinoe: Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. Mary Parsons, teacher.

Marshall: ———.

Settra Kroo: Mr. Washington McDonough.

The Rev. Thomas H. Amos arrived in this country in July, on a visit for his health. A short time before leaving Liberia, he was called to part with his wife by death. Regaining his health, and having again entered into married life, Mr. Amos returned with his family, embarking for Monrovia in the latter part of March. The Rev. A. Herring has relinquished the charge of the church in Monrovia, of which, for several years, he was the "Stated Supply;" he will hereafter fulfil the duties of a colporteur in that city and vicinity, as far as his advanced years permit.

The church in Monrovia has made a unanimous call for the

services of Mr. Amos, as their pastor, and agreed to take measures for paying such part of his salary as the pecuniary ability of its members will enable them to contribute. With this understanding, and the hope that the congregation will become larger, and eventually self-supporting, Mr. Amos goes back prepared to accept the call of the church, and to enter upon his important duties depending on God for his blessing, and hopeful of successful results in his ministry.

The labours of the Rev. Messrs. Priest, Erskine and Dillon, the last at Mount Coffee, after the removal by death, of Mr. Miller, have been continued during the year, and not without some encouragement. At Marshall, a pleasing work of grace was manifested, and at the communion season in October Mr. Erskine, who had visited the church to administer the communion, was permitted to baptize twenty persons, a number of them recaptives. The statistics of the churches are as follows: At Monrovia, 34; Kentucky, 56; Harrisburgh, 13; Mount Coffee, 25; Sinou, 70; Marshall, 56. Total, 254.

Schools—Alexander High-School.

In educational work, Mr. James' school in Monrovia was the chief agency employed last year. Its condition is satisfactory, though the feeble health of Mr. James and his other pressing duties have prevented his giving full attention to its instruction; he was aided, however, by an assistant teacher. Of the small schools at Kentucky, Harrisburgh and Sinou, only partial accounts have been received.

The Alexander High-School building, under the supervision of Messrs. James and Melville, has been so nearly completed that it might be opened in a short time; but, after diligent inquiry, the Committee have not been able to find a suitable person to place at the head of this school. They hope soon to be directed to the choice of a competent superintendent—one who can take the charge both of the manual labour and the instruction of the scholars. It occupies an eligible site, on the south bank of the St. Paul river, near the first rapids, about fourteen miles from Monrovia. A small tract of land has been obtained by purchase from the Liberia government, on which the school-building is erected, and the scholars will be expected to spend a part of their time in out-door work, thus benefiting their health, reducing the cost of their support, and acquiring practical knowledge to fit them for the duties of future life. Some youths of good promise are waiting until the school is reopened, anxious to avail themselves of its advantages. The Committee would be thankful to see it under the charge of such an instructor as its first superintendent, the Rev. D. A. Wilson. Several of its scholars under his tuition, and among them Professor Blyden, of Liberia College, have already shown in their course in Liberia the great usefulness of a school conducted on a sound religious and educational basis.

The Station among the Kroos continues under the charge of Mr.

Washington McDonough, who has gained the confidence and the kindly feelings of the people. Mr. Priest, after visiting the station, spoke strongly of its importance. The buildings are greatly dilapidated, and measures for their being repaired or rebuilt ought not to be longer delayed. The Committee have given Mr. McDonough contingent instructions to undertake this work, within certain limits imposed by the want of larger funds.

Corisco Mission.

EVANGAS'MBA: on the island of Corisco; occupied as a mission station, 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife; Mrs. Mary E. Clemens, teacher; native Christian assistants—three.

UGOBI: on the island of Corisco; native Christian labourers—one teacher and one assistant.

ALONGO: on the island of Corisco; Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife: native Christian assistant—one teacher.

BONITA: on the main land, among the Belengé tribe, 53 miles north of Corisco; occupied first as a missionary station in 1864; missionary labourers—Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and his wife; native Christian assistant—one Scripture reader.

Out-Stations: ILOBI, in Corisco Bay—vacant. AJE, on the main land, in the Bapuk tribe—two Scripture-readers. HANJE, on the main land, in the Kombe tribe, one Scripture-reader. HONDA, on the Bay of Corisco; *Ibia*, licentiate preacher.

In this Country: Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife.

This mission sustained a great loss in the death of the Rev. George Paull, on the fourteenth of May. The accounts which have been published of the labours and the happy death of this devoted missionary are the best tribute to his memory. His course in Africa was a short one, but it was marked by results which cause great rejoicing in the eternal world. Mr. and Mrs. Mackey were compelled to leave Corisco on the third of June, about six months after Mr. Mackey's return to the island, their health requiring a prolonged visit to this country. Mrs. McQueen accompanied them, the time for which she expected to remain in the mission having expired. The loss of her valuable services is much regretted, and the loss to the mission of Mr. and Mrs. Mackey's labours and counsels is greatly deplored, but they hope, if the Lord will, to go back to this field of labour. Mr. and Mrs. Clark arrived at Corisco on their return, on the eighteenth of May. The health of the mission families has been in a good measure preserved, though Mrs. Clemens was seriously ill. A rest from work, and a visit to Gaboon, were of service to her, but she has not yet regained her usual health.

Stations and Out-Stations.

The changes above noted have led to changes at the places occupied in the work of the mission. These will appear, in some measure, from the enumeration above of stations and laborers. Only

two stations are now occupied by missionaries on Corisco—Evangasimba and Alongo; the other station, Ugobi, is placed under the charge of a native assistant, but Mr. Nassau conducted the morning-services of worship there on the Sabbath, until his removal to Bonita. The transfer of Mr. and Mrs. Nassau to Bonita was made at their earnest request, both the Mission and the Committee feeling some degree of doubt as to the expediency of their leaving Corisco in the present weakened force of laborers on the island; on the other hand, no one can doubt the importance of occupying stations on the main land, and peculiar and tender interest is connected with Bonita, as the scene of the lamented Mr. Paull's remarkable work, while it is a place well adapted for missionary operations, especially such as have in view "the regions beyond." No better labourers could be found for such a post than its present occupants. They removed to this station about the end of the period under review, their labors for the year being expended mainly at Corisco, Mr. Nassau also making visits to the out-stations.

The out-stations are nearly the same as were reported a year ago, but one of them is unoccupied for the present, and one is a new station under the charge of the licentiate preacher Ibia. He hopes to make it eventually a self-supporting station, by cultivating the ground, engaging in carpenter work, and to a limited extent embarking in traffic, aiming at doing these things on Christian rules, and giving a part of his time to direct missionary work. It is an experiment, one which, in the circumstances of the people on the coast, may result in doing much good, but which is necessarily attended with difficulties and temptations. The Committee trust its future course may show its great usefulness.

The Church.

The missionaries speak in strong terms of the revival of heathenism in Corisco. It is evident that the great adversary will not relinquish his ascendency there without making strenuous efforts to retain it. The worst feature of the case is the falling away of several members of the church, as already adverted to; they first neglected their religious duties, and then conformed to the practices and immoralities of the heathen. In some cases, the exercise of discipline was attended with salutary effect, but it became painfully necessary to cut off six persons from the communion of the church. The defection of Andeke, native licentiate preacher, is an event fitted to try the faith of the missionaries; this falling away of one from whose labors much was expected, and of other members of the church at Corisco, but fulfills the declaration of Scripture, "They went out from us, because they were not of us." On the other hand, eight new communicants were received, two of whom were aged women living at the out-station of Ilobi. The number of communicants on the roll was sixty-

nine, in October last, of whom nine were under suspension from church communion. At Alongo, Mr. De Heer conducted religious services every Sabbath, and was encouraged by the evident attention given by some to his preaching. The voice of prayer was heard at times, and some came to the missionary as inquirers; a catechumen class of seven was under his instruction; three of its members applied for admission to the church, but were deferred. The missionary add here: "The influence of Romanism is felt among the people."

Under Mr. Paull's preaching at Bonita, a remarkable work of grace became apparent. Meetings for religious worship were attended by large and deeply attentive audiences; quite a number of persons were inquiring the way of life, some of whom, it may be believed, were then led to the Saviour. The sickness and death of the missionary, and the want of regular services for several months, hindered the progress of this good work; but Mr. Nassau, both on his visits to superintend the affairs of the station, and since his residence there, has found reasons for encouragement. The church members at all the stations and sub-stations are connected with the church at Evangasimba, now under the pastoral charge of Mr. Clark; and, as a general usage, they attend the communion services held there once in each three months. It is hoped that it may be deemed expedient to form a church at Bonita, at an early day. The native helpers at the sub-stations, especially on the coast, are exposed to many trials and temptations, but in most cases they have proved faithful. To the shame of Christian countries, one of the most common and worst evils among these African tribes is the rum introduced by traders; at one of the sub-stations this was found to be the cause of great embarrassment to the missionary work. The report of the Mission makes no reference to the Spanish naval force in Corisco Bay, nor to the Romanist priest in Corisco.

Schools.—Translation of Books.

The girl's school at Evangasimba, most of the time under Mr. Nassau's superintendence, now under Mr. Clark's, was seriously restricted, for a time, by the difficulty of procuring native food, the scarcity amounting almost to a famine. The attendance of scholars was thereby reduced. The number of scholars at the beginning of the year was twenty; and at the end, after various changes, seventeen. After Mrs. McQueen's and Mrs. Mackey's return, the duties devolving on the ladies connected with the school were too burdensome. Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Clemens are now in charge of its duties, but they much need assistance. Considerable interest was shown in religious things by some of the scholars; a few of them met for several months in a prayer-meeting; it is hoped that the instructions and counsels imparted to these young girls, and the prayers offered for them, will bear good fruit. In like manner may good hopes be indulged of fruit from seed sown by Mr. and Mrs. De Heer at Alongo. The boy's school, composed of scholars

from main land tribes, has received much of their patient and faithful labor. At the beginning of the year it was attended by thirteen scholars; at the end, after various changes, by twenty-nine. They are taught to do some kinds of work, and enjoy instruction in the branches of good common education. One of them wishes to be taken under the care of Presbytery, as a candidate for the ministry. Others, it is hoped, will be qualified by gifts and grace for the same office, or for the service of Christ in other ways.

Mr. Nassau's numerous engagements prevented his making much progress in the translation of the Psalms; and Mr. Clark, for the same reason, could give no time to works for the press. Mr. De Heer speaks of having completed the translation of the "Peep of Day," and of the great need of a reading-book in the school. The latter is a work which should be provided as soon as practicable.

It is evident from the foregoing narrative, that the last year has been a time of severe trial to this mission. Its sad bereavement, the return of valued labourers to this country, the relapse into heathenism of a licentiate preacher and of several members of the church, are great discouragements, and call for humiliation and prayer. Yet, while the door stands still open, and while tokens of the Divine blessing are still granted to the labours of the brethren, the discouraging events may be regarded as in some measure disciplinary, ordered or permitted to try the faith of the missionaries and of the people of God, and to lead them to the exercise of greater dependence on the Holy Spirit, and greater devotedness to the work in which they are engaged. In the end, these things may promote the greater success of the cause. In this view, the Church may well consider how great is the harvest to be gathered in Africa, and how few are the labourers; and then let earnest prayer be offered unto God for his blessing to rest upon all the precious interests of this mission.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Lodiana Mission.

PESHAWUR: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer, ———.

RAWAL PINDI: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced, 1855; missionary labourers—Rev. John H. Morison, D. D., Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; Miss Henrietta Morrison, teacher, native Christian assistants—one catechist, three Scripture-readers, one colporteur and four teachers.

LAHOR: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1849; missionary labourers—Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and his wife, Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, Rev. George S. Bergen, *Rev. G. D. Maitra*;* two catechists, four Christian teachers, two Scripture-readers.

KAPURTHALA: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourer—one Scripture reader.

JALANDAR: 120 miles east of Lahor, 30 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—*Rev. Golak Nath;* other native Christian assistants, one licentiate, two teachers, one catechist, and two Scripture-readers.

LODIANA: near the river Sutlej; 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Adolph Rudolph Alexander Henry and Rev. Joseph H. Myers and their wives; native Christian assistants—two teachers and two catechists.

AMBALA: 55 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs Marcus C. Carleton and Reese Thackwell and their wives, *Rev. W. Buston;* native Christian assistants—two teachers, one Scripture-reader and one Bible-woman.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya Mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers—John Newton, Jr., M. D. and his wife, Mrs. Mary L. Janvier; native Christian assistants—one Scripture-reader, one male and one female teacher, and one Bible-woman.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. William Calderwood and his wife; *Rev. Theodore Wylie*; other native Christian assistants—one catechist, three teachers, and one Bible-woman.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1854; missionary labourers—Rev. John S. Woodside and wife; Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—four teachers, one Scripture-reader. *Out-station* at Rajpore, 6 miles from Dehra; one native catechist.

ROORKHEE: 20 miles South-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1856; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist and one Scripture-reader.

In this country: Rev. David Herron.

Furrukhabad Mission.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, (at present at Landour;) William F. Johnson and their wives; native Christian assistants—two catechists, eight teachers, of whom four are females, four Scripture-readers, two probationers, and three monitors.

FURRUKHABAD, near to Futtehgurh: mission station commenced, 1844; missionary labourers—Rev. Augustus Broadhead and Rev. S. H. Kellogg, and their wives; native Christian assistants—three catechists, two Scripture-readers, seven teachers and two colporteurs.

MYNPURIE: 40 miles west of Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1843; missionary labourers—Rev. Benjamin D. Wikoff and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, two teachers, of whom one female, two Scripture-readers, and two colporteurs.

ETAWAH: on the Jumna, 50 miles south-west of Mynpurie; mission station commenced 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Edward H. Sayre and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, four Scripture-readers, three colporteurs, and one female school visitor.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers—*Rev. Ishwari Das;* other native Christian assistants—two catechists, two teachers, of whom one female, and one Scripture-reader.

* Names printed in *Italic* denote natives of the country.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Owen, D. D., Rev. John. J. Walsh and his wife, Rev. James M. Alexander and his wife; Miss Marion Walsh, teacher; native Christian assistants—two licentiate preachers, two catechists, five teachers, of whom one female, and one Scripture-reader.

In England: Rev. Julius F. Ullmann and his wife.

Changes.

The Rev. Robert S. Fullerton was stricken down in October last, by cancer of a most virulent type. He was an earnest worker and useful missionary. His loss to the mission-work and to India, is great. His bereaved family embarked for this country, in the latter part of January. Mr. and Mrs. Wikoff were called upon to part with a beloved child, by death.

The impaired health of Mr. and Mrs. Ullmann has compelled them to leave India for a time. Mr. Ullmann hopes to return to his work after a few months' sojourn and rest in England.

Rev. William J. P. Morrison and Miss Henrietta Morrisor (children of Rev. Dr. Morrison, of Rawal Pindi), and Rev. George S. Bergen, left this country for Calcutta, July 20th, which they reached December 26th. Rev. James M. Alexander and wife sailed from Boston, October 5th. Messrs. Morrison and Bergen are stationed at Lahor; Miss Morrison at Rawal Pindi; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, at Allahabad.

The Rev. Mr. Sayre and wife, have been transferred to the station at Etawah. John Newton, Jr., M. D., goes to Sabathu on account of health. The station at Futtehpore, will be occupied by *Ishwari Das*, who has been recently ordained. Rev. J. S. Woodside removed from Kapurthala to Dehra, to take charge of that station when the health of Mr. Fullerton gave way. This leaves Kapurthala vacant for the present. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Woodside was made necessary by the conduct of the Rajah. It is sad to record this unexpected interruption of missionary work at this promising station, which it is hoped, will be only temporary.

The Synod of Northern India.

This Synod held its third meeting at Amballa, in November, 1865. The first meeting of the body took place in 1845, and the second in 1848. After an interval of seventeen years, it convened as stated, for the transaction of business relating to the interests of Christ's kingdom in that land. It is composed of three Presbyteries; a larger number of members was present than at either of the former meetings. The principal matters brought forward have been mentioned in the April number of the *Foreign Missionary*, together with the interesting narrative on the state of religion.

As it is now thirty-three years since our mission was established in Northern India, and as in that time we have occupied sixteen new stations, and have done a great preparatory work, we append a tabular statement of the missionaries in the field; the stations selected, the native ministry raised up including ordained ministers and licentiates, the native agents employed, and the communicants connected with the churches. In it we see a ground of encouragement and a stimulus to greater exertions for the Master and for souls.

Year.	Number of missionaries.	Stations.	Native ministers.	Native helpers.	Communicants.	Average missionaries per annum.	Average stations.	Average of native helpers.	Average communicants.
1834	2	1	..	..	...	...		...	..
1835	3	1	..	..	...	...		...	...
1836	8	2	..	..	...	...		...	...
1837	8	4	..	..	...	...		...	...
1838	11	4	..	..	...	...		...	...
1839	12	5	..	4	...	...		...	...
1840	12	5	..	5	...	...		...	...
1841	15	5	..	5	...	...		...	...
1842	17	5	..	5	...	...		...	...
1843	17	5	..	4	...	...		...	...
1844	17	8	2	4	...	11	4	4½	...
1845	17	8	2	11	...	...	..	...	...
1846	17	8	2	7	...	...	..	...	...
1847	21	8	2	11	...	...	..	...	...
1848	22	8	2	18	107	...	..	...	...
1849	24	9	1	17	112	...	..	...	...
1850	22	10	3	20	166	...	..	...	...
1851	25	10	3	23	209	...	..	...	...
1852	24	10	3	21	231	...	..	...	...
1853	24	11	3	26	255	...	..	...	...
1854	23	13	3	26	266	...	..	...	...
1855	24	13	3	34	291	22	10	19½	204
1856	27	15	3	39	290	...	..	...	...
1857	26	16	4	44	294	...	..	...	...
1858	22	16	4	*	†	...	..	...	...
1859	22	16	4	32	193‡	...	..	...	...
1860	22	16	4	48	272	...	..	...	...
1861	23	16	3	48	259	...	..	...	...
1862	22	16	2	58	267	...	..	...	...
1863	23	16	2	71	313	...	..	...	...
1864	23	16	5	93	377	...	..	...	...
1865	23	16	7	119	382	...	..	...	...
1866	25	16	8	111	390	23½	16	66	303

Progress and Prospects.

Whilst some of the labourers have been called from earth who commenced our mission-work in this country, others are still living

* No report. † Year of the Mutiny. ‡ Returns incomplete.

to rejoice in what has been accomplished, and at the signs of growth everywhere visible. In place of the one missionary who laid the foundations of our Church in India, we have at the present time, twenty-five; there are sixteen stations, where formerly was only one: at these stations are fourteen organized Churches; schools with thousands of scholars, and an increasing band of native Christian helpers. After ten years' labour, the first native was licensed to preach. Now there are several ordained; or, about to be ordained and placed over native churches—besides licentiates and candidates for the ministry.

Within this period wonderful changes have taken place in the form and spirit of the Indian government, that has affected the civil and social life of its subjects, and which has had an important bearing upon their moral and spiritual state. Education is in better hands; idolatry has ceased to be petted and upheld by the authorities; the icy indifference of the masses is breaking up; truth is gradually undermining error, and is not only better understood but better appreciated. Many are awakened and have abandoned idolatry who are not yet classed among the servants of Christ, and others are uneasy under the chilling and crushing influence of their own religious system. To some of these changes, the Narrative of the State of Religion, thus refers:

"This has been the period of the introduction of the Railway and Electric Telegraph into India, both producing great social changes among the native population, gradually weakening the institution of caste, undermining the authority of the Shasters on the native mind, and disturbing the long reign of ignorance and superstition throughout the native community. During this time has occurred the great Mutiny, which shook the foundations of the British Indian Empire, and which was followed by a transfer of the Government of India to the British Crown. This event has been succeeded by administrative and legislative reform, by increased efforts on the part of Government, for native education and native improvement, by increased zeal on the part of many of God's people for the evangelization of this land, and by a large accession into India of Britons and British capital and British enterprise. The latter change, it is true, is one of a mixed character. With the increase of Europeans, we have an increase of European infidelity and European vice. But we have also with them, a vast increase of the fruits of Christian civilization, and an increase of God's dear children, whose sympathies and prayers are enlisted in all efforts for the enlightenment and Christianization of this heathen land."

Mission Churches.

If no marked out-pouring of the Holy Spirit has been enjoyed at the different stations, it is pleasing to know that God has not left himself without a witness of his converting power. There have been additions to all the churches connected with the two missions. The following table furnishes this and other facts:

STATIONS.	Additions by Exam.	Certif.	Total.	Baptisms of Adults.	Infants.
Rawal Pindi.....	1	3	18	1	5
Lahor.	5	....	24	3	3
Jalandar	3	....	21	3	2
Sabathu.....	3	....	*	....	...
Lodiana.....	3	3	32	3	11
Ambala	6	....	24	6	5
Saharunpur.....	4	....	25†	*	*
Dehra.....	5	....	34†	....	4
Roorkhee	....	....	....	....	....
Mynpoorie	1	5	17	1	3
Futtehgurh.....	6	....	73	1	8
Furrukhabad.....	2	....	39	....	3
Etawah.....	6	7	22	5	8
Futtehpore.....	1	....	11	1	....
Allahabad.....	3	....	50†	*	*
Total.....	49	18	390	24	52

In regard to the culture and Christian walk of the native Christians, it is gratifying to present the following statement of Synod found in the Narrative of the State of Religion:

"The Presbytery of Allahabad report of the churches under their care, at Allahabad and Futtehpore, a steady improvement in the conduct and character of the church members, the prevalence of peace and harmony, and the entire absence of the vice of intemperance. This is true, not only of the churches in that Presbytery, but of all the churches connected with this Synod. We are happy to state that they are free from the sin of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks or drugs, and we note in them the general prevalence of peace and harmony, of growth in Christian knowledge and advance in Christian character, of fewer cases requiring church discipline with each succeeding year, and a growing desire on the part of many to become more useful to their countrymen."

The only defection mentioned is that of a young man connected with the church at Sabathu, who abandoned the faith and became

* No report. † Former returns.

a Mahommedan. "As the malady of insanity is in his family, it may be that some mental aberration in part, accounts for his strange conduct."

Several of the reports allude to candidates that have applied for admission to the church, some of whom are soon to be received. The *Rev. William Basten*, ordained by the Presbytery of Lodiana, in November, has been installed pastor of the church at Ambala. This native minister is the first pastor of a native church in connection with our body in this country. The difficulties in the way of such a relation will be removed as the Christian community increases in numbers, piety and pecuniary ability. A native pastorate must depend largely upon the self-support of the native churches. When the apostles organized the converts into churches, elders were not only ordained in them, but they were left largely to themselves to prosecute their own work, within their own sphere, and some of the churches were able to co-operate with the apostles in the regions beyond. As native pastors increase, the churches to whom they minister, will be called upon to do more for their support which will bring them into a closer bond of union, and thus they will stimulate each other for every good work. Perceiving the importance of the principle of such mutual helps and relations, the Lodiana mission lately resolved to urge every pastor or missionary in charge of a church to preach on the subject of "self-support," and explain to the people their duty in attempting this at once. Such action will not only prove a source of strength to the mission and to the churches, but will do much to convince those that are without of the disinterestedness and self-sacrificing spirit of native Christians. An old Mahommedan when he saw such, building a church at their own expense remarked, "now that they have taken to building their own Christian mosques, they must be in earnest." The poverty of the people and the comparatively small number of native Christians, have stood in the way of their being called upon in places to exercise the grace of benevolence; but, if heathen, they would have given largely to idolatry. It is then right that they should be trained to self-denial; to the maintenance of the institutions of religion among themselves, according to their ability and to be fellow-helpers to the truth.

Native Helpers.

An earnest native ministry is the great want of India. Our missionaries feel this want, and have sought to place the native Christians in the highest positions of responsibility which they have been able to fill. Some of these labourers have been long in connection with the missions, and have made for themselves a good report. Five of these are ordained, about as many more are licentiates—others are candidates for the ministry, and others are catechists, teachers and Bible-readers. The catechists form a most important body of helpers, and are increasing in numbers and usefulness. Some of these will in due time be ordained, and prove efficient

workers among their countrymen. Greater attention is paid to the education of this class, and it is important that they should be well instructed in divine things, as by them the native Church has to be largely extended in the future.

Education.

This branch of missionary labour has received the steady attention of those engaged in it. But little if any change has occurred in the composition of the schools, or in the character and extent of the instructions heretofore given. The subjoined table presents the statistics of the schools and their character

STATIONS.	Day-Schools.				Boarding-Schools.		Adult Schools
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Men.
	English and Vernacular.	Vernacular.	English and Vernacular.	Vernacular.			
Allahabad	400	...	..	24	..	..	..
Futtehpore	64	...	..	20	..	..	..
Etawah	....	...	..	243	..	..	..
Furrukhabad	350	215	..	...	..	..	..
Futtehgurh	126	100	80	...	18	13	..
Mynpurie	205	96	..	160	..	..	..
Roorkhee	....	...	..	...	..	..	..
Dehra	170	...	..	...	..	30	..
Saharunpur	151	61	..	35	50	..	..
Sabathu	50	...	..	19	..	..	..
Ambala	413*	...	..	...	..	..	..
Lodiana	336	83	..	6	..	44	.
Jalandhar	320*	...	..	...	..	..	..
Kapurthala	....	...	..	...	..	..	..
Lahor	1792	...	..	...	..	..	90
Rawal Pindi	253	149	..	20	..	..	..
Total	4630	704	80	527	68	87	90

* Last report.

In this tabular statement we have schools of all grades. (1.) At Lahor there is a *college department*, affiliated to the University of Calcutta, for the education of under-graduates. This is an experiment in that country; thus far it is encouraging, and the more so as in the Mission College, the youth are brought daily under religious influences and into constant contact with divine truth. Four of the students in this institution are Christians, and have the ministry in view. (2.) The next grade is the *High Schools*. These are at the principal stations. In some of these are classes preparing for the University, and all these classes are under the immediate supervision and instruction of the missionary or the Christian teacher. Many of the youth attend upon the preached Word on the Sabbath, or assemble on that day in the school-house for religious instruction. In this way Bible truth is brought constantly before them, and soon they cease to cherish any reverence for their former belief, and if they do not cordially embrace the Gospel, they soon respect the Christian Scriptures and their sublime teachings. These schools are all anglo-vernacular — none purely English. (3.) *Vernacular schools*. These schools are established in cities, as feeders to the High-schools: and in villages for the purpose of imparting some Bible truth, as well as the simpler elements of education. (4.) *Boarding-schools*. The pupils in these, are mainly orphans, and are removed from the daily and deleterious associations of heathenism; brought under systematic, Christian training, and subjected to mild but strict discipline. Experience has shown that the best and the most reliable native helpers have been trained in these institutions. (5.) *Zenana schools*. The progress made in female education is cheering. This progress is not simply in numbers but in efficiency. In the schools the Christian element is gaining ground, and various castes are now being reached, so that this department of labour may be considered fixed among missionary agencies in India.

Preaching and Itinerations.

As organized churches are found at nearly all the stations, stated services are held both on the Sabbath, and during the week in the different chapels for the Christian families connected with them, and for all who can be induced to attend. Private conversations on religion are had, as opportunities offer with inquirers. This class embraces the earnest seekers of the truth; the self interested, or those who are more concerned about their temporal than their eternal welfare; and the curious and the indifferent. This last class comprehends all shades of belief—the Hindu and the Mohammedan, Sufis and Pantheists. If these do not come to the missionary at his home, he goes to them and others in the bazar, and there presents the grand but simple doctrines of the cross. In this way, thousands and tens of thousands of the people hear of salvation through a crucified Saviour.

Occasionally the missionary and the catechist take a wider sweep and traverse regions where no preacher of truth is stationed, and

at times enter places where Christ has never been proclaimed. In this way, they spread over a wider surface their influence and knowledge of the doctrines of Christianity. Mr. Carleton continues his itinerant labours for six months in the year on the plains; during the hot season he is in the hills, visiting and preaching in the villages. Dr. Morrison spent four months of the past year in itinerating through a wide and seldom-visited tract of country. Many of the brethren also spent a portion of the cold season itinerating and visiting the melas; the catechists and other native helpers were also busy in the same evangelistic labours. "In the past year," says Mr. Wikoff, "the colporteurs have visited 498 villages and ninety schools. The catechist and Scripture-readers have preached in 120 villages, to more than 40,000 hearers, including melas." Much seed has been scattered which will accomplish the designs of the great husbandman and yield fruit to his glory. India's need is the converting presence of the Holy Ghost.

The Press.

The issues of the press during the year were forty-four. Of these publications, twenty-three were in Urdu; seven, in Hindi, and fourteen in Panjabi. The number of copies printed has risen to 259,100, and that of pages, to upwards of 11,000,000. Most of the tracts published were original. More than fifty mission stations were supplied during the year, receiving 167,899 copies. The printing-establishment continues under the able supervision of Mr. Rudolph. Funds to meet the heavy expenditures of the press were provided by friends in India, and independent of the grants from this country. These gifts were most timely, but being special—to supplement what the Committee were able to supply during our national troubles, it is not likely that such donations will be continued, which will involve a larger outlay by the Board for this department of missionary work.

Next to the production of a native Christian literature, is its distribution. This is done by the missionary in his itinerancies, and by Bible agents and colporteurs. More attention is now paid to the sale of both books and tracts. Formerly, these were generally given to all who sought and were capable of reading them, but lately a small price is put upon them, which gives them a new importance in the eyes of the natives, and leads them to prize what they purchase; to read them with greater care, and to preserve them from destruction. The Rev. Goloknath in his report says: "The scheme of selling books and tracts at melas has not been found very satisfactory. It is difficult to keep the prices of books steady and fixed. It is rather too mean a work, in the estimation of the people of this country, for a religious teacher to be a seller of books. If books are to be sold (and I think it is better to sell them for small prices, than to throw them away), this ought to be done by some other agents than missionaries."

This simple recital of facts contains sufficient proof that our missions in India, are in a state of gradual and healthy growth. Every change in the habits and customs of the people, which have for such long ages been stereotyped, indicates progress. The seeming interest in religious truth; the way in which its preachers are heard; the growing belief that their faith is to be supplanted by Christianity; the increasing attention to education, and its moulding influences for good, are all harbingers of promise. Then the fact that the whole country is open to Christian effort; that the Gospel can be freely preached in every town and village; that the people are free from political prejudices; that they are ready to hear — should awaken the sympathies, call forth the prayers, and arouse the Church to grander endeavours for the evangelization of that wonderful nation. As they see the moral wastes spread every where around them, as they know that the inhabitants are under the influence of the most degrading superstitions; as they view them perishing, when there is enough and to spare among their own people; no wonder that the missionaries should appeal to the church at home for additional helpers, and cry "the harvest truly is great, but the labourers are few." May our Zion arise and consecrate to the Lord her great wealth—material and spiritual.

MISSION IN SIAM.

BANGKOK: On the river Meinam, twenty-five miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Noah A. McDonald and Samuel C. George, and their wives; one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI: on the western side of the Gulf of Siam, 150 miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Daniel McGilvary and Samuel G. McFarland, and their wives.

On their way to Bangkok: Rev. Jonathan Wilson and wife; Rev. Patrick L. Carden and wife.

On his way to this country: Rev. Stephen Mattoon.

In this country: Rev. Samuel R. House, M. D., and his wife; Mrs. S. Mattoon.

The Rev. Patrick L. Carden and his wife embarked for Siam, October 24; on February 3, they were followed by Rev. Jonathan Wilson and his wife. Rev. S. Mattoon left Bangkok near the close of the year on his return to this country. This was shadowed forth in the last Report, and is occasioned by the state of Mrs. Mattoon's health, who, it is feared, cannot live in Siam.

The health of the other members of the mission has been uniformly good; but since the Report of Petchaburi was written, the Rev. D. McGilvary has been very low with fever. He is now so far recovered as to resume his regular labours. Our last Report mentioned the need of a physician at Petchaburi. This want is still unsupplied. To an earnest Christian physician, there is at that place an important field of usefulness; not simply among Christian families,

but among a large class of heathen, with whom he could have constant intercourse, and to whom he could commend the blessed truths of salvation.

Preaching.

This has been regularly kept up at both stations, with a slight improvement in the number of hearers at the chapel at Bangkok, but no perceptible increase at Petchaburi. This is owing in part to the place where religious service has been held, the lower room of one of the dwellings, which is objectionable to the Siamese—a chapel nearer the business portion of the city where better congregations could be gathered is greatly desired. This should at once be supplied by the church. The church members are doing well. They have a weekly prayer meeting conducted by themselves.

Education.

The Boys' Boarding School at the capitol has averaged during the year 22 pupils; 18 of whom are boarders and 4 are day scholars. The religious element in this institution continues decided. Many of the scholars have committed to memory in their own language large portions of Scripture. Their improvement in every way has been solid and substantial. "Some of the larger boys declared themselves to have renounced all faith in Budhism, and are fully convinced that Christianity is the only true religion." There has been among them also a spirit of inquiry in regard to divine truth not witnessed in former years. The school at Petchaburi continues small. In it, however, are taught the sons of the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor—youth who may in after years have a moulding and controlling influence in the kingdom. Mrs. McFarland has recently commenced a girl's school at this station. It is in part an industrial institution, the proceeds of which go towards the support of the scholars.

The Press.

Mr. Mattoon has completed the translation of the New Testament. The minor prophets, from Micah to Malachi, have been translated by Mr. McFarland; while other portions have been translated by or under the direction of Mr. McGilvary.

The issues of the printing press for the year were 2,000 copies of "A Compendium of Church History;" 2,000 copies of the Epistles of Hebrews and Peter bound together; 2,000 copies of Revelation; and 2,500 copies of the Gospel by Mark. Many copies of portions of the Scriptures were circulated and 135,000 pages of tracts distributed.

The year in regard to additions to the church has been barren. It has been one of preparation and of faith. Over the little success achieved, the brethren mourn and call earnestly upon the whole

church to pray for them. Every where around them is an open door, and beyond them is a people accessible to the truth, but to them no missionary has gone. The Laos still wait for the gospel.

Signs of promise are not wanting. There is a turning to the truth on the part of some, and over them its power may soon be savingly displayed. Let Zion respond to the appeals from that land, and by warm sympathy, efforts and prayer seek to strengthen the hands and encourage the hearts of her sons and daughters.

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Canton Mission.

CANTON: on the Canton River, 70 miles from the mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labourers—the Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., D. D.; Rev. Messrs. Charles F. Preston, Arthur Folsom, and Henry V. Noyes, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D. and his wife; Mrs. Mary L. French, teacher; four native Christian assistants, one of whom is a female Bible visitor. *In this country:* Rev. Ira M. Condit and his wife.

Ningpo Mission.

NINGPO: on the Ningpo River, 12 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1844; missionary labourers—D. B. McCartee, M. D., Rev. Messrs. David D. Green, Samuel Dodd and Joseph A. Leyenberger and their wives; native Christian assistants—Rev. Messrs. *Kying Ling-yin, Zia-Ying-tong* and *Bao Kwong-hu*, four licentiate preachers, and eight other helpers. *In this country:* Rev. William T. Morrison and his wife.

SEVERAL OUT-STATIONS, in the long, narrow district of country extending from Ningpo, northwest to Hangchau, 150 miles, and one at Bao-ko-tah, a village eight miles south east of Ningpo; occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

Shanghai Mission.

SHANGHAI: on the Woosung River, 14 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. John M. W. Farnham and John Wherry, and their wives; Mr. William Gamble, printer; four native Christian assistants.

Shantung Mission.

TUNGCHOW: on the coast, 55 miles from Chefoo; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Charles R. Mills and Calvin W. Mateer, and their wives; one native Christian assistant.

CHEFOO: the chief foreign port of the province of Shantung; occupied as a mission station in 1862; missionary labourers—Rev. Hunter J. Corbett, and his wife; Miss C. B. Downing, teacher; one native Christian assistant.

In this country: Rev. John L. Nevius and his wife.

Peking Mission.

PEKING: the capital of the country; occupied as a missionary station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D. and his wife; two native Christian assistants.

Mr. and Mrs. Leyenberger and Miss Downing, embarked for Shanghai on the 25th of October; Mr. and Mrs. Noyes embarked for Canton on the 3d of February—all being new labourers, but making only a small company that has been sent to this field, during

the year. On the other hand, our missions have met with heavy losses from sickness and death. Messrs. Roberts, Morrison, and Condit, and their wives, have been compelled to return to this country on account of the health of Messrs. Roberts and Morrison, and of Mrs. Condit. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts arrived early in October; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison early in November; and Mr. and Mrs. Condit, at San Francisco, at the end of November. It is with great reluctance that Mr. Roberts has relinquished the hope of returning to China; and the Committee, concurring with him in his views of this question of duty, desire to express for him and his wife their cordial Christian esteem, and their hope that in this country, they may enjoy health and be very useful in the work of the Lord. The other brethren hope to be able to return to their work in China, as also Mr. and Mrs. Nevius, whose visit to this country was mentioned in the last report. Each of the families of Dr. Happer, Dr. Kerr and Mr. Mills was called by death to give an infant child into the Saviour's arms; but the chief bereavement of the year, was the death of Mrs. Happer, wife of the Rev. A. P. Happer, D. D., on the 29th of December. She departed this life in great peace, having a good hope through grace. Her knowledge of the language and people, her entire devotedness to her missionary duties as well as those of her own family, her great excellence of Christian character make her early removal an event greatly to be deplored, an irreparable loss to her own household, and a real calamity to many precious interests of the mission. But even so hath the Lord ordained, whose love for his people and his cause is perfect. The only other change among the missionary labourers from this country, to be noted here, is the return of Dr. and Mrs. McCartee from Chefoo to Ningpo, where their services are greatly needed and highly valued.

Native Missionary Labourers.

The training and employment of native assistants continue to be regarded with deep interest by the brethren. In all, twenty-four native labourers are reported—three in the mission at Canton, besides a Bible woman; four at Shanghai; thirteen at Ningpo and its vicinity; three in Shantung, but of these, one is connected with the agent of the B. and F. Bible Society; and two at Peking. The training-class of native helpers at Canton contained six young men at the end of the year, who were making satisfactory progress under Dr. Happer's instruction, and a young man is still pursuing his studies under Mr. Preston's charge. One member of the training-class, formerly in the mission school, is now employed as a teacher. The boarding-school for boys at Ningpo still has for its main object the educating of missionary labourers; eight of the scholars are members of the church; one entered on work as a teacher during the year, and two others would do so in a short time. The boys' school at Tungchow, Mr. Mateer hopes, will become for the province of Shantung, what the Ningpo school has been for Chekiang, and

Dr. Martin expresses a similar hope concerning the school at Peking. At Shanghai, the brethren have continued to give instruction to a native assistant, with a view to his eventually entering the ministry; and Mr. Corbett, at Chefoo, speaks with much interest of a native convert, who can already render valuable assistance in missionary work, and who is preparing himself for still more useful labours. In all instances, the instruction of these native helpers is given in the vernacular, and not in English. It is found to be quite practicable to train them in their own language for a high order of usefulness; the labourers already at work will not suffer by comparison with native missionaries in other countries. The services of the native brethren, particularly in the Ningpo mission, have been of the greatest value. In many cases they have been the instruments of leading their countrymen to a saving knowledge of Christ, before they had seen or heard any of the missionaries.

Preaching—Church Statistics.

The great work of preaching the Gospel, has been steadily kept in view. At Canton, the brethren are grateful for two chapels, which add largely to the comfort and influence of their services. Particular attention is called to the need of a chapel at Peking. Stated services were maintained at all the stations, and at many of the out-stations—in the case of the latter, chiefly by native brethren. Journeys were made from most of the stations into the region beyond, during which the Gospel was preached and the Scriptures and tracts circulated. To all the churches some members have been added. The following table gives the returns:

Stations.	Received during the year.	Died or dismissed.	Whole number.
Canton	5	1	24
Ningpo	7	..	55
" Yuyiao	11	..	64
" Sanpoh	16	..	69
" Bao ko-tah	11	..	57
Shanghai	3	1	24
Tungchow	3	1	23
Chefoo	6	..	6
Peking	7	..	7

These returns are both of the churches organized, and of communicants at one or two stations, where churches are not yet formed. In the first column, a few persons are included who were received by letter. The number in the Ningpo churches who may have died or been dismissed, is not yet known; later advices from Ningpo increase the number of admissions to the churches by twelve, but these are not here included, it not being yet known to which of the churches they belong. These statistics, especially those of the Ningpo churches, contain much to cheer the hearts of the friends of missions, especially as the missionaries can, in most cases, commend the Christian walk and conversation of the communicants.

Out-Station Work—Colportage.

In connection with the Ningpo mission, there is a large work in progress, chiefly in the hands of native helpers, which is carrying the Gospel to many towns and villages in a district of country, 150 to 200 miles long, and five to twenty miles in breadth; several places are occupied as out-stations by native labourers, and are visited from time to time by the missionaries. Two cities were added to the list, Zong-yu and Hangchau. The latter, the brethren are anxious to see occupied by one or more missionary families; it is a place of great importance. The number of baptisms at the out-stations during the year was forty eight. The Shanghai mission gives a particular report of colportage work, which is quite encouraging. This kind of service is performed in a greater or less extent, in connection with all the missions, and is undoubtedly a means of exerting a wide-spread influence in favor of the Gospel. The four colporteurs of the Shanghai mission sold 801,455 pages of the Scriptures, at a low price, receiving $88 for them, and distributed 128,-204 tracts, mostly portions of the Scriptures. They made known the way of life in 1,534 public places, or private families, where a few of the neighbours could be gathered in to listen. Their labours were performed principally in the province of which Shanghai is one of the cities.

Mission Schools.

The educational department of the missions in China never embraced a large number of scholars, the ruling purpose being that of training a select number of native youths, who, by the divine blessing, might become assistants in the missionary work. In the boarding-schools, especially, everything is made tributary to this great object. To the schools heretofore in operation, two schools were added during the last year, which could hardly have been expected to be placed under missionary influence, and which may, perhaps, be soon withdrawn from it. These are schools established by the Chinese authorities for the education in English of young men, so that they may be qualified to fill stations as interpreters and in the foreign customs.

At Canton, the authorities requested Dr. Happer to take the charge of a school of this kind, when its former superintendent resigned; —its duties required four hours of his time on alternate days. Christian influences were allowed to be introduced. The liberal remuneration paid for his services was turned over by Dr. Happer to the mission treasury. At Peking, Dr. Martin was also requested to take the charge of a class in a school of this kind. At the latest advices, he expected to withdraw from this duty in order to have more time for his other missionary labours. While engaged in the service of the Chinese, Dr. Martin did not draw his usual salary from the Board. Of the mission school at Peking, generously supported by a friend, Dr. Martin speaks in terms of warm interest. Scholars who promise to become influential can be obtained. What is needed greatly is additional force for its duties—Dr. Martin greatly desiring to be aided by a competent colleague. The school at Tungchow is commenced under very encouraging prospects of success, but it needs larger room; this might be provided in a new dwelling-house, which ought to be procured for Mr. Mateer's family without delay. The schools at Ningpo suffered from the illness of Mr. Green who was in the efficient charge of the girls' boarding-school, and of Mr. Morrison, whose successful superintendence of the boys' boarding-school had to be relinquished when he left Ningpo for his health; it is now in the hands of Mr. Dodd.

The schools at Shanghai continue under the charge of Mr. Farnham, and are spoken of as full of promise; considerable interest among the scholars was manifested in religious things, and some applied for admission to the church, but were advised to wait for longer trial. One of the girls in this school, and one in the Ningpo school, died during the year, both supported by the precious hope of going to be with Christ. Another girl in the Shanghai school was admitted to the communion of the church. Eight of the boys, and the same number of girls in the Ningpo boarding-schools, are communicants. It is mentioned that the girls in the Ningpo school, and both the boys and girls in the Shanghai school, engage in various kinds of work, helping to lessen the cost of their support, and to fit them for the duties of future life as housekeepers.

At Canton, the girls' boarding-school, under the care of the lamented Mrs. Happer, two day-schools for boys, two day-schools for girls—one of which was under Mrs. Happer's care, but both are now under Mrs. French's charge,—and two small day-schools in the country under Dr. Happer's superintendence, are all regarded with much interest as a means of doing good. The schools in the country met with much opposition from some of the people, but this opposition, it is hoped, is in a good degree overcome. The statistics of the schools are here appended in tabular form:

Stations.	Day Schools.		Boarding-Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Canton	85	46	6	10
Ningpo	25	..	18	18
Shanghai	30	..	17	15
Tungchow	..	..	12	..
Peking	45	..	..	..
Total	185	46	53	43

Printing—Works for the Press.

The total number of pages printed during the year by the mission-press at Shanghai, is 13,650,600. Of these, 11,120,000 pages were of the Scriptures; of works classed as Tracts, 1,652,400 pages. These returns embrace, besides other works not here specified, an edition of the New Testament, 32mo, 10,000 copies; Old Testament, 32mo, as far as 1st Kings, 5,000 copies; Genesis to Exodus, 20th chapter, Mark, Luke, Acts and Galatians, 12mo, 12,000 copies each; John, 8vo, 7,000 copies, and Matthew, 8vo, 14,000 copies—both in the Mandarin Colloquial, translated at Peking; Gospel Words, 20,000 copies; Christ's Sayings 10,000 copies. Of new works printed, the report mentions as valuable additions to the list, 2,000 Character Classic, by the Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D.; Acts with Commentary, by the Rev. J. L. Nevius; Matthew, with Commentary, in Shanghai Colloquial, by the late Rev. Reuben Lowrie; Pilgrim's Progress, by the Rev. W. Burns. Of the Mandarin Hymn Book, 2,000 copies were printed. The 32mo edition of the Scriptures is remarkable for its beauty, clearness and convenience; it is printed from type prepared by Mr. Gamble, the superintendent. His report of the press contains valuable suggestions as to electrotype plates for the Scriptures and other books, and as to other matters, which cannot be introduced here.

The type-foundry of the press is an important department. The Small Pica font is nearly completed, consisting of 6,000 characters of full body, and 1400 primitives and radicals. Besides this font, there are three others, the Berlin, the Paris and the Hong Kong, with an incomplete set of the Dyer font. A small font of Japanese *Hirakana* character was made during the year, of Small Pica body.

A fire-proof house for the matrices has been built, and the printing establishment as a whole appears to be in excellent condition. Mr. Gamble's superintendence has continued to be marked by energy, ingenuity and success.

Closely connected with the press, is the preparation of books. The Canton report mentions translations of the standards of the Church —the Confession of Faith, Larger and Shorter Catechisms, and the Book of Discipline, by Dr. Happer, which have been authorized to be printed; an elementary book on Geography, by Mr. Condit, which has been printed; a translation of the tract, "Come to Jesus," by Mrs. French; and a few Hymns, added to the list. Dr. Martin, aided by missionaries of other Churches, has been engaged in the translation of the New Testament into the Mandarin, or Court dialect; about one-half of the New Testament has been sent to press. He reports that the missionaries at Peking and Tientsin, with one exception, have agreed to adopt the term *Tienchu* for God, and *Shengsen* for the Holy Spirit. It is known now that some, perhaps most, of the missionaries in the other missions of the Board will not give their consent to this change; so that while these terms may gain circulation in the North of China, they will tend to increase the embarrassment which unhappily exists, from the employment of different terms to denote the name of the Divine Being. The Committee are not able, therefore, to share the satisfaction expressed by the Peking missionaries at this measure.

Medical Missionary Work.

Dr. McCartee has continued to give a part of his time to this kind of labour, though engaged chiefly in other branches of the work. Of Dr. Kerr's Hospital labours at Canton, Mr. Preston in the report of the mission, says: "This branch of mission-work has always been an interesting feature at Canton, and it has lost none of its interest; but as in the days of our Lord, and every age since, it is the natural development of Christian life. It is a work of love, showing the spirit of Christ, and leading the objects of its ministrations to look upon the great Physician and Healer. Preaching to the patients, has been a blessed work. The Dispensary at Fat-shan has been given up, for several reasons — principally because Dr. Kerr wished to spend the time in visiting other places, but sickness in his family has not permitted the design to be carried out to a great extent. The Hospital of the London Mission having been given up, Dr. Kerr has rented a part of the premises for a time. His desire to secure a lot for building on a larger scale is near realization, and such a building will be the more needed, because of there being but one. The whole number of patients during the year is 18,477; at Fat-shan, three months, 1,490; children vaccinated, 337; in-patients, about 400."

The brethren at Tungchow are urgent in their request for a medical missionary at that city. No professional assistance for their families can be obtained nearer than Chefoo, over fifty miles distant,

and there is a wide and most encouraging sphere of labour and influence for Christ at Tungchow, such as is rarely within the reach of pious physicians. The Committee are anxious that this plea of the missionaries should be considered by their medical friends as a call in Providence, which they hope will soon meet with the answer, "Lord, here am I, send me."

The missionary work of our Church in China, as will be evident from the foregoing accounts, is a work of wide sweep, far extending, and full of promise. More men are needed for its service. Larger pecuniary means are also needed. Let these be supplied, and the blessing of God implored in constant prayer, and the Church may look for blessed results in a short time. Not only are the Chinese far the most numerous people among the nations, but in some respects they are more accessible by missionaries than are most heathen people. Fewer barriers stand in the way of their conversion than are met with in some other countries. And the converts seem to possess a practical force of character, which is full of hope as to their usefulness in spreading the Gospel among their countrymen. In such a missionary field as this, it is a matter of deep regret to the Committee that they have to report the number of missionaries as actually less at the end of the year than at its beginning—only two new men having been sent out, and three having returned to this country. Prayer should be offered to the Lord of the harvest that he would send labourers into this great field.

MISSION IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA: on the bay, a few miles below Yedo; mission commenced in 1859; missionary labourers—James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife; Rev. David Thompson.

No marked change has occurred in the condition of our missionary work in Japan during the last year. The health of the missionaries has been excellent, and their labors have been continued as in the preceding year. Reviewing the year, Dr. Hepburn writes: "Mr. Thompson preaches regularly once a month in the United States Consulate, being associated in this service with the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church. He also now teaches two hours a day in the government school, having kindly taken my class in geography which I was compelled, by other duties, to give up. . . . . The dispensary is kept in full operation, the daily number of patients averages about thirty-five. More than half of them are there for diseases of the eye. Many operations have been performed. . . . . The patients come from all parts of the country. No surveillance seems to be kept over me, and no governmental opposition exists; indeed, many of my patients are government officials, from an ex-governor of Yokohama down to a common policeman. I have five medical students, or rather young men who attend at the dispensary to observe my practice, all intelligent and inquiring persons. I have adopted the plan of having different texts of Scripture translated into the Japanese, neatly written and,

mounted, hung up in the dispensary, where all can see and read them. I have now the Ten Commandments thus placed in view, 'God so loved the world,' etc.; 'There is one God, and one Mediator,' etc. . . . I often explain them, [and an example is given of the interest taken in these Scriptures, though objection was made to the name of Jesus, as being offensive to the Japanese.]

"I am prosecuting my other work of dictionary-making with as much patience and vigor as I possess; it is exceedingly difficult and slow work, but, for all, it advances."

Besides preaching in English, and teaching, as mentioned above, Mr. Thompson has continued the study of the language as his chief occupation. It is not deemed expedient yet to attempt to hold preaching services publicly for the Japanese, nor to undertake other kinds of direct missionary work that would attract the attention of the government. How long this line of policy may be regarded as advisable, is not yet apparent. A beginning must be made, and it may be expected to encounter opposition, but it is well to remember that the hearts of these jealous heathen rulers are under the control of the same power that is promised to accompany the servants of Christ in their work. It might easily be so ordered, that the door of entrance would be set wide open; it might also be found that apprehended opposition would give way before judicious efforts for the Christian instruction of the people. At any rate, our brethren are watchful to improve opportunities of making the Gospel known to such individuals as come within their reach, and we must not despise the day of small things.

Near the close of the period under review, one of the missionaries of the Reformed Dutch Church was permitted to baptize the first convert in Japan—a respectable medical man, who had been much with the missionaries, and who gave pleasing evidence of his being a true follower of Christ. He was then on his death-bed, and soon afterwards departed this life in peace. His baptism was probably not known to the government officials, so that neither he nor his family were molested.

The general aspect of this country, in a missionary point of view, is not materially changed from what was reported a year ago. Questions of foreign policy, and of the relations of the Tykun and the Daimios to each other, in reference to their connection respectively with foreign commerce, are no doubt deeply pondered by these rulers. The attitude of foreign powers towards the government is becoming more decided. The knowledge of what Christianity really is, as now presented to the Japanese, is no doubt extending. These humble missionary labors are among the greatest influences now at work to bring about great changes. The faith of the Church and of her servants in the field must not fail. In the end, it will be seen that these beautiful islands, teeming with inhabitants, now, alas! deeply degraded by heathenism, shall wait for the law of Christ, and become witnesses of his wonderful grace.

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco: Rev. Augustus W. Loomis and his wife; one native Christian assistant.

The labours of the missionary have been continued with marked energy and fidelity. As his work is conducted under the disadvantageous circumstances described in former reports, it has still been difficult to secure attendance on regular services; but these services have been kept up in the mission chapel on Sabbath afternoons and evenings, and on a week-day evening, and have been attended by rather more persons than in the preceding year. The work of the missionary and of the assistant, in visiting the Chinese at their houses, shops, places of work, etc.,; in holding conversations with them on their arrival from China, on their visits to San Francisco from the interior, and on their returning to their native country; in sending tracts and portions of the Scripture to Chinese camps and settlements, at various places, particularly in the mining districts; in acting as counsellor, agent, friend, in a great variety of ways to further their welfare—all this varied work has been carried on with enterprise, ingenuity, and good results. The wife of the missionary, though in feeble health, has been able to give valuable aid in various ways, and especially in the Sunday-school service in the chapel. For an interesting account of the manifold labours and influences of this mission, as well as for a very satisfactory report of the condition of the Chinese on the Pacific coast, the Committee refer to a paper by Mr. Loomis, which was published in the *Foreign Missionary* of last July.

In the unfavourable circumstances of these heathen adventurers, who come to our shores usually without their families, who still meet with dislike from most of our countrymen, who go from place to place, as they can find work or make money, who are restrained by not even the restraints existing among their own people in China—feeble as they are, who are exposed to many temptations, and who all expect to return to their native country, it is obvious that strong faith is required in the divine power of the Gospel, by those who seek to bring them under its control. But the word of God is quick and powerful in its application to the souls of lost men by the Holy Spirit, and some of its triumphs have been already witnessed in connection with this mission. Writing early in January, Mr. Loomis could say: "On November nineteenth, we received a Chinaman to the communion of the church, and December thirty-first, we received another; these are the men who had been waiting long. They both appear well, and we hope may adorn the profession they have made. At our last communion, ten professing Christians (Chinese) were present. These men all seem desirous of knowledge; they exhibit an interest in the services, and are constant attendants on the ordinances. We hope each of them may be a light to others." And the case of one is mentioned who ex-

pects to return soon to China, and wishes to be employed in some way to make the Gospel known among his countrymen. It is hoped that he may be able to do good.

At the end of the year under review, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis expected to leave San Francisco on a visit to their friends in the Atlantic States, this measure being imperatively urged by the medical advisers of Mrs. Loomis on account of her health. Mrs. Condit and her children would accompany them, and Mr. Condit would take the charge of the Chinese work in California. He is well qualified for this work by his previous experience in China.

The Committee are still impressed with the importance of keeping up this mission. The number of Chinese in California and other States on the Pacific is gradually increasing, and is likely to increase still more, as their patient, steady, and little troublesome traits as labourers become better known. In those new countries such labourers are invaluable. Whatever may be the motive which brings them to our country, they ought here to be brought under the influence of the religion of Christ. And, for this end, our churches should support missionary efforts like those here reported, and should accompany them with their sympathies and their prayers.

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

In Belgium, France, and Italy, and at Geneva, chiefly with reference to missionary work in France, Protestant organizations exist for promoting the spread of the Gospel amongst the Roman Catholic inhabitants of these countries. These Committees of Evangelization are doing a good work. As their pecuniary means are very limited, they need the aid of their more favoured brethren in Great Britain and the United States. It was but a small sum the Committee were able to transmit to them during the last year, as shown in the Treasurer's report; but larger gifts were sent to them from this country, some of which, and particularly one of the most liberal, were given by members of our Church. In some instances these gifts were made in response to personal applications by a respected young minister of Paris, and by a graduate of the Geneva Theological School, who visited many of our churches for this purpose. The School of Theology at Geneva, which still enjoys the presidency of the venerable Dr. Merle d'Aubigné, continues to be one of the most important centres of influence of pure Christianity. In its circular of November last, forty-eight students were reported. Of these nine were of Geneva; six, Swiss, of other cantons; nineteen, French; five, Belgians; three, Italians; two, Spaniards; one, Hollander; one, English; one, Canadian; and one, Swede. The work of the Vaudois Church continues to bless Italy. A summary view of its missionary stations and prospects was given in the *Record* of January. Its Theological School at Florence is maintained, and thirteen students were in attendance at

the date of the last report. Its printing press, also at Florence, has been vigorously employed in printing the Holy Scriptures and other religious publications. Twenty-three thousand copies of the New Testament were sent forth last year from this press. The interest of $20,000, the sum invested here for the Vaudois Seminary, has been remitted, and it was in aid of the missions of this venerable church that the liberal gift above referred to was made.

The Committee do not deem it needful to enter into further statements concerning the work of Evangelization in these European countries. The theory on which their part in the work is conducted, was stated particularly in their last Annual Report. It was also described in an article on "Our Missions among Roman Catholics," in the *Record* of August. As to the general and great importance of these efforts in aid of the diffusion of pure Christianity amongst these nations, there can be no question. And every thoughtful observer of events will see signs of changes which are adverse to Rome and favourable to religious liberty and Gospel truth, though, alas! in too many instances they are marked by skeptical and radical tendencies. The position of the Pope becomes more and more critical in Rome, and on the withdrawal, in a few months, of the foreign troops, by which his power has been upheld for several years, it may readily occur that he and his corrupt court will become wanderers, and the Papacy suffer serious loss of power and prestige. In France, too, the main pillar of Popery and its main source of supplies of men, women and money for the propagation of its influence among the nations, and also in Belgium, in some respects more Romanist than France, a vigorous conflict is in progress between ultramontane and liberal ideas—a conflict in which the cause of Rome will, in the end, suffer defeat. Christians of other countries, and of a purer faith, cannot be indifferent to this conflict. Their sympathies, their gifts, their earnest prayers should be enlisted in aid of their few but noble brethren, who are striving to preach the truth, to circulate the Bible, to train up ministers of the Gospel, for the evangelization of these nations.

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

New York: Rev. John Neander.

Though not permitted to speak of conversions from Judaism to Christianity, as the visible result of his labours during the last year, Mr. Neander is encouraged in his work. He is received by many Jews with respect, and his message, he has reason to think, is often heard with thoughtful attention. He is called on at his own house, and some of these calls are made in the evening to avoid notice. In a few instances, Jewish hearers are observed in his German congregation on the Sabbath, and he still thinks his position as the pastor of this church increases his influence among the Jews. Incidents

occur, at times, which are gratifying to the missionary; one of these was his being asked to perform a marriage ceremony, the bride and groom and all the friends present being Hebrews, who gave respectful attention to the Christian service. Incidents also occur which show painfully that the minds of thoughtful Jews are not at rest, as when an intelligent and leading member of one of the synagogues sought a frank conversation with the missionary, in order to ascertain whether he really believed his own doctrine concerning the Nazarene; all doubt as to this being removed, he said, with a sigh: "This is incomprehensible to me." It is one of the things to be deeply regretted in the condition of the Jewish mind, in far too many cases, that infidelity is supplanting the old historic faith, especially among young persons; but the great practical hinderance is the spirit of intense worldliness which characterizes so many of this people.

Mr. Neander's German labours continue to enjoy the divine blessing. Upwards of seventy persons as communicants were received last year.

The Committee cannot but regret that this work for the Jews, reported by them without much change from year to year, is so very limited. They are well satisfied, indeed, with the fidelity of the esteemed missionary, whose work is thus briefly described; they do not see in what respect he could pursue his labours to better advantage. They must admit, further, that they do not see clearly what other, additional or different, labours could be undertaken distinctively as missionary agencies among the Jews in this country. And yet, as there are probably more of this people in New York than in Palestine, to cite Mr. Neander's remark, and as certainly very many of them are wanderers from any and every religious fold, while all of them who deny the only Saviour of sinners must be regarded as going on to a hopeless eternity, the earnest attention of Christians should be turned to their condition. Much may be done for them by the followers of Christ, in social or business relations with them, by a watchful, kind and judicious improvement of opportunities of directing their attention to the Redeemer. Schools for their children cannot be supported, and would not be attended here, as they are in some places abroad, but in some instances the children of Hebrew parents may be obtained for Sunday-school instruction. No opportunity should be neglected of calling their attention to the Holy Scriptures. But after all these and other things are done, the chief means is prayer—prayer to God, that the veil that is on their hearts may soon be removed, and that they may be led to look unto Jesus as the true Messiah, the only Saviour.

The Committee, in closing this report, desire to call the particular attention of the Church to the need of enlarged efforts in this work. The Corisco mission wants more men; the Alexander High School wants a competent superintendent; the Bogota station wants and expects soon to have another labourer, and wants the

means of purchasing suitable buildings for the mission families, their public religious services and their school; the Rio de Janeiro station has repeatedly sent up its plea for a chapel as almost indispensable, notwithstanding the considerable outlay of funds required to obtain it; the missions in India call for more men, and so do the missions in China, while in the latter country missionary buildings are much needed at Canton, Chefoo, Tungchow and Peking; the mission in Siam also wants buildings at Bangkok and Petchaburi. The vital department of the training and employing of native labourers must not be overlooked; in some missions this part of the work should be more fully developed, and in others it should be more liberally supported. Nor must the greatest want of all be overlooked, that in the missions, as in the Church at home, the spiritual power of the labourers needs to be greatly increased by the baptism of the Holy Ghost.

Thus far, the Committee have been referring to the wants of the missions and their labourers in the work already commenced. But there are "regions beyond"—vast regions almost unvisited, great multitudes who have not seen nor heard a preacher of the Gospel, especially in the three populous countries of Africa, India, and China. Provinces and districts in these countries, which have a place in this report, are but very partially supplied; as an example, the province of Shantung in China, having a climate as good as that of any of our Northern States, and having Twenty-Nine Millions of people, has but three ministers of the Gospel from our Church, and not half a score from all other Churches. Many other densely-peopled provinces in this country are entirely destitute of missionaries. The Laos, north of Siam, must not be forgotten; they are ready to welcome the arrival of the first missionary. Nor must the perishing Indian tribes in our new States and territories be forgotten; from whom shall they receive the Gospel?

Brief and incomplete as are these references to the existing state of the missionary field, they may serve to bring home to the heart of every minister and every member of the Church the inquiry, What more can be done towards supplying these urgent wants? And prayer should be made that such large measures of divine grace may be given to all of our Christian people, as will secure labourers for the harvest, and pecuniary means for the enlargement of this work. In the hope of these results as not far distant, and with feelings of gratitude to God for his blessing upon this cause, as shown by many proofs in this report, the Committee here end the record of another year of missionary service.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1, 1865, to May 1, 1866.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of			
Lodiana Mission,	$52,559 02		
Outfit of Rev. Wm. J. P. Morrison,	250 00		
" Miss Henrietta Morrison,	200 00		
Passages of ditto, and Rev. Geo. L. Bergen, to Calcutta,	900 00		
		53,909 02	
Furrukhabad Mission,	31,629 58		
Outfit of Rev. James M. Alexander and wife	400 00		
Passages of ditto to Calcutta,	700 00		
		32,729 58	86,638 60

MISSIONS IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of,	11,768 45		
Outfit of Rev. P. L. Carden and wife,	400 00		
" Mrs. J. Wilson,	200 00		
Passage of Messrs. Carden and Wilson and wives, to Hong Kong,	1,540 00		
			13,908 45

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of,			
Canton Mission,	13,931 86		
Outfit of Rev. H. V. Noyes and wife,	400 00		
Passage of ditto to Hong Kong,	800 40		
		15,171 86	
Ningpo Mission,	8,949 10		
Outfit of Rev. J. A. Leyenberger and wife,	400 00		
Passage of ditto to Shanghai,	700 00		
		10,049 10	
Shanghai Mission,		10,895 39	
Shantung Mission,	5,238 13		
Outfit of Miss C. B. Downing,	200 00		
Passage of ditto to Shanghai,	350 00		
		5,788 13	
Peking Mission,		1,218 64	
			43,123 12

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of,			2,195 84

MISSIONS IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of,			3,138 94

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of,			
Liberia Mission,	7,607 16		
Corisco,	6,206 24		
			13,813 40

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Expenditures on account of,			
Chippewa Mission,	2,499 40		
Omaha Mission,	5,515 75		
Indian Orphan Institute,	3,582 29		
Choctaw Mission,			
Unsettled accounts of 1861,	588 00		
		12,185 44	

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Expenditures on account of,			
Bogota Mission,	1,349 40		
Brazil Mission,	11,832 66		
			13,182 06

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of,			700 00

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Remittances to,			
France, Central Protestant Society,	250 00		
Belgium, Missionary Church,	250 00		
Waldenses,	500 00		
" Interest on Endowment Fund,	1,200 00		
			2,200 00

(Total expenditures of Missions, $191,085 83)

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary,			
Rev. John C. Lowrie, "	2,500 00		
Rev. David Irving, "	2,500 00		
Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer,	2,500 00		
Clerk hire,	1,451 00		
Travelling Expenses of Officers,	235 64		
			9186 64

PRINTING.

The Foreign Missionary; Expense of publishing 33,850 copies monthly, including those sent free to Ministers and Donors,		7,026 71	
The Home and Foreign Record; proportion of deficiency,		1,353 20	
The Twenty-Eighth Annual Report; Expense of publishing 2,600 copies, including postage,		680 90	
Printing Circulars, Certificates and Blanks,		49 90	
			9,110 71

MISCELLANEOUS.

Postage,		204 71	
Fuel and Lights,		112 90	
Library, Binding, Periodicals, and Stationery,		207 82	
Taxes and Insurance,		468 45	
			993 38
			$210,376 58

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. **Cr.**

1866.			1866.		
May 1. To payments as per accompanying statement		$210,376 58	May 1. By balance last year's Report		$3,259 15
			Donations from Churches	$117,799 02	
			" Individuals and miscellaneous sources	29,444 71	
			Legacies	17,927 15	
			Synod of Reformed Pres. Church.	4,638 12	
					169,809 00
			Donations received in India	10,640 00	
			" " in China and Siam	1,534 00	
					12,174 00
			Interest on Waldensian Endowment		1,200 00
			Amount received from U. S. Government for Omaha Indians	5,625 00	
			Chippewa Indians	900 00	6,525 00
			Mission Land Sales		2,359 50
			American Bible Society for printing Bibles in India, China, and Siam		10,000 00
			American Tract Society for printing Tracts in India, China and Siam		2,200 00
			Balance being indebtedness of the Board		2,849 93
		$210,376 58			$210,376 58

The undersigned has examined the foregoing statement and finds it correct.

WM. RANKIN, JR., *Treasurer.*

New York, May 1, 1866. [illegible] *Auditing Committee.*

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1866.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission Begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries.						Communicants.	SCHOLARS.				
			Ministers.			Lay Teachers and others.				Boarding.		Day.		
			American.	Native.		American.		Native.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
				Ordain'd.	Lic'tiate.	Male.	Fem.							
INDIAN TRIBES:														
CHOCTAWS,*	Spencer Academy	1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Good Water	1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Seven other Stations,	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHICKASAWS,*	Wapanucka	1849	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Boggy Depot	1852	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SEMINOLES,*	Oak Ridge	1845	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Prairie Station	1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CREEKS,*	Kowetah and Choska	1842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tallahassee	1849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IOWAS AND SACS,	Indian Orphan Institute	1835	..	..	..	1	3	1	..	12	9	..	..	21
OMAHAS,	Blackbird Hills	1846	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	30	22	..	..	52
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS	Grand Traverse or Grove Hill	1838	1	..	..	1	4	..	44	10	10	..	..	20
	Little Traverse	1852	..	..	..	1	2	..	23	..	..	14	10	24
	Total of Indian Missions		2			5	12	1	67	52	41	14	10	117
SOUTH AMERICA:	Bogota	1856	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	10
	Rio de Janeiro	1859	1	1	..	1	..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..
	Sao Paulo	1862	1	..	..	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	.	..
	Rio Claro	1864	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of South American Missions,		4	1		1	3	1	63			10		10
AFRICA:														
LIBERIA,	Monrovia	1842	2	..	..	1	..	..	84	..	..	63†	..	63
	Kentucky	1850	1	..	..	1	..	..	56	..	..	20†	14†	34
	Harrisburg	1854	..	..	..	2	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..
	Greenville, or Sinou	1847	1	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
	Mount Coffee	1860	..	..	..	1	..	..	25	15†	..	..	..	15
	Marshall	1869	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Settra Kroo	1841	..	..	..	1	1	..	56	..	..	..	..	..
NEAR THE EQUATOR	Corisco—4 stations, 4 out-stations,	1850	3	..	1	..	4	10	69	..	..	11†	10†	21
	At home	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	17	..	..	46
	Total of African Missions,		8		1	6	6	10	323	44	17	94	24	178

INDIA:															
Lodiana,	Peshawar,	1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Rawal Pindi,	1856	2	..	..	.	2	9	18	..	..	402	20	422
	Lahor,	1849	4	1	..		1	8	24	..	..	1382	....	1382
	Kapurthala,	1850	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Jalandar,	1847	..	1	1	..	..	5	21	..	..	320	....	320
	Ludiana,	1834	3	..	..	..	3	4	32	..	44	419	6	469
	Ambala,	1848	2	1	..	..	2	4	24	..	..	418	....	418
	Subathu,	1836	..	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	..	50	19	69
	Saharunpur,	1836	1	1	..	..	1	5	25	50	..	212	85	297
	Dehra,	1853	1	..	..	..	2	6	34	..	30	170	....	200
	Roorkhee,	1856	1	..	..	..	1	2	.	..	..	....	....	....
	At home,	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Furrukhabad,	Futtehgurh,	1838	2	..	..	..	2	19	78	18	13	226	80	337
	Furrukhabad,	1844	2	..	..	..	2	14	39	..	..	565	....	565
	Mynpurie,	1843	1	..	..	..	1	7	17	..	..	301	160	461
	Etawah,	1863	1	..	..	..	1	10	22	..	..	....	248	248
	Futtehpore,	1852	..	1	..	..	..	5	11	..	..	64	30	94
	Allahabad,	1836	3	..	2	..	3	8	50	..	..	400	24	424
	At home,	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of India Missions,		25	5	3	1	24	111	390	68	87	5424	617	6196
SIAM:															
	Bangkok,	1840	4	..	..	..	4	1	11	22	..	....	....	22
	Petchaburi,	1861	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	7	7	14
	At home,	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of Siam Missions,		8				8	1	11	22		7	7	36
CHINA:															
Canton,	Canton,	1846	4	..	..	1	5	4	24	6	10	85	46	147
Ningpo,	Ningpo and four sub-stations,	1844	3	3	4	1	4	8	245	18	18	25	....	61
Shanghai,	Shanghai,	1850	2	..	..	1	2	4	24	17	15	30	....	69
Shantung,	Tungchow,	1861	2	..	..	..	2	1	28	12	..	....	....	12
	Chefoo,	1862	1	..	..	.	2	1	6	..	..	....	....	....
	Peking,	1863	1	..	.	..	1	2	7	..	..	45	....	45
Peking,	At home,	....	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	. .	....	....
Chinese in California,	San Francisco,	1863	1	..	..	..	1	1	10	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of China Missions,		17	3	4	3	20	21	339	53	43	185	46	327
JAPAN:	Yokohama,	1859	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
JEWS:	New York,	1846	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France,	1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Belgium, &c.,	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	GENERAL TOTAL,		66	9	8	17	74	145	1193	259	183	5784	704	6965

* Missions suspended.

† Former Returns.

Abstract of the Proceedings

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twenty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New York, May 7th, 1866, at half-past three o'clock P. M.

The following members were present:

Ministers: John M. Krebs, D. D., N. L. Rice, D. D., J. E. Rockwell, D. D., Edward E. Rankin, D. D., John C. Rankin, R. W. Dickinson, D. D., J. D. Wells, D. D., David Irving, John C. Lowrie, D. D., E. R. Craven, D. D.

Laymen: Walter Lowrie, Robert Carter, David Olyphant, B. R. Bradford, William Rankin, Jr., Jasper Corning, Elijah Houghton, Robert L. Stuart.

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board. These were referred to Sub-Committees of the Board, and afterwards on their recommendation were approved.

On motion of the Rev. J. C. Rankin, it was resolved that inasmuch as a large increase in the funds is demanded for the necessary operations of the Board of Foreign Missions for the ensuing year, it be recommended to the General Assembly to solicit the churches to increase the donations to this Board by a sum not less than Fifty Thousand Dollars.

The following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President: John M. Krebs, D. D.

Vice-President: Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee: Rev. Messrs. John M. Krebs, D. D., John D. Wells, D. D., Nathan L. Rice, D. D., Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., John C. Lowrie, *ex. off.*, David Irving *ex. off.*, and Messrs. James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, Lebbeus B. Ward, George T. Olyphant, Walter Lowrie, *ex. off.*, and William Rankin, Jr., *ex. off.*

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. John C. Lowrie, and Rev. David Irving.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors. Messrs. James Donaldson and David Olyphant.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, New York, on the first Monday in May, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

Action of the General Assembly.

On Friday May 18, 1866, the Report of this Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that body on Foreign Missions, consisting of Rev. Messrs. A. W. Loomis, J. E. Spilman, S. R. House, M. D., D. A. Wilson, S. T. Wilson, James Remington, J. L. Nevius, and Messrs. L. B. Wells, G. Marshall, Robert Porter and J. Dickson.

On Tuesday May 22nd, this Committee reported a Minute and Resolutions, which, after consideration by the General Assembly were adopted, and are as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Committee on the Board of Foreign Missions respectfully report to the General Assembly that they have carefully examined the Annual Report of this Board, which contains a brief but clear statement of the condition of the missions under its care, together with the report of the Treasurer.

We recommend its approval and publication as a document worthy to be be studied by all the members of our Church.

From it we learn that our Church sustains missions in nine different countries and at forty-six different stations; that we have employed seventy-five ordained missionaries, nine of whom are natives, together with eight licentiate preachers. We have seventeen lay labourers from this country and seventy-four female assistants; 145 native teachers, with other native helpers; 427 scholars are taught in boarding-schools, and 6,438 in day-schools. The mission churches have a membership of 1,193, of which about 176 have been added during the year. Three deaths of missionaries have occurred during the year. The number of Missionaries now employed, is three more than were reported a year ago.

From the Report it appears that the receipts of the Board from contributions and from legacies is less by more than $46,000 than the receipts from the same sources last year. The total receipts of the Board are $207,526 65, the expenditures $210,376 93, leaving a balance against the Treasury of $2,849 93. The whole number of churches contributing is 1,380 against 1,500 last year, being a falling off of 120 in the contributing churches.

The whole number of churches in our communion is 2,629; of these 1,249 appear as having done nothing during the past year towards sending the Gospel to the heathen.

We find that all the missions reported last year have been sustained, but with the exceptions of a few out-stations, no new ground has been occupied. While the Missionaries in nearly all these fields are calling, as they long have been, for ministers and teachers to be sent to their assistance, as well as to enter into other and needy fields; and in some of the missions new buildings are greatly needed, which cannot be furnished until the Church increases its contributions.

During the time in which our Board has been in operation the Bible has been translated into many languages and a great amount and variety of religious books have been printed, and thus the way has been prepared for the more rapid diffusion of religious truth in the future than in the past, if the men were ready to take these Scriptures and religious publications and to preach, and to distribute them amongst the people for whom they were designed.

In all this we find reason both for thankfulness and for sorrow; thankfulness that as a Church, we have been able to hold the ground previously acquired, but great grief that our people have not by largely increased contributions enabled the Board both to enlarge its operations in the older missions, and to establish new stations in districts and countries which are accessible, and where they have long desired, as servants of the Church, to plant the standard of the Cross.

In view of these facts, and in view further of the claims of the heathen upon us, and the command of our Lord to preach His Gospel to every creature, we recommend the following action, viz:

Resolved, That this Assembly gratefully recognize the continued prosperity which the Great Head of the Church has vouchsafed to the work of this Board during the past year, which favour has been especially manifested in the goodly number of converts gathered into the mission churches, and in the increase of native ministers and assistants.

2. That the members of the Board of Foreign Missions, and especially its Executive Committee, are deserving the thanks of this Assembly for the wisdom, zeal and untiring perseverance with which they have from the beginning conducted its affairs, and particularly during the past years of trial and perplexity.

3. That in view of the lands yet to be evangelized and the many hundreds of millions of people yet in darkness, and also in view of the low state of the missionary spirit in our churches, the small number of candidates for the foreign field, and the immediate necessity for a great army of native assistants, we will cry mightily unto God till he revive pure religion in our hearts and amongst our people, and till he so bless the Word preached amongst the Gentiles as to give us our desire in raising up very many from amongst the heathen who shall soon be qualified to preach the Gospel to their countrymen. Nevertheless, the Assembly does not mean by this to be understood to say that the Church at home may sit still until such converts are brought into the Church and educated for the ministry; it believes rather that no good reason can be shown for so unequal a division of the ministerial force as exists at present—2,484 ministers remaining here amongst a population of only five or six millions, nearly all of whom already know what they should do to be saved, while we give eighty-three ministers, seventeen of whom are natives, to the many hundreds of millions who have never yet heard of Jesus and his salvation. The Assembly therefore recommends all its young ministers, as well as candidates for the ministry, to give a new hearing to the calls which are coming in for labourers for this wide-spread harvest field.

4. That the falling off in the contributions to this Board during the past year, the present indebtedness of the Board, and the fact that so large a portion of the Church has given nothing at all, while the ability to contribute has been greater, owing to the return of peace and general prosperity to the land, and the discontinuance of those calls for the gifts of the people which were so numerous during the war, are causes for deep humility and for searching of heart; therefore, the General Assembly commends this subject to the prayerful consideration of the churches, and reminds them again of her oft-repeated injunctions that each church shall take up annual collections for the Board; and where there is a failure to comply with this injunction, Presbyteries are directed to inquire into the cause of such delinquency.

5. That we hold in tender regard those brethren and sisters who, instead of us, have left home and kindred, and are now labouring and suffering in unhealthy climes that they may win souls to Christ; and in order that they may be free from anxiety about the future provision for the support and education of their children, we call the attention of the churches to the statement in the Annual Report of the Board, that "the fund for the children of missionaries should be largely increased;" and in order that all our members may be brought into closer sympathy with our missionary brethren, we urge upon all ministers and church-officers the duty of spreading missionary intelligence, maintaining monthly concerts of prayer for missions, and accompanying such prayers with contributions for the cause for which they have been praying.

Among the papers submitted to this Committee, was a copy of the records of the annual meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions, in which we find a resolution which was designed for this General Assembly, a copy of which we here present, hoping that the Assembly will entertain it. It is as follows, viz:

"On motion of Rev. J. C. Rankin, it was resolved that, inasmuch as a large increase in the funds is demanded for the necessary operations of the Board of Foreign Missions for the ensuing year, it be recommended to the General Assembly to solicit the churches to increase the donations to this Board by a sum not less than Fifty Thousand Dollars.

In addition to the foregoing, there were referred to your Committee certain overtures from the Synod of Northern India. No. 1 being an overture respecting the provision to be made for the support of the widows of missionaries; No. 2, an overture touching the subject of inadequate provision for the support and education of the children of foreign missionaries; and No. 3, an overture touching the sustentation and enlargement of the missionary work in India. Respecting these overtures we recommend that, inasmuch as the Board of Foreign Missions has long had these subjects under consideration, and has already made partial provision to meet the wants specified in overtures one and two, and inasmuch as overture No. 3 refers to matters which belong peculiarly to the Board of Foreign Missions, therefore the General Assembly refer all these papers to said Board, with instructions to give them that atten tion which, in their judgment, the cases may require.

The following Resolution was also presented by the Standing Committee to the General Assembly, and was by them referred to the Board:

That this Assembly regards the whole Church as a missionary society whose main work is to spread the knowledge of salvation; that individual Christians are not merely to enjoy religion themselves, but to be actively engaged in efforts to lead others to Christ; and also, that this Assembly recognizes the right as vested in Presbyteries to select and appoint to the foreign as well as to the domestic missionary work, any and all such of their number as they believe to be fitted for, and to be needed in the foreign field, and that the persons so designated and called, may not refuse to obey, unless God by His providence clearly shows that his will is that they remain at home, and that until we come up to this standard, we cannot be satisfied that with entire sincerity we can ask, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?"

As a part of their Report, the Committee also recommended that this evening (Tuesday) be set apart by the Assembly with a view to the fuller consideration of the interests of this Board—which was done. Addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. J. L. Nevius, S. R. House, M. D., S. T. Wilson, F. T. Brown, D. D., George C. Heckman, C. J. Jones, J. M. Krebs, D. D., George Fraser.

A Sermon for the Board was preached in the University Place Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, May 6th, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Board, from Romans x. 13–15, by the Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D. D.

BERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Term of Membership ending in May, 1867.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
Elliott, D. D.	James Lenox.
A. Hoge.	Harvey Childs.
t Davidson, D. D.	James N. Dickson.
m L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Robert Carter.
D. Nevius.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
ı T. Smith, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
t L. Stanton, D. D.	Alexander Laughlin
C. Rankin.	John C. House.
H. Riddle, D. D.	J. G. Shipman.
C. Lowrie, D. D.	T. H. Nevin.
n L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
M. Macdonald, D. D.	James R. Snowden.
Stockton, D. D.	James M. Ray.
ıder Donaldson, D. D.	M. O. Talman.
Studdiford, D. D.	A. McClure.

MAY, 1868.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
d K. Rodgers, D. D.	William F. Allen.
R. Weed, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
ı H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Patterson.
M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
ı McElroy, D. D.	Stephen Lockwood.
ıs K. Imbrie, D. D.	D. D. Dickey.
H. Craven, D. D.	Elijah Houghton.
e Junkin, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
niel W. Conklin.	W. W. Scarborough.
ıs W. Shields, D. D.	William Ernst.
cthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Stanley Matthews.

Henry R. Wilson, D. D.	Henry Ivison,
Alexander T. McGill, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
	Francis G. Bailey.

MAY, 1869.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William S. Plumer, D. D.	David Hotchkiss.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
John Gray, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Edward E. Rankin, D. D.	John Fine.
Samuel T. Wilson.	Jacob D. Vermilye.
William Bannard, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Henry McKean.
Joseph G. Montfort, D. D.	B. D. Judson.
John D. Wells, D. D.	G. Talbot Olyphant.
David J. Waller.	T. Charlton Henry.
Milo J. Hickok, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Alfred H. Kellogg.	William B. Canfield,
Elliot E. Swift.	J. Harmon Brown.
David M. Halliday, D. D.	Jesse L. Williams.

MAY, 1870.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff.
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Job F. Halsey, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving, D. D.	Jasper Corning.
Samuel Wilson, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William G. T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beaty, D. D.	W. P. Van Rensselaer.
Benjamin F. Stead.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	James Bayless.
J. E. Rockwell D. D.	Henry Day.

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1866.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Phy of Londonderry.

Londonderry	$101 21
Newburyport 1st	279 74
do 2d	140 00
Antrim	64 00
Boston 1st	84 44
	669 39

Phy of Troy.

Lansingburgh	110 00
Troy 2d St.	279 64
Waterford	350 00
Malta	47 00
Stillwater	46 18
Cambridge	137 91
Troy 2d	384 37
Park, Troy	101 53
	1456 63

Phy of Albany.

Albany 1st	733 20
do 2d	250 11
Johnstown	70 00
Little Falls	103 67
Jewett	50 00
Kingsboro'	244 27
Saratoga Springs	65 91
Amsterdam Village	77 13
Galway	9 60
Carlisle	22 00
Schenectady	346 50
Amsterdam	19 06
West Galway	40 75
Charlton	46 75
Esperance	10 00
West Milton	33 45
Mayfield Central	10 00
Balston Centre	37 04
Mariaville	19 00
Gloversville 1st	50 22
Tribes Hill	6 80
Princetown	29 84
Hamilton Union	17 00
Northampton and Northville	3 85
	2295 05

Phy of Mohawk.

Oneida	94 38
Syracuse, Park Central	50 00
Utica, Westminster	81 40
Oneida Valley	10 00
	235 78

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Phy of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	69 85
Oswegatchie 2d	40 30
Rossie	8 60
Heuvelton	5 00
	128 75

Phy of Genesee River.

Sparta 1st	12 00
do 2d	7 25
Bath	50 00
Caledonia	58 45
Warsaw	140 00
Geneseo Central	40 53
Portageville	15 00
Wyoming	118 95
Groveland	15 50
Tuscarora	9 50
Moscow	10 00
	477 18

Phy of Buffalo City.

Buffalo Central	40 00
Buffalo, Calvary	88 45
Alden	13 00
Black Rock	10 65
East Aurora	25 00
	177 10

Phy of Rochester City.

Phelps	33 11
Rochester, Calvary	18 00
Port Byron	15 80
Rochester 3d	297 68
Wheatland	42 00
Charlotte	5 00
	411 04

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Phy of Hudson.

Hopewell	12 00
Monroe	28 00
Middletown	86 78
Hamptonburgh	135 57
Scotchtown	158 50
Washingtonville	58 84
Monticello	85 00
Goshen	266 88
Goodwill	100 00
Mt Hope 1st	68 00
White Lake	11 00
Cochecton	16 44
Hempstead	27 75
Damascus	1 16
	995 87

Phy of North River.

Kingston	55 68
Smithfield	57 26
Matteawan	150 00
Rondout	300 00
Newburgh 1st	170 00
Marlboro'	73 46
Middle Hope	11 81
Bethlehem	50 00
Newburgh, Calvary	27 36
Fishkill	12 00
New Hamburgh	56 91
Hughsonville	8 00
	981 48

Phy of Long Island.

Sag Harbor	120 00
Amagansett	55 50
Middletown	42 44
Huntington South	27 16
East Hampton	834 02
South Haven	29 95
Sweet Hollow	22 10
Huntington 1st	173 12
Southampton	116 01
Fresh Pond	22 00
Huntington 2d	37 91
Bridge Hampton	84 00
Smithtown	11 91
Bellport	10 50
	1086 61

Phy of New York.

First	8098 32
Brick	3526 38
University Place	2109 78
5th Ave. and 19th st.	8489 35
Eighty-fourth st	87 46
Fifteenth st	299 68
West 23d st	125 01
Forty-second st	842 04
Chelsea	328 01
Grand st	415 00
Rutgers st	499 38
Jersey City 1st	1303 56
Yorkville	45 00
Tarogg's Neck	30 00
German, New York	11 01
Nyack	22 50
Clifton	150 00
Palisades	80 20
Alexander	51 55
Sea and Land	25 00
Fortieth st	65 75
Jersey City 3d	8 15
Greenbush	80 01
	2668 00

Phy of New York, 2d.

Canal st	110 58
Scotch	1741 00
Washington Heights	108 85
Peekskill	407 75
Mount Washington	189 00
Sing Sing	450 00
West Farms	5 00
South Greensburgh	221 38
Westminster, Yonkers	875 22
Hamden	5 15
	4116 88

Phy of Connecticut.

Bridgeport 1st	175 00
Ryo	582 98
Thompsonville 1st	47 05
Bloomfield	175 00
Red Mills	38 79
White Plains	21 54
Mount Kisco	16 52
Croton Falls	40 25
South Salem	253 80
Pomdridge	80 00
South East Centre	38 80
North Salem	29 80
Patterson	51 14
Port Chester	24 71
Gilead	16 00
	1586 88

Phy of Nassau.

Brooklyn 1st	688 36
do 2d	14 66
do Central	800 00
do Wallabout	6 00
do Lawrence st	30 00
do Throop Ave	107 20
Williamsburg, S. 8 st	877 63
do German	38 00
Jamaica	175 37
Astoria	405 14
Williamsb'gh, Ainslie st	26 00
Newtown	158 00
Ross st., Williamsburgh	80 19
Hempstead	16 63
East W'msburgh German	10 00
Freeport	12 60
Genevan	29 13
	2974 91

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Phy of Elizabethtown.

Metuchin 1st	219 27
New Providence	21 00
Elizabethport	18 00
Westfield	146 06
Pluckamin	70 00
Elizabeth 1st	716 76
Rahway 2d	8 30
New Vernon	51 00
Baskingridge	80 00
Liberty Corner	60 00
Lamington	90 00
Plainfield 1st	25 00
Woodbridge 1st	85 00
Rahway 1st	101 00
Perth Amboy	10 00
	1645 99

Phy of Passaic.

Paterson 1st	202 94
Morristown 1st	3602 79
Newark 3d	991 47
Elizabeth 2d	854 21
Chester	34 00
Springfield	67 80
Chatham Village	111 50
Connecticut Farms	45 01
Mt Freedom	80 00
Lyons Farms	55 13
Boiling Spring	31 05
Wickliffe	313 61
Mt. Olive	10 00
	5849 50

Phy of New Brunswick.

Trenton 1st	237 76
do 2d	299 85
do 3d	91 20
do 4th	160 00
Round Brook	80 00
New Brunswick 1st	274 28
Pennington	57 74
Ewing	15 00
Dutch Neck	165 25
Lawrence	850 68
Princeton 1st	218 50
do 2d	157 00
Cranberry 1st	90 00
do 2d	40 00
Hamilton Square	50 00
Witherspoon st., Princeton, col'd	85 00
Morrisville	5 00
Kingston	16 23
Titusville	81 60
Hightstown 1st	13 67
South Amboy	25 00
	2413 71

Phy of West Jersey.

Cold Spring	35 76
Salem	25 25
Tuckahoe	5 00
Woodbury	11 86
Deerfield	36 00
Blackwoodtown	25 00
May's Landing	10 00
Cape Island	30 00
Absecom	5 00
Bridgeton 1st	500 00
do 2d	73 29
Williamstown	28 29
Cedarville	207 38
Greenwich	40 75
Fiskerville	10 50
Leeds Point	2 00
Pitts Grove	49 50
	1200 61

Phy of Newton.

Mansfield 1st	54 00
Newton	124 00
Phillipsburg	18 01
Belvidere 1st	100 00
Greenwich	47 81
Blairstown	45 00
Lower Mt. Bethel	40 00
Harmony	54 25
Stroudsburg	12 00
Stewartsville	84 00
Stillwater	30 00
Hackettstown	68 12
Oxford 2d	20 00
Danville	14 00
Hope	18 15
Mt. Bethel	17 00
Washingtonville	3 50
	739 83

Phy of Raritan.

Amwell United 1st	17 00
Amwell 2d	19 28
Milford	11 00
Musconetcong Valley	18 02
Bloomsbury	20 38
Flemington	177 00
German Valley	27 00
Lambertville	150 00
Frenchtown	40 01
Kingwood	25 00
Clinton	58 40
Solebury	29 00
Forestville	8 00
Amwell 1st	18 50
	618 58

Pby of Susquehanna.

Rome	3 50
Towanda	61 00
Elkland	8 00
Rushville	5 00
Stevensville	12 50
Canton	10 80
Warren	6 58
Orwell	29 50
	136 38

Pby of Luserne.

Pittston	180 00
Eckley	22 63
White Haven	15 00
Scranton 1st	304 30
Manch Chunk	97 11
Wilkesbarre	10 00
Summit Hill	20 00
Pottsville 2d	25 00
Tunkhannock	11 30
Tamaqua	20 00
Port Carbon	30 00
Wyoming	30 00
Newton	35 66
Sterlingville	18 25
	764 25

Pby of Burlington.

Mount Holly	57 75
Camden 1st	148 94
do 2d	8 55
Columbus	16 70
Allentown	122 80
Cream Ridge	10 13
	384 87

Pby of Monmouth.

Jamesburgh	58 00
Squan Village	13 00
Tennent	200 00
Shrewsbury	100 00
Manalapan	40 00
Freehold Village	248 00
Holmanville	6 00
Tom's River	9 00
Red Bank 1st	98 06
Millstone	20 50
Port Washington	14 85
Manchester	20 00
Matawan	25 64
	872 55

Pby of Corisco.

Evangasimba	143 08

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th	60 00
do 6th	165 50
do 7th	70 00
do 9th	60 00
do 10th	1497 57
do Scots	32 66
do Arch st	288 00
do West Spruce st.	380 21
Philadelphia Mariners	32 00
do Chester	68 00
do South	15 00
do 15th	80 00
Moyamensing	80 00
African 1st	8 00
Middletown	20 00
Gloucester	10 00
	2751 94

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	825 74
do Spring Garden	580 93
do North	89 98
do Central	458 00
do Princeton	432 74
do West Arch st	105 62
do Cohocksink	110 00
do Kensington	252 67
Great Valley	15 25
Charlestown	8 00
Penn	25 51
Alexander	91 31
Phœnixville	6 00
	2496 75

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	222 85
Easton, Brainerd	85 00
Doylestown	51 17
Newtown	48 06
Slatington	60 00
Providence	17 87
Easton 1st	200 00
Chestnut Hill	218 00
Holmesburg	52 16
Allen Township	40 00
Catasqua	40 00
Germanstown 1st	559 88
do 2d	191 02
Falls of Schuylkill	6 05
Conshohocken	10 40
Neshaminy	73 00
Pottstown	28 00
Roxborough	10 80
Bridesburg	70 00
Huntingdon Valley	14 00
Frankford	150 00
Norristown 1st	186 55
Bristol	21 00
Port Kennedy	21 91
Norristown 2d	16 50
	2837 72

Pby of New Castle.

New London	105 00
Forks of Brandywine	124 09
Lower West Nottingham	80 00
Upper Octorora	109 19
Oxford	148 05
Red Clay Creek	7 85
Kennett Square	10 00
Coatesville	40 00
Port Deposit	48 52
Downingtown	10 00
New Castle	217 00
Faggs Manor	110 85
Lower Brandywine	16 85
White Clay Creek and Head of Christiana	22 00
Wilmington 1st	206 79
Rock	20 00
Upper West Nottingham	81 45
Doe Run	9 46
Green Hill	20 00
	1275 60

Pby of Donegal.

Chestnut Level	56 38
Chanceford	40 00
Waynesburg	184 00
Leacock	54 59
Bellevue	24 00
Union	49 00
Pequea	82 50
Middle Octorora	74 90
Little Britain	25 00
Slateville	60 43
Cedar Grove	11 25
Columbia	120 00
Wrightsville	16 77
Slate Ridge	21 15
Centre	7 00
Lancaster	50 00
Hopewell	15 00
	842 42

Pby of Huntingdon. 42 00

Hollidaysburgh	199 78
West Kishacoquillas	105 00
Cottage	20 00
Upper Tuscarora	14 80
Clearfield	84 84
Beulah	14 50
Huntingdon	225 00
Lewistown	128 88
Shaver's Creek	10 58
Altoona	118 00
Little Valley	49 00
Birmingham	436 00
Williamsburgh	56 00
Bald Eagle	7 15
Mifflintown and Lost Creek	90 75
Bellefonte	109 00
Milroy	90 00
Logan Valley	51 75
Spruce Creek	486 62
Sinking Valley	48 50
Spruce Hill	8 50
Tyrone	15 00
East Kishacoquillas	85 87
Morris	7 00
Fruit Hill	14 60
Phillipsburg	4 00
Perrysville	8 00
Academia	127 75
Alexandria	142 70
Lick Run	93 00
Shade Gap	5 25
Martha's Furnace	5 72
Pine Grove	58 00
Unity	3 00
	2895 64

Pby of Northumberland.

Mahoning	139 50
Rohrsburgh	10 00
Buffalo	94 00
Washingtonville	69 50

Chilliquaque	28 50
Jersey Shore	52 00
Williamsport	131 80
Warriors Run	22 00
Hartleton	10 00
Bald Eagle and Nittany	31 60
New Berlin	40 21
Lewisburg	107 00
Washington	22 50
Bloomsburg	135 00
Grove	74 84
Berwick	5 50
Briar Creek	7 50
Great Island	127 84
Derry	87 70
Milton	70 00
Sunbury	25 25
Mahanoy City	12 00
Renova	5 18
Muncy	11 00
	1285 87

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Govane Chapel	65 00
Baltimore 1st	2835 00
do 2d	175 50
do Central	145 00
do Westm'ster	986 00
do 12th	47 20
Frederick	22 00
Ellicott's Mills	125 00
Taneytown	251 37
Annapolis	80 00
Harmony	71 81
Baltimore South	20 00
do 1st col'd	10 00
Churchville	12 00
Broadway	15 00
Bethel	21 50
	4832 88

Pby of Carlisle.

Shippensburg	78 91
Harrisburg	307 29
Gettysburg	28 07
Upper Path Valley	36 00
Lower Path Valley	40 00
Mechanicsburg	70 24
Greencastle	117 00
Middle Spring	319 10
Burton	46 85
Bedford	5 00
Burnt Cabins	10 00
Fayetteville	20 00
Mercersburgh	100 00
McConnellsburgh	46 85
Well's Valley	12 00
Dickinson	40 75
Silver Spring	51 85
Schellsburg	13 85
Hagerstown	18 50
Carlisle 2d	200 45
Frostburg	8 00
Louaconing	1 00
Millerstown	25 25
Buffalo	19 30
Harrisburgh 2d	253 56
Hancock	5 75
Landisburg	52 85
Centre	15 00
Upper	12 00
Chambersburg	158 18
Great Conewago	37 50
Green Hill	18 00
Middletown	24 81
	2183 41

Pby of Lewes.

Pitts Creek	30 00
Dover	51 00
	81 00

Pby of Potomac.

Washington, N. Y. Ave	726 75
Georgetown, Bridge st	215 73
Washington, 7th st	43 50
Darnestown	17 59
Alexandria	11 00
	1014 57

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Redstone.

Dunlap's Creek	5 08
Brownsville and Little Redstone	50 50
George's Creek	14 00
McKeesport	41 00
Round Hill	36 90
New Providence	20 00
Connellsville	184 50
Long Run	25 85
Uniontown	140 28
Mt. Pleasant	50 10
Rehoboth	80 00
Spring Hill	8 45
New Salem	6 00
Harmony	2 00
	664 06

Pby of Ohio.

Bethel	185 55
Lawrenceville	178 62
Valley	81 50
Sharon	40 02
Chartiers	129 65
Pittsburgh, Central	416 38
do 1st	918 20
do 2d	420 02
do 4th	109 85
Monongahela City	60 00
Mingo	65 08
Hopewell	22 71
Raccoon	61 00
Long Island	16 60
Mount Carmel	15 00
Bethany	67 00
East Liberty	745 56
Canonsburgh	113 85
Centre	113 00
Lebanon	45 00
Forest Grove	14 01
Mountours	19 67
Bethlehem	15 00
Temperanceville	11 09
Fairview	7 00
	8815 87

Pby of Blairsville.

Fairfield	5 65
Poke Run	70 00
New Alexandria	49 50
New Salem	26 70
Murraysville	16 57
Edensburg	24 90
Greensburg	20 00
Cross Roads	28 00
Congruity	86 16
Unity	111 70
Blairsville	101 00
Ligonier	45 25
	585 43

Pby of Clarion.

Leatherwood	49 00
Mount Tabor	33 00
Mill Creek	9 00
Academia	12 00
Rehoboth	19 25
Licking	42 00
Bethesda	199 00
Brookville	30 00
Greenville	12 00
Perry	20 00
Collensburg	55 56
Pisgah	15 90
Emlenton	6 51
Beechwood	25 00
Rockland	15 00
Oak Grove	5 00
Middle Creek	34 14
Concord	28 50
Clarion	40 75
Mt. Pleasant	9 00
	661 61

Pby of Saltsburg.

Glade Run	67 00
Concord	19 20
West Lebanon	10 50
Boiling Spring	31 20
Cherrytree	24 25
Bethel & Jacksonville	45 00
Pine Run	22 68
Indiana	100 00
Rural Valley	71 09
Saltsburg	44 11
Parnassus	20 27
Plum Creek	52 18
Leechburg	41 78
Marion and Gilgal	42 00
Kittanning 1st	95 00
Curries Run	11 10
Apollo	34 11
Ebenezer	57 06
Appleby Manor	5 00
Crooked Creek	2 60
Eldersridge	12 65
Mahoning	5 26
Harmony	20 00
Cherry Run	15 00
Rayne	4 00
Miscellaneous	500 00
	1252 99

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Pby of Erie.

Sturgeonville	19 10
Georgetown	81 00

Westminster, Erie	23 75
Cool Spring and Salem	30 00
Franklin	125 00
Greenfield	10 00
Mercer 1st	99 40
Meadville	50 00
Erie, Park ch.	152 00
Waterloo	10 00
Sugar Creek	10 00
Mercer 2d	28 00
Fairfield	20 85
Gravel Run	15 00
Washington	25 00
Conneautville	12 50
Harmonsburg	20 00
West Greenville	30 00
	711 10

Pby of Beaver.

Little Beaver	50 64
Beaver Falls	100 00
Mount Pleasant	27 70
Westfield	88 40
West Middlesex	25 00
Unity	81 00
New Castle	52 00
Neshanock	52 00
New Salem	42 10
Clarksville	25 50
North Sewickly	5 00
	558 34

Pby of Alleghany.

Middlesex	19 75
Scrub Grass	102 00
New Salem	25 00
Centre	78 75
Plains	6 94
Tarentum	25 84
Centreville	17 40
Plaingrove	63 82
Butler	232 88
Union	11 00
Sunbury	6 22
Freeport	41 51
Harrisville	36 00
Amity	36 00
North Butler	11 00
Ebenezer	2 33
Brady's Bend	30 00
Natrona	3 00
Slate Lick	41 15
Zellenople	5 00
Portersville	21 40
Clinton	5 28
Summit	4 00
	856 22

Pby of Alleghany City.

Highland	20 35
Sharpsburgh	85 67
Manchester	87 40
Alleg'y City, Central	182 49
do 1st	484 72
Pine Creek	16 30
Bridgewater	166 00
Fairmont	18 79
Sewickley	319 45
Beaver	21 75
Concord	1 50
Alleghany German	7 87
Leetsdale	48 30
Emsworth	5 00
Cross Roads	35 00
Freedom	15 00
Pleasant Valley	12 00
Providence Mis'n	23 00
Woods Run	22 00
	1567 09

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of Washington.

Wheeling 1st	370 87
do 4th	25 00
Fairview	69 75
Washington	293 97
Pigeon Creek	150 63
Claysville	48 81
Wellsburg	12 00
Lower Ten Mile	28 90
Upper do	17 70
Upper Buffalo	48 00
Lower do	12 00
West Alexander	155 50
Cross Creek	127 39
Frankfort	13 13
New Cumberland	52 54
Forks of Wheeling	90 00
Mount Prospect	34 50
Cross Roads	72 55
Florence	13 25
Cove	10 00
Hookstown	47 65
Burgettstown	51 05
Beech Glen	6 50
Three Springs	6 00
West Liberty	50 73
East Buffalo	37 40
Allen Grove	17 00
Wolf Run	5 00
West Union	133 00
Waynesburg	33 00
Elizabethtown	7 50
Unity	10 00
	2045 72

Pby of Steubenville.

Steubenville 1st	128 10
do 2d	201 00
Wellsville	56 45
Ridge	10 45
Centre	6 37
Annapolis	16 30
East Springfield	20 15
Island Creek	8 22
Still Fork	11 00
Amsterdam	3 50
Kilgore	5 00
Bloomfield	5 25
New Philadelphia	16 00
New Hagerstown	45 00
Bacon Ridge	21 00
Two Ridges	120 00
Evan's Creek	14 00
Linton	8 00
Corinth	15 00
Waynesburg	40 00
Bethlehem	14 00
Minerva	14 00
Big Spring	18 00
Fairmount	5 00
New Cumberland	15 00
Monroeville	2 50
Richmond	10 50
Cross Creek	23 62
	848 42

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	101 00
Yellow Creek	66 70
Middle Sandy	27 50
Clarkson	5 50
Long Run	20 00
Alliance	5 50
Canfield	14 50
Newton	11 00
Salem	57 56
Bethesda	12 50
New Lisbon	20 00
Rehoboth	6 25
Bethel	84 50
East Palestine	12 00
East Liverpool	15 00
Hanoverton	10 00
	469 51

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Short Creek	6 00
Cadiz	33 00
Crab Apple	128 75
Mount Pleasant	51 30
St. Clairsville	51 00
Antrim	6 65
Bealsville	20 65
Nottingham	72 00
Concord	55 00
Grandview	5 00
Birmingham	3 00
Bridgeport	46 00
Martinsville	37 00
Kirkwood	29 00
Bethel	12 00
Rockhill	32 25
	588 90

Pby of Western Virginia.

Fairmont	16 00
Morgantown	57 30
Parkersburg 1st	122 00
Ebenezer	11 50
Buckhannon	10 00
Charleston	65 50
Grafton	6 00
Clarksburg	4 00
	292 30

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, 1st ch.	525 36
Westminster	154 81
Mount Sterling	3 00
Mifflin	6 94
London	5 00
Lithopolis	20 90
Circleville	95 85
Blendon	13 86
Midway	5 00

Mt Pleasant	53 00
Westerville	22 00
Worthington	10 50
Amanda	1 00
	917 22

Pby of Marion.

Delaware	44 00
Richland	2 40
Milford Centre	11 50
Eden	5 05
Iberia	7 00
Kingston	5 00
York	12 00
Wyandott	10 00
Brown	4 75
Pisgah	10 00
Liberty	10 00
Bucyrus	66 00
Marysville	8 50
Salem	4 85
Marion	11 76
Rainor	5 00
Galion	3 00
	220 81

Pby of Zanesville.

Madison	45 00
Beulah	4 15
Zanesville 1st	18 00
do. 2nd	43 00
Washington	41 40
Olive	8 00
Coshocton	25 00
Buffalo	33 00
Brownsville	35 00
Bristol	9 00
Newark	36 15
Salt Creek	40 00
Cambridge	112 00
Deerfield	13 00
Norwich	5 50
Pleasant Hill	24 00
Sunday Creek	3 00
Rush Creek	8 00
Bethel	6 00
	509 20

Pby of Richland.

Savannah	61 80
Chesterville	7 40
Ashland	153 84
Ontario	22 00
Utica	11 00
Vermillon Institute	20 50
Lexington	86 05
Orange	6 00
Perrysville	25 00
Shelby	21 00
Mansfield	80 00
Martinsburg	14 31
Mt Pleasant	6 27
Mt Vernon	70 00
Fredericktown	19 18
Hayesville	34 25
Milford	20 00
West Carlisle	13 00
Bladensburg	20 60
Wakatomaka	4 00
	645 40

Pby of Wooster.

Wooster	186 16
Wayne	2 45
Jeromeville	8 00
Chester	12 05
Berlin	21 00
Mt Eaton	7 00
Jackson	82 87
Dalton	80 65
Unity	96 70
Holmesville	18 00
Millersburg	17 00
Congress	9 24
Mt Hope	10 25
West Salem	1 40
Chippewa	80 00
Orrsville	26 40
Fredericksburg	12 00
	571 17

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	165 00
Barlow	3 70
Decatur	2 30
	171 10

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Michigan.

Westminster, Detroit	153 54
Bennington & Woodhull	89 50
Zeeland	3 70
Plymouth 1st	21 00
Lyon	25 00
Hudson	5 00
	247 74

Pby of Western Reserve.

Cleveland, Westminster	20 42
Lafayette	14 00
Guilford	32 10
McCutchensville	5 50
Northfield	7 00
	79 02

Pby of Maumee.

Mt. Salem	5 00
Delta	6 00
West Bethesda	20 00
Toledo 1st	32 50
Union	15 00
Bryan	11 25
	89 75

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	34 67
Johnstown	5 00
Lima 1st	6 87
Mt. Blanchard	1 00
Enon Valley	6 00
West Union	15 06
Shanesville	7 93
Kalida	6 00
Kenton	10 00
	96 03

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	128 43
Red Oak	35 91
Washington	7 00
Rocky Spring	8 50
Union	18 00
Chillicothe 1st	191 50
Bloomingburgh	71 00
Greenfield	44 00
Salem	191 85
Pisgah	118 50
Concord	18 50
French	7 70
New Market	4 68
Belfast	8 40
Winchester	4 00
	832 97

Pby of Miami.

Springfield 1st	210 00
do. 2d	129 73
Dayton 1st	250 85
do. 3d	48 00
Clifton	136 50
Monroe	15 68
New Jersey	81 25
Pleasant Valley	89 45
Franklin	84 50
Dick's Creek	81 25
Miami City 1st	75 00
Washington	12 33
Carrolton	10 50
	1024 99

Pby of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati 1st	538 60
do. 5th	82 83
do. 7th	511 08
do. Central	734 40
Springfield	43 66
Lebanon	76 00
Reading	16 00
Hopewell	26 25
Glendale 1st	245 70
Pleasant Ridge	12 00
Somerset	12 65
Bethel	9 00
Cumminsville	10 00
Walnut Hills 1st	118 88
Loveland	10 00
Goshen	12 00
Monroe	7 72
	2211 77

Pby of Oxford.

Oxford 1st	11 10
College Corner	29 70
Venice	52 10
Seven Mile	24 50
Hamilton	73 70
Somerville	25 00
	216 10

Pby of Sydney.

Urbana	27 40
Sidney	25 00
Piqua	40 00
West Liberty	45 00
St. Mary's	1 20
Bellefontaine	32 00
Spring Hills	13 25
Zanesfield	10 00
Newton	9 00
Troy	32 00
Cherokee	19 65
Belle Centre	10 00
Buck Creek	31 00
Salem	8 00
	308 50

SYNOD OF INDIANA.

Pby of New Albany.

Rehoboth	10 50
Jackson Co., German	3 00
Jeffersonville	34 80
New Albany	200 00
Sharon	8 00
Hopewell	25 00
Livonia	12 55
Independent, Bedford	3 25
	297 40

Pby of Vincennes.

Evansville 1st	147 30
Vincennes 2nd	38 60
Washington	8 25
Princeton	5 00
Vincennes 1st	15 00
Petersburg	10 50
Carlisle	10 00
Paoli	7 75
Union	2 00
Pleasantville	1 65
	241 05

Pby of Madison.

Hanover	21 00
Madison 1st	91 60
Lawrenceburg	13 14
Lexington	7 50
	133 24

Pby of Indianapolis.

Knightstown	64 37
Indianapolis 3d	203 00
Hopewell	38 00
Union	29 03
Acton	3 03
Bloomington	34 00
Bethany	8 70
Shiloh	3 00
	388 13

Pby of White Water.

Richmond	12 00
Connersville	20 00
Greensburgh	134 83
Mount Carmel	48 83
Cambridge City	16 00
Union	15 00
Ripley	8 00
Liberty	16 75
	271 41

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Pby of Logansport.

Indian Creek	12 25
Mill Creek	76 50
Frankfort	40 00
Lexington	18 10
Lafayette	55 00
Logansport	10 00
Rock Creek	6 15
Jefferson	13 75
Sugar Creek	12 90
Bethlehem	14 05
West Union	8 08
Thorntown	7 00
Perrysburg	5 50
	269 28

Pby of Lake.

Constantine	83 78
Crown Point	2 50
Valparaiso	23 28
Sumption's Prairie	34 00
Goshen	37 20
South Bend	21 00
Tassinong	1 80
Little Elkhart	8 20
	156 71

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Albion	10 00
Fort Wayne 1st	151 24
Lagrange	8 00
Elhannan	6 75
New Lancaster	13 13
Wabash	34 50
Warsaw	25 00
Pierceton	2 70
Pleasant Hill	3 00
Flat Rock	6 10
Decatur	9 82
Kendalville	8 20
Waterloo	5 00
Hopewell	3 75
Swan	2 25
	288 94

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Crawfordsville	24 50
Green Castle	35 15
Bethany	21 00
Waveland	26 00
Lebanon	10 00
New Hope	17 00
Eugene	5 00
Warren	1 00
	139 65

Pby of Muncie.

Indianapolis 1st	304 30
Muncie	22 60
Union	8 00
Hartford	1 00
Hopewell	1 00
	336 90

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Zion, German	13 30
Pleasant Ridge	3 25
Galum	7 00
Elm Point	20 00
Waveland	5 00
Dry Point	5 50
St. John's German	2 55
Greenville	35 20
Moro	11 00
	107 80

Pby of Palestine.

Paris	35 00
Kansas	16 00
Grandview	50 00
Pleasant Prairie	13 00
Charleston	25 00
Arcola	10 00
Darwin	5 00
Wakefield	3 50
Newton	6 50
Miscellaneous	3 00
	167 00

Pby of Sangamon.

Portuguese, Jacksonville	30 00
do. Springfield	22 00
Springfield 1st	185 93
do. 3d	170 75
Jacksonville 2nd	68 65
Providence	23 65
Decatur	209 24
North Sangamon	20 00
Petersburg	303 00
Virginia	15 20
West Okaw	20 00
Farmington	52 55
	1070 97

Pby of Peoria.

Peoria 1st	187 60
Prospect	57 60
Henry	120 00
Mansfield	21 10
French Grove	15 00
Lewistown	50 00
Delavan	20 00

Farmington	5 00
Princeville	25 00
Elmwood	12 00
Canton	20 00
	582 70

Pby of Bloomington.

Deer Creek	15 00
Farm Ridge	9 25
Clinton	26 75
Towanda	40 00
Low Point	3 50
Metamora	5 00
Union Grove	15 00
El Paso	12 00
Onargo	14 25
Reading	7 00
Crow Meadow	6 00
Galloway	10 00
Champaign	87 00
Chatsworth	7 50
Lexington	5 05
Mackinaw	4 05
Tolona	6 00
	223 35

Pby of Saline.

Pisgah	8 20
Friendsville & Wabash	30 00
Shawneetown	64 25
Odin	28 15
Salem	3 50
Richland	15 00
Olney	24 15
	173 25

SYNOD OF CHICAGO. 17 00

Pby of Schuyler. 38 95

Doddsville	17 05
Quincy Westminster	2 75
Ebenezer	25 00
Hopewell	8 00
Macomb	25 50
Camp Creek	25 00
Ipava	21 00
Pittsfield	5 00
	163 25

Pby of Rock River.

Galena, German	10 00
do. South	45 72
Freeport 2d	20 00
Albany	8 00
Newton	7 00
Middle Creek	46 35
Dixon	30 00
Morrison	13 15
	180 22

Pby of Chicago.

Willow Creek	24 25
Morris	11 00
Chicago, North	480 05
Mendota	28 00
Chicago, South	46 72
Marengo	15 00
Victor	4 00
Rockford 1st	165 35
Aurora 1st	17 00
Clinton Centre	8 00
Oswego 1st	4 25
Fullerton Ave., Chicago	25 00
Manteno	24 00
	847 42

Pby of Bureau.

Camden Mills	25 90
Aledo 1st	17 00
Pleasant Ridge	5 00
Edwards	3 75
Lower Rock Island	11 15
Sheffield 1st	2 00
Princeton 1st	52 40
Rock Island 1st	6 50
Genesco	6 10
	139 80

Pby of Warren.

Monmouth 1st	69 65
Prairie City	11 00
North Henderson	70 05
South do	5 00
Knoxville	18 07
Lenox	16 95
Warren	5 05
Galesburg	50 00
John Knox	10 00
Oquawka	8 00
Keithsburg	9 50
Fall Creek	4 00
Miscellaneous	2 8 00
	495 87

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Rockville, German	3 50
Hazel Green, German	1 75
Oakland	6 00
Platteville, German	1 10
Oregon	3 00
Madison	41 30
Belleville	12 60
Verona	2 90
Prairie-du-Sac	31 67
Richland City	3 00
Richland Centre	5 00
Fancy Creek	5 00
	116 22

Pby of Milwaukie.

Milwaukie 1st	150 00
Beloit 1st	90 65
Janesville	40 00
Port Washington	26 10
Waukesha	17 00
Holland	10 00
Richfield 1st German	4 00
Germantown German	12 00
	349 75

Pby of Winnebago.

Weyauwega	4 30
Beaver Dam	11 00
Portage	7 50
Oxford	7 00
Cambria	14 00
Winnebago Rapids	15 25
Fond du Lac	42 00
Robinsonville	5 00
Kilborn City	6 25
Horicon	15 00
Plover	5 50
Juneau	8 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	148 80

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of St. Paul.

Westminster, Minneap'lis	71 65
Stillwater 2d	12 50
Vermillion	2 00
St. Paul, Central ch.	69 93
Andrew, St. Anthony	26 12
Rockford 1st	3 00
Hudson 1st	8 00
Madina	1 10
Greenland	5 00
Bayfield	2 00
	203 35

Pby of Chippewa.

Galesville	7 00
Chippewa Falls 1st	50
Lansing	5 00
Hixton	2 50
	15 00

Pby of Southern Minnesota.

Rochester	20 00
Caledonia	9 00
Lake City	23 85
Ashland	2 00
Owatonna	8 75
La Crescent	4 45
	68 05

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Wilton	6 00
Davenport	43 00
Muscatine	78 75
Marion	5 00
Iowa City	57 00
Cedar Rapids	20 40
German ch., Muscatine	3 00
Buffalo German	3 00
Red Oak	6 00
Fairview	6 40
Le Claire	9 00
Princeton	12 00
Mt. Vernon	23 00
Linn Grove	21 00
Blue Grass	4 00
Fulton	3 00
Walcott	2 00
	302 55

Pby of Toledo.

Toledo	7 00
Vinton	8 00
Salem	17 00
Newton	35 80
Shiloh	4 00
Sand Prairie	4 00
Rock Creek and Corinth	22 00
	97 80

Pby of Dubuque.

Dubuque 1st	69 55
Scotch Grove	15 00
Bellevue	19 00
Independence	22 00
Peosta	4 50
Lime Springs	2 50
Sherrill's Mount	8 25
German ch, McGregor	8 00
Frankville	12 00
Epworth	4 00
Prairie	7 50
Andrew	10 00
Farmer's Creek	8 50
Grove Hill	5 50
Wayne	4 25
Dubuque 1st German	10 00
Hazel Green	4 00
	214 55

Pby of Sioux City.

Algona and Unity	6 00

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Iowa.

Westminster, Keokuk	63 00
Round Prairie	10 00
Unity	9 00
West Point	12 00
Middletown	7 90
Mt. Pleasant	121 70
Round Grove	7 50
Burlington	62 90
Ononwa	3 00
Union, Ft. Madison	19 00
Trenton	5 00
Evangl. St. Peter's	60 00
	381 00

Pby of Des Moines.

Alida	5 50
Osceola	6 00
Charitan	4 00
Des Moines	23 22
St. Charles	2 70
Hartford	6 35
Indianola	10 95
Agricola	3 00
	61 72

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownville	42 00
Bellevue	20 00
Plattsmouth	10 00
Council Bluffs	17 70
Muddy Creek	10 00
Nemaha River	5 00
Weeping Water	8 40
Clarinda	11 00
Nebraska City	3 35
	127 45

Pby of Fairfield.

Eddyville	8 55
Keosauqua	1 25
Libertyville	3 00
Washington	7 00
Crawfordsville	18 00
Shiloh	8 00
Lafayette	3 00
Liberty	4 65
Birmingham	19 10
Troy	5 00
Kirkville	2 90
Sigourney	2 00
Bethel	6 75
Martinsburgh	3 00
Summit	4 55
Salina	4 00
Locust Grove	4 00
Fairfield	4 00
	108 75

SYNOD OF KANSAS.

Pby of Highland.

Highland	18 00
Atchison 1st	18 00
Salem and Falls City	10 00
	46 00

Pby of Leavenworth.

Leavenworth 1st	20 00
Westminster	34 00
Elm Grove	2 00
	56 00

Pby of Topeka.

Salina	10 00
Burlingame	8 52
	18 52

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Upper Missouri.

St. Joseph, Sixth st	20 00
Savannah	6 30
Fillmore	5 70
	32 00

Pby of Lafayette.

Ebenezer	24 25
Dover	16 10
Independence	5 00
	45 35

Pby of Missouri.

Boonville	10 00

Pby of St. Louis.

St. Louis 2d	1000 00
Bethel	27 95
Kirkwood	83 40
Nazareth, German	10 28
Bethlehem	60 00
Salem	17 50
Miscellaneous	51 63
Troy	30 00
Little Bergen	33 00
Second Creek Bethel	5 00
	1318 76

Pby of Palmyra.

Hannibal 1st	21 00
Shelbyville	2 00
Clarence	2 00
Palmyra	7 25
	32 25

Pby of Potosi.

Brazeau	4 00

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Louisville.

Louisville 1st	125 00
do 2d	107 00
do Chestnut st	175 00
New Castle	42 00
Shelbyville	153 20
Owensboro'	94 50
Portland Avenue	6 00
Hebron	20 00
Miscellaneous	2 00
	724 70

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Hopskinsville	48 65
Henderson	24 85
	73 50

Pby of Transylvania.

Harmony	50 40
Danville, 1st ch.	189 50
do 2d ch.	367 50
Mt. Pleasant	17 45
Lancaster	25 00
Glasgow	1 00
Stanford	26 00
Grove	28 25
	700 10

Pby of West Lexington.

Lexington 2d	239 50
Hopewell	8 00
	247 50

Pby of Ebenezer.

Washington	50 00
Sharpsburg	8 15
Moorefield	10 15
Ashland	14 00
Covington 1st	67 48
Catlettsburg	5 00
Greenupsburg	12 00
Greenup Union	12 35
Flemingsburg	85 00
	214 13

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Pby of Nashville.

Nashville 2d	300 00

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of California.

San Francisco 1st	137 15
Chinese Mission ch.	26 00
Calvary, San Francisco	798 00
Miscellaneous	20 00
	981 15

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	4 50
Corvallis	45 50
	46 50

Pby of Benicia.

Napa City	25 00
Vallejo	20 00
	45 00

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, ALSO RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1866.

	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.
Synod of Albany.		
Pby of Londonderry	$879 75	669 39
Troy	1,370 74	1,456 63
Albany	2,858 58	2,295 05
Mohawk	193 89	235 78
	5,302 44	4,656 85
Synod of Buffalo.		
Pby of Ogdensburg	425 90	123 75
Genessee River	568 85	477 18
Buffalo City	248 48	177 10
Rochester City	778 99	411 04
	2,021 72	1,189 07
Synod of New York.		
Pby of Hudson	960 67	995 87
North River	913 90	981 48
Connecticut	1,478 80	1,736 38
Long Island	1,006 83	1,086 61
New York	28,688 80	26,638 00
New York 2d	3,860 78	4,116 88
Nassau	3,191 74	2,971 91
	39,600 47	38,250 18
Synod of New Jersey.		
Pby of Elizabethtown	2,793 42	1,645 99
Passaic	5,059 84	5,849 50
New Brunswick	3,152 22	2,413 71
West Jersey	1,941 48	1,200 61
Newton	1,261 23	739 83
Raritan	730 67	618 58
Susquehanna	141 07	136 38
Luzerne	1,774 71	764 25
Burlington	634 92	384 87
Monmouth	800 03	872 55
Corisco	24 00	143 08
	18,313 59	14,769 35
Synod of Philadelphia.		
Pby of Philadelphia	3,521 09	2,751 94
Philadelphia Cen'l	2,367 99	2,496 75
Philadelphia 2d	3,025 25	2,887 72
Newcastle	1,650 50	1,275 60
Donegal	1,027 13	842 42
Huntingdon	3,902 21	2,895 64
Northumberland	1,350 82	1,285 37
	16,954 72	13,885 44
Synod of Baltimore.		
Pby of Baltimore	$8,294 57	4,382 38
Carlisle	3,166 81	2,188 41
Lewes	172 55	81 00
Potomac	1,066 76	1,014 57
	12,700 19	8,111 36
Synod of Pittsburg.		
Pby of Redstone	921 57	664 06
Ohio	7,118 27	3,815 87
Blairsville	794 68	585 43
Clarion	756 97	660 61
Saltsburgh	887 40	1,352 99
	10,478 24	7,078 96
Synod of Alleghany.		
Pby of Alleghany	836 81	856 22
Beaver	752 40	558 34
Erie	789 85	711 10
Alleghany City	1,543 93	1,567 09
	3,922 49	3,692 75
Synod of Wheeling.		
Pby of Washington	3,812 52	2,045 72
Steubenville	1,350 99	848 42
New Lisbon	940 88	469 51
St. Clairsville	897 87	588 60
Western Virginia	230 80	292 30
	6,738 06	4,244 55
Synod of Ohio.		
Pby of Columbus	1,307 99	917 22
Marion	232 08	220 31
Zanesville	769 95	509 20
Richland	747 66	645 40
Wooster	839 73	571 17
Hocking	19 25	171 00
	3,916 61	3,034 30
Synod of Sandusky.		
Pby of Michigan	205 87	247 74
Western Reserve	135 00	79 02
Maumee	83 50	89 75
Findlay	131 09	96 03
	554 96	512 54

	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.
Synod of Cincinnati.		
Pby of Chillicothe	$1,030 22	$52 97
Miami	1,369 05	1,024 99
Cincinnati	2,374 86	2,211 77
Oxford	258 19	216 10
Sydney	239 11	303 50
	5,271 43	4,609 33
Synod of Indiana.		
Pby of New Albany	$24 80	297 40
Vincennes	261 10	241 05
Madison	245 80	138 24
Indianapolis	433 02	388 13
Whitewater	814 79	271 41
	2,079 01	1,331 23
Synod of Northern Indiana.		
Pby of Logansport	850 05	269 23
Lake	325 55	156 71
Fort Wayne	468 22	288 94
Crawfordsville	237 95	139 65
Muncie	528 80	336 90
	1,910 57	1,191 43
Synod of Illinois.		
Pby of Kaskaskia	173 50	107 80
Palestine	152 91	167 00
Sangamon	1,950 53	1,070 97
Peoria	633 20	532 70
Bloomington	358 50	223 38
Saline	127 00	173 25
	3,395 64	2,275 10
Synod of Chicago.		17
Pby of Schuyler	1,058 44	168 25
Rock River	628 99	180 22
Chicago	1,331 15	847 42
Bureau		139 80
Warren		495 87
	3,038 58	1,826 56
Synod of Wisconsin.		
Pby of Dane	79 45	116 22
Milwaukie	248 04	349 78
Winnebago	179 95	148 80
	507 44	614 80

	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.
Synod of St. Paul.		
Pby of St. Paul	$246 70	203 35
Chippewa	76 45	15 00
Owatonna	118 50	63 05
S'thern Minnesota		
	436 65	281 40
Synod of Iowa.		
Pby of Cedar	413 20	302 55
Toledo	83 85	97 80
Dubuque	225 41	214 35
Sioux City		6 00
	722 46	620 90
Synod of Southern Iowa.		
Pby of Iowa	551 40	381 00
Des Moines	106 15	61 72
Missouri River	183 20	127 45
Fairfield	190 85	108 75
	1,031 60	678 92
Synod of Kansas.		
Pby of Highland	93 15	46 00
Leavenworth		56 00
Topeka		18 52
	93 15	120 52
Synod of Missouri.		
Pby of Upper Missouri	15 25	82 00
La Fayette	81 25	45 35
Missouri	65 85	10 00
St. Louis	1,404 50	1,318 76
Palmyra	40 50	32 25
Potosi	50 35	4 00
Wyaconda	8 50	
	1,616 20	1,442 36
Synod of Kentucky.		
Pby of Louisville	704 95	724 70
Muhlenburg	276 15	78 50
Transylvania	1,515 75	700 10
West Lexington	518 55	247 50
Ebenezer	576 54	214 18
Paducah	64 45	
	3,651 89	1,959 98
Synod of Nashville.		
Pby of Nashville		300 00

	From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.		From May 1, 1864, To May 1, 1865.	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.
Synod of Pacific.			Sy. Ref. Pr. Church	$8,784 80	$4,638 13
			Miscellaneous	44,628 79	29,444 71
Pby of California	$2,570 82	$981 15		285,169 85	169,809 00
Oregon	241 75	46 50			
Benicia	42 50	45 00	Friends in India, China, and Siam	14,005 00	12,174 00
	2,855 07	1,072 65		249,174 85	181,983 00
Total from Churches	147,107 68	117,799 02	Total number of contributing churches	1,500	1,380
Legacies	34,048 58	17,927 15			

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, or the Rev. DAVID IRVING, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, N. Y.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer—same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.

Pittsburg, Pa., Harvey Childs.

Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.

St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, at fifty cents a year, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken. Address, "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition is published monthly, at fifty cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of our churches.

The *Newspaper* Edition contains a selected portion of the contents of the larger edition. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday-school making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others, it will be sent in packages of ten copies, or any multiple of ten, at the rate of one dollar for each ten copies—*not including postage.*

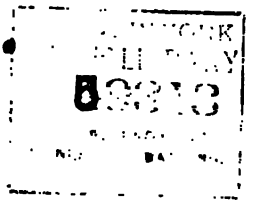
The Postage on the Newspaper, is one cent for each 4 oz. weight or less; six papers make 4 oz. nearly. The postage should be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the post-office of the Subscribers.*

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.

1867



THE

Thirtieth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.



THE

Thirtieth Annual Report

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

IN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PRESENTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN MAY, 1867.

New York:
MISSION HOUSE, 23 CENTRE STREET
1867.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
P 59313
ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.
1900.

EDWARD O. JENKINS, PRINTER,
20 NORTH WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Board of Foreign Missions have received from the Executive Committee a Report of the work of Foreign Missions, as conducted by them during the last year. The Report has been considered and approved by the Board, and it is now submitted to the General Assembly.

They would also report the death of three respected members of their body, the Rev. P. O. Studdiford, D. D., and Messrs. James N. Dickson and John Fine.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee present to the Board of Foreign Missions their Report of the missionary work under their charge for the year ending April 30, 1867.

FINANCES.

The receipts from all sources have been $244,667.80; the expenditures, $280,140.63; leaving a balance against the Treasury of $35,472.83.

A large amount of the funds in the Treasury has been expended in payment of extra exchange on bills remitted for the support of the missions in Asia. The sums paid for the support of missions in Europe, South America, and California, have been subject to a like increase of cost—making the whole amount paid on this account

over $49,000. This sum represents the difference between the currency received by the Board and the payments on a gold standard, which are necessary for the support of the missionary work in these countries. Were the moneys received by the Board paid in a currency convertible at par into specie, instead of the year ending in debt, there would be a considerable balance in the Treasury.

The Committee could no longer delay in giving their consent to the erection of mission premises at Canton, Chefoo, Tungchow, Peking, and Petchaburi, requiring a considerable outlay of funds; they were also encouraged to enter again on the work of missions among the Creek and Seminole Indians, which is necessarily attended with heavy expense. With these exceptions, the expenditure of the Board has been on the same general scale as in preceding years.

Further statements concerning the financial condition of the Board, will be made in another part of this Report. The Committee will only add here, that in considering the receipts of the mission treasury from churches, Sunday-schools, and individual donors, they have been greatly encouraged by examples of noble liberality, often accompanied with great self-denial. The Lord will reward his people for their liberal gifts, the fruits at once and the proofs of his rich grace bestowed upon them. If all the members of our communion would but imitate these examples, if all would but give to the support of this cause as the Lord has prospered them, there would be no want of funds for the support and the great enlargement of the efforts, which are made to send the gospel to them that sit in darkness and in the region and shadow of death.

The Treasurer's Report contains an acknowledgment of moneys received from the American Bible Society and the American Tract Society, and from Christian friends at some of the missionary stations. These donations call for the sincere thanks of the friends of missions.

PUBLICATIONS.

The *Home and Foreign Record* and the *Foreign Missionary* have been published as in former years. Of the *Foreign Missionary*, 3,350 copies in a pamphlet edition, and 35,000 in a small newspaper edition, are now circulated monthly—mainly as free copies. The former is sent free to ministers, and, when requested, to donors of ten dollars and upwards; the latter is sent free to Sunday-schools which make regular collections for the Board—one copy to the children of each family represented in these schools.

Of the last Annual Report, 2,600 copies were published, and a copy was sent free to each minister of our Church and to each Honorary Life Member and Director, whose address was furnished with an expression of a desire to receive it.

MISSIONARIES AND ASSISTANT MISSIONARIES SENT OUT.

To the Omaha Mission,

Miss Mary Bower.

To the Creek and Seminole Missions,

Rev. J. Ross Ramsay and his wife,
Rev. William S. Robertson and his wife.

To the Chinese in California,

Rev. Augustus W. Loomis, on his return.

To the Mission in the U. S. of Colombia,

Rev. Paul H. Pitkin.

To the Mission in Brazil,

Rev. Emanuel N. Pires.

To the Mission in Liberia,

Rev. Edward Boëklen, licentiate preacher.
Mr. B. V. R. James, on his return,
Rev. H. W. Erskine, " "

To the Corisco Mission,

Rev. Solomon Reutlinger and his wife.

To the Shantung Mission,

Miss M. J. Brown.

To the Mission in Siam,

Rev. S. R. House, M. D., and his wife, on their return.

UNDER APPOINTMENT AS MISSIONARIES.

One minister and four candidates for the ministry were under appointment as new missionaries at the beginning of the year. Of these, all have reached their fields of labour excepting one, who expects soon to go out. During the year seven candidates for the ministry have been appointed as missionaries, and one minister formerly in the missionary field has been re-appointed and has reached his field of labour. The others hope to proceed to their several stations in a few months.

MISSIONS AMONG INDIAN TRIBES.

Chippewa and Ottawa Missions.

GRAND TRAVERSE: on Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan; mission commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Peter Dougherty and his wife.

LITTLE TRAVERSE: 50 miles from Grand Traverse; station commenced, 1852 missionary labourers—Mr. Andrew Porter and his wife; Miss Ann Porter, teacher

The last Annual Report of the Committee referred to the causes which render it difficult to maintain this mission—such as the unsettled feeling of the Indians, the influence of white settlers, &c. Coupled with these is the discontinuance of the government appropriation for the support of schools. Accordingly the boarding-school at Grand Traverse has been closed. At Little Traverse, a small school is still continued, the number given in the last report being sixteen boys and three girls. These scholars still receive a lunch or dinner each day at the school, which involves little expense to the mission, while it is a great kindness to the poor children, and is, no doubt, one of the attractions of the school. At Grand Traverse, the Indian families live too far from the station, and are too widely scattered, to admit of many children attending a day-school; a few scholars were taught by Miss Susan Dougherty.

Religious services have been kept up at both stations, but no special reports of the churches have been received. The number of communicants reported last was fifty-seven at Grand Traverse, and twenty-three at Little Traverse.

The general prospects of the mission have not become brighter during the year. It is a matter of doubt and uncertainty whether it can be much longer continued.

Indian Orphan Institute.

With sincere regret the Committee have to report this school as finally closed. The causes of this measure may be traced to the removal, some years ago, of the Iowa and Sac Indians to new districts. Originally the school, and the mission of which it was a part, were intended to benefit these tribes. These Christian efforts for their welfare were not altogether in vain; a goodly number of instances of hopeful conversion cheered the hearts of the missionaries. For the most part, however, these Indians neglected the privileges brought within their reach, and they are now greatly reduced in number, and live at a considerable distance from their former reservation; before long, they and other remnants of Indian tribes in Kansas will be removed again, to find their last home in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas.

After the general work of the Iowa and Sac Mission was discontinued, the Board made an earnest effort to bring the children of these tribes, to some extent, and also orphan and half orphan children of other tribes living further west, under Christian

training in the Indian Orphan Institute,—agreeably to the plan described in the Annual Report of the Board in 1860. The number of children received from different tribes has been reported from year to year. It soon became evident that without the co-operation of the Government and its agents, neither scholars nor the means of their support could be obtained. The Indians seldom appreciated the benefits of education sufficiently to make them willing to send their children to a school at some distance from their abode; while the poor orphan children scattered among the tribes on the plains could not be obtained as scholars without the co-operation of Government officers; and this co-operation, for reasons which need not be stated here, was seldom afforded. After several years of labour, continued in the face of much discouragement, the painful result already mentioned was unavoidable.

The late superintendent of the Institute, Mr. W. S. Robertson, after receiving ordination from the Presbytery of Highland, has returned to the missionary work among the Creek Indians; the other teachers mentioned in the last Report have rejoined their friends, followed by the kind regards of the Committee; the children reported last year as in the school, have returned to their parents in a few instances, and in other cases have found places in Christian families, with, perhaps, one exception; and the property of the Board in this mission has been mostly sold, yielding a considerable sum for the support of missions among the Indians elsewhere. In making these concluding arrangements, the Committee have been much indebted to the Rev. S. M. Irvin, formerly a missionary among the Iowa and Sac Indians, and now living in the immediate vicinity of the old mission station. For some additional information concerning this school, reference may be made to a paper in the *Record* of August, giving an account of a visit to the mission by one of the Secretaries of the Board.

Omaha Mission.

Blackbird Hills: 100 miles northwest of Omaha city, Nebraska: mission commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—Mr. S. Orlando Lee and his wife; Miss Joanna Mills and Miss Mary Bower, teachers; Miss Josephine Fontenelle, assistant teacher.

The Rev. R. J. Burtt and his wife, after six years of faithful labour, left the mission in June, agreeably to the statement in the last Report. Mr. Isaac Black and his wife left on the 1st of April. Both of these families are followed by the best wishes of the Committee. In April of last year, Miss Mary Hamilton was engaged as a teacher, but was compelled by ill health, much to the regret of all, to resign her post in December. Miss Mary Bower reached the mission in November, at a time when her valuable services were much needed. Mr. S. O. Lee was in charge of the mission as provisional superintendent, and fulfilled his trust with fidelity. Mrs. Lee rejoined her husband early in June, and took her full share of the arduous duties devolving on the ladies of the mission. Con-

siderable sickness, both among the missionaries and the scholars, added greatly to the cares of those who were in charge of this large family.

The school began the year with fifty-one scholars, and ended it with sixty-four, of whom twenty-three are girls. Some of the children left the school, and five were removed by death; but others were admitted, and more were offered than could be received. This fact, Mr. Lee says, "shows a growing interest among the people in the instruction of their children." Nearly all the scholars are in the primary classes, being mostly quite young, only fifteen of them being over ten years of age and none as old as fifteen years. Their being so young and small prevents their engaging in such kinds of household or farm work as would at once diminish the cost of their support, and be a very useful part of their training. It is considered expedient hereafter not to admit as scholars children under nine years of age.

Mr. Lee, writing early in February, refers to a considerable degree of serious feeling on the subject of religion among the Omahas in the early part of last year, and then adds, "The Rev. William Hamilton, of Bellevue, a former missionary to them and the Iowas, came up and labored with them for about two weeks. The meetings were well attended by both men and women. . . . . Some of the fruits are yet visible; though some who promised well for a time have gone back, others have not; and there are now tokens of interest, especially among the returned soldiers, who were formerly pupils of this school. The Omahas are advancing in civilization every year, and, if the progress is slow, it is steady, and is more and more manifest among them." This progress will become more rapid when, under arrangements lately adopted, these Indians hold their lands in severalty, and not in common, as heretofore. The time has probably arrived, also, when a day-school should be formed in each of their three villages, to be taught by the best qualified Omaha teacher that can be found, so as to bring all the children gradually under instruction. When such schools become practicable, it may be expedient to reduce the number of scholars in the boarding-school, and to give this school, to a greater extent, the character of a training school for teachers. The best qualified of its scholars could then be employed as teachers of the day-schools, while the more advanced pupils in the latter could be drafted into the former.

A visit to this mission was made by one of the Secretaries of the Board in June, and reference may be made to his account of matters at the mission and among the Indians, as published in the *Record* of September and October.

The Committee are not able to report further progress in the establishment of a school for the Winnebago Indians, owing to the want of action by the Indian department. Some information concerning the Winnebagoes may be found in the account of the visit above mentioned, in the *Record* of October.

Creek and Seminole Missions.

The missionary work of the Board among these Indians was suspended in 1861, by reason of the Rebellion. Most of the labourers among the Creeks and all among the Seminoles found it necessary to withdraw from the Indian country. The schools were soon closed, the churches suffered severely from the troubles of the times, and all the Indians passed through great calamities. The storm has at length passed away, but its effects are visible in many ruins, material and moral. A number of circumstances occurred during the last year which led the Committee to decide on trying to re-enter upon the work of missions among these tribes. Letters of members of the church to the Board and to some of their former missionaries, earnestly seeking the return of the latter, had much weight.

After full consideration, the Committee requested the Rev. Messrs. J. Ross Ramsay and William S. Robertson to return as missionaries to the Creeks. Mr. Ramsay had formerly spent some time in the Creek Mission, though afterwards he was connected with the mission to the Seminoles. Mr. Robertson was for many years the principal teacher of the school at Tallahassee among the Creeks. These brethren, with their families, left their homes in Kansas in November, and after a severe journey in wagons, arrived at Fort Gibson early in December. They met a cordial welcome from the U. S. Indian agent, Major Dunn and his family, and also from many of their former friends among the Creeks. On visiting the old station at Tallahassee, they found the school building greatly injured, stripped of almost everything that could be taken away, and requiring a large amount of money to restore it to its former condition. They fitted up roughly a part of it for the temporary use of their families. Preaching services were immediately commenced at the houses of friendly persons; a Sunday-school was soon opened, and some day-scholars would soon receive instruction from Mr. Robertson.

In February, Mr. Ramsay made a visit to the Seminoles, which proved to be one of great interest. Particulars of this visit have been published in the *Record*. He was warmly received by the Indians, and preached to them several times under circumstances of affecting interest. On a second visit he re-organized the Seminole church, enrolling sixty-six members; others would soon be added. His returning to the Seminole field of labour was urged so earnestly by his Indian friends and others, and it is a measure in itself so desirable, that the Committee have given their sanction to it as a provisional arrangement. Among the Seminoles, as among the Creeks, the old mission stations were found to be in a great degree destroyed; but under the new treaty arrangements the Seminoles will hereafter be more accessible to missionary labour than they were in former years, their lands lying in a compact form.

Both these tribes have certain funds invested by the U. S. Government, the interest of which is applicable to the support of edu-

cation, under the direction of their Council in each case respectively. The Creek Council have made an appropriation of $1,000 towards the repairs of the Tallahassee school building, probably about one-fifth of the amount required to restore the building to its condition previous to the war. As yet, no definite plans have been adopted by the Councils for the support of schools. Neither have the Committee come to any conclusion as to what would be expedient; but probably a Training School for preparing teachers and giving a good education to a number of selected scholars, in connection with day-schools to be taught by native teachers, would best promote the interests of education at present in both these tribes. So many of the Indians can now appreciate the advantages of education, that it does not appear to be needful to re-establish the large boarding-school system of former years;—schools of this description are extremely difficult to be conducted in a satisfactory way. It will require some time for the Councils to consider and decide on the educational measures of these tribes; and the missionaries of the Board stand ready to give whatever counsel and co-operation may be deemed expedient to promote their success. A great desire of education exists in both tribes, among the children and youth both of the Indians and of the negroes.

A great desire also exists for the Holy Scriptures, Hymn-books, Catechisms, &c., the supply of these books having been long exhausted or destroyed, and the people are, in a great degree, destitute of them. Mr. Robertson has been giving much attention to the revision of some of these works for new editions, and an edition of the Creek Primer under his revision has been lately issued from the press.

Without extending this narrative, the Committee would only add an expression of their gratitude that the work of reconstructing these missions has been entered upon with so much to encourage the hope of success. There are causes of apprehension, and the work of missions among the Indians is often attended with peculiar discouragements; but thus far the Lord's hand has evidently led his servants in this movement.

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Mission in the United States of Colombia.

Bogota: the capital of the country; population 40,000; occupied as a missionary station, 1856; Missionary labourers—Rev. Thomas F. Wallace and his wife, and Rev. Paul H. Pitkin.

This mission was strengthened during the year by the arrival of Rev. Paul H. Pitkin, who has gone assiduously to work to acquire the Spanish language, that he may preach to the inhabitants of the land the gospel of the Son of God.

Labours.

The labours of Mr. Wallace have been of a varied character—

sowing rather than reaping. A boys' school was opened the first of the year. As no appropriation had been made by the Board for this agency, the scholars were required to pay for their instruction. This limited the number. The progress made by those who attended regularly was very encouraging. Though under the supervision of Mr. Wallace, the principal part of the teaching was done by one of the young men, who made a profession of faith two years ago. In this school the Bible has a place.

The British and Foreign Bible Society have withdrawn from this field, and it has been occupied by the American Bible Society, who have opened a depository at Bogota under the care of Mr. Wallace. To circulate God's word is part of his work, and he has therefore sought, as opportunity offered, to put it into the hands of the people. Services in English have been regularly maintained during the year. The average attendance on the Sabbath has been over thirty. For some months this service was held in the room of a London banking-house, afterwards in the house of the missionary. Since the change of place, Mr. Wallace has preached part of the time in his house, in Spanish, and the attendance was more than could be seated. A Bible-class on the Sabbath has been regularly taught. No suitable hall or place of worship has been obtained, owing principally to the lack of funds. A desirable property was for a time in the market, but having no authority to purchase, Mr. Wallace was compelled to see it pass into the hands of others, who have no special interest in his work. "We feel satisfied," says he, "that a better attendance could be secured had we a house for the special purpose of worship; and it is hoped when a suitable place may be had at a reasonable price, the Board will be able to say to us that we can purchase it."

Whilst there is much to discourage the labourer in this portion of the great world-field, from the blighting influence of Popery, from ignorance, indifference and infidelity, there is on the other hand much to cheer and inspirit to renewed diligence and effort. "The prejudices of the people respecting Protestantism, are slowly but surely wearing away; as an evidence of this, one or two native ladies have attended our services, and several others have expressed a desire and determination to do so. We have had also, attending quite regularly of late, several young men of intelligence and some position. These are encouraging features in our work, and I think we may justly, as we do joyfully, accept them as indications of God's favor and approbation."

Mission in Brazil.

Rio de Janeiro: the capital of the country; population variously stated up to 400,000; occupied as a mission station in 1860; missionary labourers—Rev. Ashbel G. Simonton and Rev. Francis J. C. Schneider and his wife; one native colporteur.

Sao Paulo: 280 miles W. S. W. of Rio de Janeiro; chief town in the province of the same name; population 22,000; occupied as a mission station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Alexander L. Blackford and his wife, Rev. E. N. Pires, and *Rev. Jose Manoel da Conceicao.*

Under the direction of the Mission—Three native colporteurs, supported by the American Bible Society and the British Bible Society.
In this country: Rev. George Chamberlain.

The Rev. Mr. Schneider and wife have been transferred from Rio Claro to Rio de Janeiro. The work among the German settlers has been given up, and Mr. Schneider will devote part of his time to the educational department of the mission at Rio Janeiro. Rev. George Chamberlain returned to this country to complete his theological studies, and expects to resume work in Brazil before the close of this year. Rev. E. N. Pires arrived in August last, and having an acquaintance with the Portuguese language was able to begin at once direct missionary labour.

Preaching, Church Statistics.

The preaching of the gospel has been steadily kept up at the capital and Sao Paulo, with marked tokens of the divine power. At Rio de Janeiro, preaching twice on the Sabbath; lecture on Thursday evening; monthly concert on the first Monday of the month, and prayer-meeting weekly at the house of one of the elders, have been maintained. In addition to similar services at Sao Paulo, there is also a Sabbath-school, frequented by 15 to 25 persons, mostly adults. Besides these, Sabbath and week-day services have been conducted in two suburbs of the city. The attendance on these occasions is good, and increasing. The third centre of light and influence is Brotas. This is the most distant station from the capital. Brotas is a small village, but has an extensive district around it, and is an important point in regard to the regions beyond. This young church has enjoyed no stated ministry, but has been visited during the year by Messrs. Blackford, Schneider, Chamberlain, Conceicao and Pires, and in the aggregate, several months' labour was performed. Upon the earnest and abundant efforts of his servants, God commanded his blessing. The anxiety to hear the gospel was great among all classes, and not a few have been received into the communion of the church. Of his late visit, says Mr. Pires, "The spread of the truth is rapid, and the movement acquires daily strength. The gospel has a strong hold on those who believe and accept it; their hearts and hands are in the work, and they are unwearied in their efforts to bring their neighbors and friends to a knowledge of the truth." A year ago, a church, consisting of 11 members, was organized in this village, this number has increased nearly five-fold—49 having been added to its roll. Many of these come from a school of ignorance and superstition, and need patient and wise training. If the additions have not been so numerous to the other two churches, the number is such as to call forth gratitude and praise. Sixteen have been received on profession of their faith to the church at Sao Paulo, and 14 to that of Rio Janeiro.

The subjoined table presents the statistics of the three churches for 1866:

CHURCHES.	ADDITIONS BY		TOTAL COMMUNICANTS.
	Exam.	Certif.	
Rio de Janeiro	14	1	60
Sao Paulo	16	1	22
Brotas	49	..	60
Total	79	2	142

Discipline had to be exercised in two of the churches, and generally with good effect. "Notwithstanding these cases of inconsistency, progress has been made, and the faith of those that are Christ's, has been strengthened." "They give good evidence of progress in knowledge and piety, and display zeal in seeking the salvation of those without."

One young man has pursued his studies with a view to direct missionary work. It is hoped that he will be useful as a teacher or evangelist.

Itinerant Labours.

The preaching of the gospel has not been confined to these centres. Señor Conceicao spent a large portion of the year in going from place to place, and declaring to the people the unsearchable riches of Christ. Of this new mode of reaching the various classes of that country, Mr. Simonton thus speaks: "In some twenty towns and villages, Brother Conceicao has preached the gospel in the course of the year. As he is universally known and highly esteemed, visitors of all classes call on him wherever he lodges, so that his itinerant service is a constant preaching of the gospel. It is to this agency that we ascribe, under Providence, the opening up of the province of S. Paulo." In all of these places the way is made plain for new and continued efforts; yea, the whole land is open, and earnest requests reach the brethren for help, to which they cannot respond. Mr. Blackford made preaching tours into distant regions, where he was well received and listened to with interest; and Mr. Pires, while at Brotas, preached the gospel in neighborhoods not before visited, and into which the influence of the truth is extending.

The Press and Colportage.

The *Imprensa Evangelica*, a religious semi-monthly paper, has been regularly issued during the year. "Were it possible to have figures and facts, this agency would be found second to no other that we employ. Many read this paper who do not, and for the present will not come to our worship." This class is reached by this means, as well as others who have become interested in divine things, by hearing the missionaries in their tours through some of the provinces.

Many Bibles have been distributed among the people. The colporteurs of the American Bible and British and Foreign Bible Societies have penetrated into different provinces with the Word of Life. In Sao Paulo and the adjacent parts of Minas, near a thousand copies of the Scriptures have been put in circulation. Where these are read, there is soon a call for the living preacher.

Wants.

Next to the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost, the brethren desire funds for the erection of a chapel at Rio Janeiro. The church still meets in a hired room. This hall is not only frequently crowded, but many cannot gain admission. Many have a prejudice against going to such a place for religious worship. A chapel that would seat 600 would soon be filled, and thus the same sermon would reach four times as many as it now does. The influence of such a building would be felt all through the empire, and a new impulse would be given to the cause among all classes. In their deep poverty they appeal for aid to the Church at home.

A second want is the means to educate three more young men who give promise of usefulness, and who ought to be trained for the gospel ministry. A third need is men, to occupy the waste places; and a fourth, a Christian literature. To meet these, will require greater outlays on the part of the Church, and a closer sympathy on her part with the work and the workers.

"The year has been one full of fruits; fuller still of promises for the future. Our work has expanded beyond our expectations, and we feel that it has grown beyond our means of supplying labour and labourers."

MISSIONS IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Liberia Mission.

MONROVIA: Rev. Thomas H. Amos; Rev. Amos Herring, Colporteur; Mr. B. V R. James, Teacher.

KENTUCKY: Rev. H. W. Erskine; Mr. D. C. Ferguson, Teacher.

HARRISBURGH: Mr. Simon Harris, Colporteur.

NEAR HARRISBURGH: *Alexander High School*—Mr. Edward Boëklen, Licentiate Preacher, Superintendent; Mr. F. A. Melville, Teacher.

CAREYSBURGH: ———

SINOU: Rev. James M. Priest; Mrs. M. Parsons, Teacher.

MARSHALL: Mr. Thomas E. Dillon, Licentiate Preacher.

SETTRA KRU: Mr. Washington McDonough.

The usual reports from these stations have not been received, but from the letters of the missionaries the general condition of the work may be described as substantially the same as in the preceding year.

Mr. Amos was installed as pastor of the church in Monrovia early in May. An effort was made to repair the church building, which had become seriously injured by the climate and by neglect. The congregation, which is but small, gave liberally of their narrow means for this object, and some gifts to it were received from a few friends in this country; so that repairs have been in part effected. The attendance of members, never large, was reduced to about twenty when Mr. Amos became pastor of the church. One of his subsequent letters mentioned the admission of five new members on profession of their faith. The number of members on the roll is 41, but some of them live at other places. There is reason to hope that this church will now have a vigorous life and exert a happy influence, not only in Monrovia but in Liberia.

The school in Monrovia, so long under the efficient charge of Mr. James, suffered severely from his absence on a visit to this country for his health. Arriving here in June and returning in October, he reached home in December with strength much invigorated. In his absence, Miss Strobel, assistant teacher in the school, was removed by death, going from her faithful labors for Christ in the school-room to the rest which remaineth to the people of God. The number of scholars at the last report was 60.

The Alexander High School, transferred from Monrovia to a site on the St. Paul river, about fourteen miles inland, is now placed under the charge of the Rev. Edward Boëklen, a licentiate preacher of the Second Presbytery of New York, a German gentleman of excellent scholarship and of experience as a teacher. He enters on his new post of labor with an earnest desire of promoting the cause of Christ in Africa. He went out in company with Mr. James, and would engage in the work of instruction as soon as the period of acclimation would permit. Some youths of promise were waiting to enjoy the benefits of this school. A small tract of land connected with it will afford them the opportunity of diminishing the expense of their education by engaging in manual labor.

The church at Kentucky, with which fifty-six communicants were connected last year, furnishes no particular report; its minister, Mr. Erskine, spent several months in this country on a visit for his health, arriving in July and returning in the fall. The church at Sinou is still under the charge of Mr. Priest, and appears to be in a healthy condition, growing not rapidly but steadily in number and influence; its communicants last year were seventy. The church at Careysburgh, heretofore erroneously reported as at Mt. Coffee, contained twenty-five members last year; Mr. Dillon gave some time to this church. The church at Marshall, containing last year fifty-six members, and the church at Harrisburgh, with thirteen members, were vacant during the year, but Mr. Dillon would soon take charge of the former. No accounts have been received from them, nor from the station at Settra Kru. Of the work of Mr. Herring and of Mr. Harrison, no particular statements have been furnished. As colporteurs, engaging in religious conversation and prayer as opportunity offers, and distributing religious books, it is believed that their

labours are not in vain. The same hope may be indulged concerning the influence of Mrs. Parsons and Messrs. Melville and Ferguson, whose names are on the staff of missionary labourers. No report has been received from Mr. McDonough, for many years stationed at Settra Kru.

The interests of religion in Liberia are much affected by the imperfect and forming condition of the country. For the most part, the people are poor, and not well able to support their religious teachers. Many of them have been accustomed, moreover, to depend not so much on themselves as upon others, to provide both the means of grace and the means of education. It is of great moment that a spirit of self-reliance, of industry, of energy and of self-sacrifice should be fostered among them. This is clearly recognized by their leading men. And the plans of the Board should be so shaped as to lead the churches to do all that is within their power for their own support, and for the extension of the gospel in Liberia, with a special reference to the heathen Africans in the limits of that country. Eventually, it is hoped, these Liberian churches and schools will exert a happy Christian influence among the Heathens in "the regions beyond."

Corisco Mission.

EVANGASIMBA: on the Island of Corisco; occupied as a mission station, 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Walter H. Clark and his wife; two native Christian assistants.

ALONGO: on the Island of Corisco; Rev. Cornelius De Heer and his wife; one native Christian teacher.

BENITA: on the main land, among the Belengé tribe, 53 miles north of Corisco; occupied first as a missionary station in 1864; missionary labourers—Rev. R. Hamill Nassau, M. D., and his wife; one native Christian teacher.

Out-Stations: ILOBI, in Corisco Bay—vacant. AJE, on the main land, in the Bapuk tribe—two Scripture-readers. HANJE, on the main land, in the Kombe tribe—vacant. HONDO, on the Bay of Corisco—*Ibia*, licentiate preacher; one teacher. MEDUMA, one Scripture-reader. SENJE, near Benita—two Scripture-readers. UGOBI, on Corisco—one Scripture-reader; one teacher.

Station not yet known: Rev. Solomon Reutlinger and his wife.

In this country: Rev. James L. Mackey and his wife.

The health of the Rev. J. L. Mackey is still too feeble to permit his returning to Corisco. The health of Mrs. M. E. Clemens became so much impaired that it was necessary for her to return to this country, where she arrived in October. She has since been released from her connection with the Board, but she will still share the kind regards and sympathy of the friends of the work of missions in Africa. The Rev. S. Reutlinger and his wife arrived at Corisco in January.

The station at Evangasimba continues to be the principal business centre of the mission. The boarding-school for girls was suspended for want of teachers, and it cannot be re-opened until new missionaries are sent out. Its early re-establishment is considered

an important matter. Instruction was given in the evening to a few children and workmen. Three young men, including two under the care of Presbytery, also received further instruction. The Sabbath and week-day evening services were marked by a somewhat diminished attendance. "The church," Mr. Clark says, "which includes all the native professing Christians in and around Corisco Bay, has received eleven to its membership during the year, while three have been excommunicated and several suspended from church privileges," leaving the whole number of communicants fifty-nine. Only one communion season occurred at which no one came, for the first time, to the Lord's table.

The station at Alongo appears to have been marked with the divine blessing. "The congregation," Mr. De Heer reports, "has been comparatively good, attendance unusually regular, and both attention and interest manifested." Of the new members reported above, ten were from the catechumen class at this station, and six others are still in this class. The week-day evening services are spoken of as attended by the young converts with much earnestness. The school began the year with twenty-nine scholars; seven were dismissed as unpromising, one was removed by friends, two have been sent forth as Bible-readers, and ten have been received—making the number the same as at the beginning. A good account is given of their progress in learning and of their conduct; encouraging interest was manifested by them in religious instruction, and seven of them were among the converts; others are inquiring with apparent sincerity. These scholars are from the mainland tribes, and it has been found somewhat difficult to keep them from yielding to the temptation to go home afforded by passing boats. It is interesting to note that a small chapel was built at this station by the young Christians, with but little aid from the missionary in charge. On the other hand, the same missionary had to report some awful cases of murder in the immediate vicinity of his dwelling-place, caused by the ideas of witchcraft which prevail so lamentably among the natives. These examples show that the dark places of the earth are still the abodes of horrid cruelty.

The station at Benita was occupied throughout the year, and regular services maintained on the Sabbath and on week-days, attended by varying congregations—the Sabbath audiences being from 50 to 100 persons. A day school, taught by a native teacher, was largely but irregularly attended, and five girls were in the family of the missionary as scholars; two boys were soon to be received. Eleven adults were baptized, and thirteen others were still in the class of inquirers. Much regret is expressed in the report of this station, on account of the decline of religious feeling and the unworthy conduct of some of the members of the church; two members were excommunicated, leaving the whole number of communicants thirty-one. The house commenced by the late Mr. Paull was completed and part of it used for a place of worship, and another house was erected for a dwelling-house.

The Out-stations do not furnish much material for special report.

The qualifications of the native labourers are necessarily very imperfect, and in some cases disappointment and grief have been felt on account of unworthy conduct. Others have been useful assistants and of growing influence for good. The school at Ugobi, under Mr. Clark's general superintendence, was taught by a native teacher, whose fulfillment of his duties is warmly commended. This school, of thirteen boys, is prospering beyond the expectation of the missionaries. The mainland out-stations have been marked by events of interest sometimes pleasing and sometimes discouraging. Reference is made for particular information concerning them to the report of the Rev. R. H. Nassau, M. D., in the *Record* of March. The number of native labourers at these stations, after some changes, is the same as at the beginning of the year. The Senje out-station is a new one, twenty miles up the river from Benita. The people would have much preferred a trading factory to a missionary station; but it is regarded with interest as "the first foothold on an advance inland." The out-station at Hondo, under the immediate charge of Ibia, a licentiate preacher, is conducted by him with the purpose of making it eventually self-sustaining. People who come to it to live are expected to engage in work. He gives some incidents of progress among the people, the Mbangwe, for whose benefit this post was occupied: "They cut about 2,000 pieces of red-wood and made some oars and paddles this year. This is little, but it is better than nothing, and is 1,300 more than last year. One man has made a little garden of ground nuts and corn this season, and another has worked, together with his wife, in making one. In the open street he carried cassada sticks for planting! This is reason triumphing over pride." He refers also to examples of not taking goods from the foreign traders on credit, this credit being a pernicious usage.

In the general aspect of the work, the brethren speak of discouragement rather than of gratifying progress, with the exception of the station at Alongo and at Ugobi, now reported as an out-station. Even at Alongo opposition is encountered. The mass of the people adhere to idolatry, and the rum brought by European traders exerts a powerful influence for evil in many ways. The unworthy conduct of some of the church members, and even of some of the native helpers, is a cause of grief. The missionary at Evangasimba mourns that so much of his time is necessarily occupied with secular matters, and that he is able to do hardly anything in preparing books, such as are greatly needed—a complaint that would be echoed from the other stations. But the Lord has not left his servants without witness of his blessing on their labours. They refer particularly to "the ingathering at Benita of the fruits of our lamented Bro. Paull's labours and the recent religious interest at Alongo and vicinity." They also refer to the school at Ugobi, and to the measure of success at Hondo in the attempt "to apply the principles of the Gospel to those domestic, industrial and civil relations, which underlie and so deeply affect all higher development,"—both of these places being under the charge of native brethren. This mission greatly needs,

however, an increased supply of missionaries from this country. The brethren are particularly desirous to be favoured with the services of a medical missionary, and hardly anywhere could such a man be more usefully employed. The Committee would be glad to send out a well qualified missionary of this class to Corisco at the earliest practicable day.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Lodiana Mission.

PESHAWUR: west of the Indus; mission station commenced, 1857; missionary labourer, ——

RAWAL PINDI: 160 miles north-west of Lahor; mission station commenced, 1855; missionary labourers—Rev. John H. Morrison, D.D., Rev. James H. Orbison and his wife; Miss Henrietta Morrison, teacher; native Christian assistants—two catechists, two Scripture-readers, two colporteurs and three teachers.

LAHOR: the political capital of the Punjab, 1,225 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1849; missionary labourers—Rev. John Newton, Rev. Charles W. Forman and their wives, Rev. W. J. P. Morrison, Rev. George S. Bergen, *Rev. G. D. Maitra;** one catechist, four Christian teachers, three Scripture-readers, two colporteurs, one Bible-woman.

KAPURTHALA: 108 miles east of Lahor, 12 miles west of Jalandar; mission station commenced, 1859; missionary labourer—one Scripture-reader.

DHARMSALA: Rev. Marcus C. Carleton and wife; one Bible-woman.

JALANDAR: 120 miles east of Lahor, 30 miles west of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1846; missionary labourers—*Rev. Golak Nath;* other native Christian assistants, three teachers, one catechist and three Scripture-readers.

LODIANA: near the river Sutlej; 1,100 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1834; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Adolph Rudolph, Alexander Henry and Joseph H. Meyers and their wives; native Christian assistants—two teachers and two catechists.

AMBALA: 55 miles south east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1848; missionary labourers—Rev. Reese Thackwell and his wife, *Rev. W. Basten;* native Christian assistants—one teacher, two Scripture-readers and one Bible-woman.

SABATHU: in the lower Himalaya Mountains, 110 miles east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—John Newton, Jr., M. D., and his wife; Mrs. Mary L. Janvier; native Christian assistants—one Scripture-reader, one teacher and one Bible-woman.

SAHARUNPUR: 130 miles south-east of Lodiana; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. William Calderwood and his wife; *Rev. Theodore W. J. Wylie and Rev. Kanwar Sain;* their native Christian assistants—four teachers and one Bible-woman.

DEHRA: 47 miles east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers—Rev. John S. Woodside and wife; *Rev. Gilbert McMasters;* Miss Catharine L. Beatty, teacher; native Christian assistants—one licentiate, four teachers, two Scripture-readers, one Bible-woman. *Out-station* at Rajpore, six miles from Dehra; one native catechist.

ROORKHEE: 20 miles south-east of Saharunpur; mission station commenced, 856; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Caldwell and his wife; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher and one Scripture-reader.

In this country: Rev. David Herron.

*Names printed in *Italic* denote natives of the country.

Furrukhabad Mission.

FUTTEHGURH: on the Ganges, 713 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1838; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. James L. Scott, (at present at Landour) William F. Johnson and their wives; native Christian assistants—two catechists, twenty-one teachers and monitors, of whom four are females; three Scripture-readers, four probationers.

FURRUKHABAD: near to Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1844; missionary labourers—Rev. Augustus Brodhead and Rev. Samuel H. Kellogg and their wives; native Christian assistants—two catechists, two Scripture-readers, seven teachers, two colporteurs and one village-school visitor.

MYNPURIE: 40 miles west of Futtehgurh; mission station commenced, 1843: missionary labourers—Rev. Benjamin D. Wikoff and his wife; native Christian assistants—one catechist, two teachers, of whom one female, two Scripture-readers, and two colporteurs.

ETAWAH: on the Jumna, 50 miles south-west of Mynpurie; mission station commenced, 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. Edward H. Sayre and his wife; native Christian assistants—two catechists, five Scripture-readers and one female-school visitor.

FUTTEHPORE: 587 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1853; missionary labourers—*Rev. Ishwari Das;* other native Christian assistants—two catechists, two teachers, of whom one female, and one Scripture-reader.

ALLAHABAD: at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, 500 miles north-west of Calcutta; mission station commenced, 1836; missionary labourers—Rev. Joseph Owen, D.D., Rev. John J. Walsh and Rev. James M. Alexander and their wives; Miss Marion Walsh, teacher; native Christian assistants—one licentiate preacher, four catechists, five teachers and two Scripture-readers.

In England: Rev. Julius F. Ullmann and his wife.

Rev. D. Herron is still detained in this country, and Rev. J. F. Ullmann in England. Mr. Herron intends returning to his field the coming summer.

The Rev. Messrs. Forman and Thackwell, with their families, are on their way home for the benefit of their health. It is nearly twenty years since Mr. Forman embarked for India. He has spent many years in superintending and managing the educational instructions in Lahor. Both he and Mr. Thackwell need rest and change of climate.

The wants of Lahor were such that Rev. A. Henry had to be transferred from Lodiana to that city. The departure of Mr. Thackwell leaves Ambala for a time in the hands of the native brethren.

Preaching to the Heathen.

This the missionaries regard as their great work, and seek, as occasion offers, at home and abroad, in the city and the village, along the highway or in the crowded mart, to preach the story of redeeming love.

The most frequented place, and nearest to the mission premises, is the "BAZAR." This is generally in the heart of the city, and where the preacher knows he can soon obtain a congregation. Those who resort to such places, hear in this way many of the truths of God's word; and, not unfrequently, strangers, for the first time, listen to the scheme of recovery by the Lord Jesus. The report from Rawal Pindi says: "Street preaching has been carried on

without interruption during the year by the missionary, candidate for the ministry, catechists and Scripture-readers in various parts of the city; where not only residents are met with, but also strangers from the districts and villages around, and even from Cashmir and Affghanistan; and in the Cantonment, in the Sadar bazar, with its shopkeepers and tradesmen, Bengalis, Parsi fire-worshippers and others; and in the European regimental bazar, where the hearers consist, for the most part, of camp followers, traders and domestic servants." Where the gospel has thus been preached for years, many persons acquire much knowledge of its leading truths, many prejudices are removed and a greater influence is wielded by its preachers; still the complaint is general that the masses are indifferent to the high demands of the Word and to its pressing claims upon them.

The missionaries and their assistants occasionally take a wider sweep than the city or the neighbouring villages. They spend a portion of the year best adapted to this work in going from place to place, preaching to all who will attend on their ministry. Mr. Carleton devotes most of his time to itinerating, spending part of the year in the plains and the other portion in the hills. Dr. Morrison spent several months in various districts. Mr. Orbison made a tour through the mountains and valleys of Poonch and Cashmir. Several other brethren made interesting tours into different regions and were well received. "At Pirushah, the scene of the great battle which may be said to have given the Punjab to the British, the people listened most attentively, being apparently much struck and pleased with the idea of a man's leaving his own country and home, to teach the people of another country what he firmly believed to be the true way of life."

The *Mela* is another place visited by the missionary. The great gathering of natives on such occasions for religious and secular purposes affords good opportunities for preaching the gospel. "Every mela," says the Annual Report of the Lodiana Mission, "is a Vanity Fair, affording by sad contrast ample illustration of the truth preached. Whether as pilgrims or traders, or as mere spectators they have come, the people are met by the living preacher, who can tell them of our common pilgrimage here and the heavenly home hereafter; of the pearl of great price, and of the scenes of the crucifixion and the judgment day."

"Whatever may be the cause, it is observed that these melas are not attended by such immense numbers of natives as in former years. And no doubt it is more on the *religious* than on the *secular* or *social* side that the great falling off is observable."

Mr. Johnson, of Futtehgurh, thus speaks of the work and the good accomplished at such places: "We have rarely seen a more favourable opportunity for spreading far and wide the tidings of salvation through Christ than was enjoyed by Brothers Brodhead, Wikoff and myself, at the Mukhunpore mela. Amongst a crowd, varying from 20,000 to 50,000, gathered about a village and the two or three closely adjacent groves, we spent a most laborious week.

Dividing our large staff of preachers into four or five groups, and occupying conspicuous positions in as many different places, all who chose must at one time or another have been able to learn something of what was taught. There was, perhaps, an average of forty addresses delivered each day, and the speaker was almost always surrounded by a large circle of quiet and curious listeners. No doubt, from that fair the news would be carried to many a town and hamlet, for the first time, of One who was God, and yet assumed man's nature, that he might take upon himself the burden of man's guilt. The great value of this kind of preaching is as a stimulant to inquiry, and in the prospect it affords of bringing a ray of light to many a troubled soul, who, far from human aid and counsel, is conscious of sin and groping darkly for its remedy."

The Church.

This is yet a day of small things as to the ingathering of the people into the church of God; still the Most High is bringing in some, to cheer his servants in the field, and arouse all concerned to mightier endeavours and more earnest prayer for those that are yet without. If much of the seed that is sown falls seemingly in stony places, part enters good ground and yields fruit to the glory of the Great Husbandman. Mere numbers cannot set forth in detail the labours of the missionaries. Much toil and effort and prayer are at work, not on the surface of things, but in hearts and places hid from human sight, and they have an important bearing upon the future harvest. If there are no reports of God's converting presence from two or three churches, there are interesting statements of the might of divine grace among both old and young at other stations. The following case of one who stood trembling on the brink of the grave, whose whole life had been given to idols, and who came with her children as an inquirer, is thus narrated in the Lodiana report: "As for the blind, old mother, there was great fear that she might be removed by death long before she could become a member of the church. She had grown old in serving dumb idols, she was steeped in ignorance and superstition; and great bodily weakness prevented her from attending the services of God's house with any degree of regularity. While there was hope for the wives, there seemed to be very little hope for the mother. But the Lord's thoughts were not our thoughts, neither were his ways our ways. Not only did she embrace an early opportunity to present herself before a meeting of church session as a candidate for church membership, but she totally renounced her trust in idols as utterly useless and most sinful. She made a clear confession of her faith in Christ and spoke in touching terms of the love of the Saviour, who, as she said, had laid down his life for her. It was an affecting sight, but having the eyes of her understanding enlightened by the Spirit of God, and her heart prepared by him and him alone, to lay hold of Christ by faith, in a way that might well put to shame many who have had the privilege of knowing the Scriptures from their youth. In a subsequent meeting of session she was accepted for church membership."

Among those received into the church at Lahor were three of the pupils of the High School. One of these had long wished to become a Christian, but he was confined for months to his house by his relatives to prevent his making a public profession of his faith in Christ. Unwilling to watch him any longer, they threatened to kill him on a certain day unless he renounced his new faith. Alarmed, he chose one day a favourable opportunity to escape, and fled to the mission premises. Whilst an inmate of the house of the missionary, his father and others sought to induce him by persuasions, threats and promises to forego his baptism. Failing in this, they sought redress in the courts. He, with two other pupils, were baptized. After this, his courage seemed to forsake him, and yielding to the tempting power of wealth and grandeur, he returned home to receive the rewards of his apostacy.

Wherever the church is gathered, the stated ordinances of God's house are maintained. Regular services are kept up at all the stations, both on the Sabbath and during the week. Of such a service in the city church of Lodiana on the Sabbath, the missionaries thus speak: "The congregation is mixed. It consists of native Christians, orphan girls and city school-boys, together with a large crowd of people from the city. The crowd is often swelled to more than five hundred, and among them are many earnest listeners to the Word of Life. Oh! it is a touching sight to witness the bigoted Mussulman, the proud Brahmin and the self-righteous Fakir meeting in the same assembly with Christians and people of the lowest caste. And in the case of the baptism of a convert, which has occurred several times during the year, the house is crowded to overflowing, spectators standing at the doors and windows to gaze upon the scene."

The following table gives the returns for the year:

STATION	ADDITIONS BY		TOTAL.	BAPTISM OF	
	Exam.	Certif.		Adults.	Infants.
Rawal Pindi	..	..	18	..	*
Lahor	9	..	35	7	*
Jalandhar	3	..	19	3	*
Lodiana	12	2	41	12	14
Ambala	4	2	30	4	*
Sabathu	..	..	10	..	..
Saharanpur	1	..	21	*	*
Roorkhee	..	..	6	..	..
Dehra	4	..	30	4	6
Mynpoorie	..	..	17	..	2
Etawah	1	..	19	1	1
Futtehgurh	8	..	72	3	21
Furrukhabad	2	..	41	2	*
Futtehpore	1	..	17	1	1
Allahabad	8	..	60	8	*
Total	58	4	436	45	45

* No report.

Around the local Church is gathering a Christian community, not enrolled as communicants, yet under the spiritual care of the missionaries. These number at Lahor about 106, Lodiana 132, Dehra 80, and a still larger number at Futtehgurh. Of the last station, Mr. Johnson says: "Perhaps the most satisfactory feature of our operations here is the slow yet steady internal growth of the church, that is, growth by the admission of children of Christian parents. Such persons having generally had considerable education, as well as Christian training, give higher promise of future usefulness than most of those who have been trained amid the abominations of heathenism. Of this class six persons have been received on examination during the year, and the applications of four or five more are pending."

It is pleasing to note from the various reports, the steady improvement in the conduct and character of the native Christians, as well as their increasing contributions to religious and charitable objects. In the Lodiana mission the native Christians contributed on an average nearly two dollars each. The native church at Futtehgurh supports a Scripture Reader, and other churches in the same mission give regularly for benevolent objects. The whole sum though small is the earnest of the free-will offerings of the Church in India, and when compared with the wealth of the people it is a noble beginning.

Education.

Christian education is an important department of missionary labour. It is a great preparatory work. By it the minds of the young are imbued with gospel truth; their confidence in their own systems is shaken, if not destroyed; while many trained under such influences, if not savingly converted, become the friends of the missionaries, and aid them in their work. By means of such institutions much seed of the Word has been sown, and through them even indirectly, great good has been done for India. Reference has been already made to the baptism of three young men in the school at Lahor. One youth from the High School of Lodiana, and another from the High School of Furrukhabad, were also baptized. The baptisms at Lahor produced intense excitement among both Hindus and Mohammedans. Public meetings were held and different schemes presented, to put an end to such conversions. As a result, an opposition school was started, which is largely attended. For a time the main school suffered severely, but it is hoped that it will soon be as prosperous as ever.

A small fee is now charged for teaching in several of the main schools. This is an advance. A more decided advance is displayed in the willingness manifested by the scholars to purchase their own books. Says Mr. Kellogg, "It is but a few years ago that the mission was obliged at no trifling expense to lend or give away the books required. Thus in 1864 there were realized from the sale of books 19 R's, in 1865, 29 R's, in 1866, 328 R's. With the exception of religious books none are now either given away or lent in the school; all purchase their own."

It is an interesting fact, that whilst the schools have been mainly for the education of the heathen in sound literature and Christian knowledge, there is another class growing up, who need to be instructed, and for whom special provision must be made—the children of the native Christians. These differ from the children gathered into the *Orphanages*. They are born of Christian parents, and have from infancy been brought under the influence of Christian morals and Christian life; while the others were for a time educated under the baleful power of heathenism. This is an increasing class, and already at some of the stations there are schools for such. The Allahabad report after alluding to the different schools says: "To the above list of schools has been added another of very great importance, a Christian Girls' School under the supervision of Miss Walsh. This school has consisted of twenty pupils, daughters of native Christians, and Miss Walsh has secured not only the affections of her pupils, but the gratitude of those Christian parents who are so deeply indebted to her."

The following is a view of the schools in a tabular form:

STATIONS.	Day Schools.				Boarding Schools.		Adult Schools
	Boys.		Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	Men.
	High Schools.	Branch Schools.	English and Vernacular.	Vernacular.			
Allahabad	400	126	..	44	6	..	..
Futtehpore	60	...	..	..	..	..	..
Etawah	...	...	..	240	..	..	..
Furrukhabad	260	160	..	..	..	..	..
Futtehgurh	129	126	69	..	18*	13*	..
Mynpurie	200	73	..	88	..	..	..
Roorkhee	...	...	..	..	.	..	..
Dehra	158	49	..	..	..	32	25
Saharanpur	200	90	..	49	51	..	..
Sabathu	41	...	..	16	..	..	..
Ambala	394	...	..	..	..	..	..
Lodiana	292	100	..	45	..	43	..
Jalandhar	260	200	..	..	..	..	..
Kapurthala	...	...	..	..	..	..	..
Lahor	400	1400	..	15	..	..	100
Rawal Pindi	185	177	..	60	..	..	..
Total	2979	2501	69	557	75	88	125

* Last Report.

These schools embrace all classes in society, and the leading religions of the land. The little child just beginning his studies, and the young man graduating from the college or fitted to enter the

University of Calcutta, are found in them. The youth looking forward to the gospel ministry, and the Hindu and Mohammedan ambitious of literary honors, study side by side. In the schools are a few decided Christians; a few intellectually convinced of the truth of Christianity; but the many are wholly engrossed with the seen and the perishing, and seek an education for its worldly emoluments. Such may yet however become earnest workers for the Lord.

Native Agents.

These include Pastors, Evangelists, Licentiates, Catechists, Scripture-Readers, Colporteurs, Teachers and Bible-women. The ordained natives are either occupying sub-stations, or are ministering to native Churches. Hoshyarpore and Mozuffernuggar have been occupied, and an ordained evangelist is labouring at each. The churches of Futtehpore, Ambala, Dehra, Jalandhar, are supplied by native ministers. The next class of native helpers—Catechists, Scripture-Readers and Colporteurs have no fixed charge, but go from place to place, preaching or distributing the word of God. Greater attention is paid to their education and training than in former years, so that not a few are prosecuting their studies in theology with reference to higher positions. Besides these, there are others in course of training for the ministry. At Futtehgurh, there is a theological class of five young men. These go out preaching with the Catechists, and are learning the practical part of their work. The Bible-women are engaged in reading the Scriptures to their ignorant and benighted country-women. This is an important agency for the instruction and elevation of the females of India. Few, owing to social laws, come under the influence of the missionary, and nothing perhaps tends more to perpetuate the religious bondage of the Hindus, than the ignorance and degradation of their women. "Sad experience" says Goloknath, "has forced upon us the conviction that the fall of idolatry, moral improvement in society, and the spread of Christianity in the Punjab, will be coeval with the amelioration and condition of her women."

Literary and Translational Department.

The Rev. John Newton has been engaged during the greater part of the year in translating the Epistles of the New Testament in Punjabi, and it is expected that soon the whole New Testament will be published. Dr. Owen is still at work on the Old Testament in Hindi. The first volume was completed in June, and the second has advanced as far as Nehemiah. A revised reprint of Dr. Owen's commentary on the Psalms was printed during the year, as also his commentary on Isaiah, as far as Chapter xxxiii.

An excellent book by Mrs. Walsh was issued in Roman Urdu, entitled "Masturat i. Baibal," or Women of the Bible. This work is specially adapted to family instruction and for use in zenana schools.

A translation of Bunyan's Holy War into Urdu by Yunas Singh, licentiate preacher of Allahabad, is in progress.

Mr. Forman prepared several Urdu and Hindi Tracts which have been published. A new translation also of Barth's Scripture History has been made.

Mr. Scott is at work on his New Testament Commentaries. One volume has been issued.

"The importance of a Christian literature for the edification of the native Church cannot be over-estimated, and it is satisfactory to know that many missionaries with their native helpers are contributing to its increase. The native Church is to be a most important power in the conversion of India, and all that contributes to its growth and increase in power is so much contributed to the advance of that grand result."

The Press.

The Superintendent of the press at Lodiana reports: "The press has continued its work without interruption during the year. Generally, three typographic and six lithographic presses were kept running. The number of publications issued is thirty-nine; of these twenty-nine are in Urdu; one in Persian; four in Hindi, and five in Punjabi.

"The number of copies printed is 172,700, and the number of pages 10,065,000.

"The number of copies disbursed from the Depository is 147,849."

In places, the colporteurs have met with considerable success in selling books. Two colporteurs in Lahor have been able to support themselves by the proceeds of their sales; in other districts no such success has attended the effort of selling, even at a nominal sum, religious publications.

Medical Missionary.

Soon after Dr. Newton reached Sabathu, he opened a dispensary in the bazar. The number of patients has steadily increased, so that during the two months previous to the close of his report, there were 193 under treatment. He has also set aside two rooms near his residence for surgical cases. His practice is essentially missionary. He aims to show all who come to him for healing, their diseased spiritual condition, and their need of Jesus, the great Physician. A portion of every day at the dispensary is devoted to reading and expounding the Scriptures. Placards in various dialects are posted in prominent positions about the building. These are read and commented on. He is considered and treated by the people as a missionary. Donations of medicines and medical publications would be welcomed by him.

Physicians have been called for at other stations, especially at Lahor and Futtehgurh. To an earnest Christian physician, either is a field of great usefulness and promise.

What Mr. Brodhead says of his station is true of the whole mission field in India, in regard to men; and it expresses the general

desire of all employed and at work, with reference to the presence and power of the Holy Ghost.

"We need help from the Church at home. Two millions of human beings, the population of this one district are within reach of our efforts. Will not the Church regard this fact? Will not her young ministers, coming forth from her seminaries of learning, consecrated to do the Lord's work, sworn to follow the Master wherever he may lead; will not the pious laymen of our Church, alike consecrated and sworn by the sacraments in which they have participated, ask themselves, "What is our duty in respect of this field?" The work is ready to the hand that will take it up.

"We need the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. Like the ship becalmed in mid-ocean, far above and beyond the efforts of man, we need the breath from on high, that shall send us on our course. Not less for ourselves, than for the perishing souls about us, are these quickening influences necessary, and if the Church that sent us forth will pray in faith for the bestowal upon us of this gift, we know that the gift of men will not be withheld."

MISSION IN SIAM.

BANGKOK: On the river Meinam, twenty-five miles from its mouth; occupied as a mission station in 1840 to 1844, and from 1847 to the present time; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Noah A. McDonald, Jonathan Wilson, Samuel R. House, M. D., and Rev. P. L. Carden, and their wives; one native Christian teacher.

PETCHABURI: on the western side of the Gulf of Siam, 150 miles south-west from Bangkok; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Samuel G. McFarland, and Rev. Samuel C. George, and their wives; one native Catechist.

CHIENG MAI: on the river Quee Ping, country of the Laos: missionary labourers—Rev. Daniel McGilvary and wife; one native assistant.

This mission was strengthened during the year by the arrival of Rev. P. L. Carden and his wife, April 4; of Rev. Jonathan Wilson and his wife, July 23; and of Rev. S. R. House and his wife, Dec. 20. Dr. and Mrs. House and the Rev. J. Wilson returned to their former field; the others are new members.

Rev. S. Mattoon reached New York in August, and it is with great regret that we announce the severance of the relation that has for twenty years existed between him and the Board. This was rendered necessary, however, by the state of Mrs. Mattoon's health. Of them the Mission thus speaks; "We can only allude to the great amount of lasting good which, through the wise and Christian conduct both of himself and Mrs. Mattoon, has been exerted upon this people. We believe we are speaking the mind of the king, the princes and foreign residents, when we say that in Mr. Mattoon the Siamese have lost a true and valuable friend, Bangkok a most estimable citizen, and the cause of Christ here a devoted and efficient servant."

The Rev. D. McGilvary and wife, left Petchaburi, where they had for many years laboured, to begin a mission among the Laos in their own country. They set out for Chieng Mai, in the beginning of January, and are to be followed by Rev. J. Wilson and wife.

Encouragements and Discouragements.

Every province, city, and village in the kingdom is open to missionary effort. The people are every where accessible. The missionaries in the prosecution of their work are treated with respect, listened to with deference, and their books willingly received, and often read with attention. The facilities for evangelistic work are many, and much seed has been sown. Yet, says the Bangkok report, "in the year which is just past we are sorry to say, that out of all this great city, out of all the souls constantly under and within reach of our Christian influence and instruction, not one within the mission year has been born into the kingdom of God. This is truly a sad state of affairs, and to the working, praying, earnest missionary, disheartening in the extreme." In the midst of such barrenness and spiritual apathy, there were signs at the writing of the report of God's reviving presence. Two interesting youths in the school were then deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls, and have since been baptized. Besides these, two others have been led to Christ and enrolled among his followers. At Petchaburi, there were several inquirers, one baptism, and some seemingly not far from the kingdom.

Preaching.

The missionaries have not overlooked this as their great work to the heathen. Twice on every Sabbath, and also during the week, has the gospel been proclaimed in its appointed place. From the mission premises they have gone into the bazar and the temple, or have stood by the wayside, and with the native assistant have spoken to the people of Him "who is the way, the truth, and the life." A number have come as inquirers, and they have been instructed, guided, and pointed to the Lamb of God as the only deliverer from sin and hell. Last March the Laos who live near Petchaburi were called upon to prepare for the coming of the king to that province. After the labours of the day, these people listened, night after night, for weeks, to the preaching of the word. "The attendance was always large, and the attention profound. Many times the stillness and eager attention were so great as to be awe-inspiring, making us sensibly realize that the Holy Spirit was indeed present. We have reason to hope that during these meetings the truth found a lodgment in many hearts." Several of the head men of their villages were so much interested, that they expressed a strong desire to have the gospel preached amongst them at their homes. At Wangtako they cheerfully gave a place, and assisted in erecting a building for religious services. One has been received into the church, and others are interested.

Education.

The Boys' Boarding School at Bangkok has had, during the year, twenty-three pupils. Seven of these are day scholars. The superintendent, Mr. George, speaks well of their good moral character and persevering industry in the acquisition of knowledge. Two of the

youth in this institution have publicly avouched Christ as their Saviour, and been baptized; others have expressed their belief in Christianity. At Petchaburi Mrs. McFarland has taught a class of six girls to read and to commit the Scriptures, and has given them a knowledge of needle-work and other domestic arts. On the Sabbath, Mrs. McGilvary has instructed these and other females in the great truths of the gospel. "Two out of this class have given encouragement to hope that they will ultimately choose that good part which shall not be taken from them." Mrs. George and Mrs. McDonald have also taught in the school, or a female Bible-class on the Sabbath, at Bangkok.

Tours.

Two tours were made in boats from Petchaburi; one up the river and the other into the provinces of Maaklong and Rachaburi. In these tours the gospel was preached to many, and truth in a printed form was left among the people. One great encouragement on these occasions is, that the missionary is always kindly received and often entreated to remain longer or return soon. Nai Klai, the candidate for the ministry, accompanied the missionaries in their excursions for preaching, to assist in the distribution of tracts, or in speaking to the people. He has made commendable progress in his studies. Mr. McDonald made one trip to Nokburi, to preach to its inhabitants.

Press.

The press has been under the charge of Mr. McDonald, and among its issues are 800 copies of an English and Siamese Vocabulary, 2,500 copies of the Gospel of Matthew, 2,500 copies of the Gospel of John, and 2,500 copies of the Acts of the Apostles. The distribution has embraced all the books of the New Testament that have been printed, and many thousands of pages of books and tracts.

Mr. McGilvary has finished and revised his translation of Ezekiel and prepared it for the press; and Mr. McFarland has spent part of his time translating the book of Genesis.

The Laos.

The attention of the church has been called of late in the missionary publications to the Laos. The different states bordering on Siam, and in some measure tributary to its king, are supposed to contain nearly as large a population as Siam itself. These are occupied by this people who seem to be more accessible to the truth than the Budhists of Siam. Their interest in the gospel as far as it has been proclaimed to them, their willingness and desire to receive missionaries among them, the providential removal of obstacles out of the way, the sanction both of the kings of Siam and the Laos to the undertaking, made a special call upon the mission, and after much deliberation and prayer, Mr. and Mrs. McGilvary have set out to Chieng Mai, the capital, which is by boat some forty-five days distant

from Bangkok. They hope soon to be joined by Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

The establishment of this new but much-needed mission will involve considerable outlay. Buildings will have to be reared; soon there will be a printing-press needed, and a printing-office to support; and with God's smile upon their endeavours, native agents will come forth to aid the work. As a new undertaking brought thus providentially into the series of operations of the church abroad, it will receive with them the church's prayers and offerings.

"In taking a general view of our field and work, we would say that the interest is increasing; the work is deepening; the truth is taking hold of the hearts of the people. A spirit of inquiry has recently been awakened in the minds of the people generally, and we look for glorious and blessed results. It is the work of God by his Spirit, and to him would we ascribe all the praise and glory."

MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Canton Mission.

CANTON: on the Canton River, 70 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1845; missionary labourers—the Rev. Andrew P. Happer, M. D., D. D.; Rev. Messrs. Charles F. Preston, Arthur Folsom, and Henry V. Noyes, and their wives; John G. Kerr, M. D., and his wife; Mrs. Mary L. French, teacher; four native Christian assistants, one of whom is a female Bible visitor. *In this country:* Rev. Ira M. Condit.

Ningpo Mission.

NINGPO: on the Ningpo River, 12 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1844; missionary labourers—D. B. McCartee, M. D., Rev. Messrs. Samuel Dodd and Joseph A. Leyenberger, and their wives; native Christian assistants—Rev. Messrs. *Zia-Ying-tong*, *Bao Kwong-hy*, *Uoh Cong-eng* and *Tziang Niang-kue*, two licentiate preachers, and eight other helpers. *In this country:* Rev. William T. Morrison and his wife.

HANGCHOW: the provincial capital of Chekiang, 150 miles northwest from Ningpo; occupied provisionally by the Rev. David D. Green and his wife.

SEVERAL OUT-STATIONS, in the long, narrow district of country extending from Ningpo, northwest to Hangchow, and one at Bao-ko-tah, a village eight miles southeast of Ningpo; occupied by native labourers, enumerated above.

Shanghai Mission.

SHANGHAI: on the Woosung River, 14 miles from the sea; occupied as a mission station in 1850; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. John M. W. Farnham and John Wherry, and their wives; Mr. William Gamble, printer; Rev. Mr. *Bau*, eight other native Christian assistants, and a native Bible woman for a part of the year.

Shantung Mission.

TUNGCHOW: on the coast, 55 miles from Chefoo; occupied as a mission station in 1861; missionary labourers—Rev. Messrs. Charles R. Mills and Calvin W. Mateer, and their wives; three native Christian assistants; Miss M. J. Brown, teacher.

CHEFOO: the chief foreign port of the province of Shantung; occupied as a mission station in 1862; missionary labourers—Rev. Hunter J. Corbett and his wife; Miss C. B. Downing, teacher; two native Christian assistants. *In this country:* Rev. John L. Nevius and his wife.

Peking Mission.

PEKING: the capital of the country; occupied as a missionary station in 1863; missionary labourers—Rev. W. A. P. Martin, D. D., and his wife; three native Christian assistants.

The Rev. J. A. Leyenberger and his wife arrived at Ningpo in April; the Rev. H. V. Noyes and his wife, at Canton in June; and Miss Downing, at Chefoo in June. Miss Brown arrived at Shanghai in February. The return to this country of Mrs. Condit, wife of the Rev. J. M. Condit, was mentioned in the last Report, on a visit for her health. It is with sincere regret that a record is now made of her death, on the 5th of December. She was qualified for usefulness in a high degree, and was devoted to her Lord's work, so that her early removal is one of the mysteries of Providence. She was kept in perfect peace in her last illness. Mr. Condit has not yet been able to make arrangements for the proper care of their two children; but the Committee and his brethren in the Canton Mission earnestly desire his return to that field of labour. This is his own purpose, if the Lord will. The Rev. D. D. Green and his family removed to Hangchow in October. He had previously spent some time on a visit to Shantung for his health, from which he had returned much benefited.

Native Missionary Labourers.

The removal by death of Rev. Kying Lin-yiu, on the 4th of August, is much deplored. This native minister was a member of the Presbytery of Ningpo, and pastor of the church of Yuyiao. He was qualified, by gifts and grace, for more than ordinary usefulness, and was greatly esteemed both by his American and his native Christian brethren. His labours, but recently commenced, were already marked with success, and were full of promise; but it was the will of God to call him early from his work to his reward. His young wife had died a short time before. Like her husband, she was a graduate of the Mission school at Ningpo, and she was already exerting a most happy influence among the Chinese women, being greatly beloved by them as well as by the families of the mission. Mr. and Mrs. Kying Lin-yiu, and his aged mother, who departed this life about the same time, exhibited a beautiful example of the blessed influence of the Christian religion, both in life and in death. Their two young children, a son and a daughter, will be regarded as the children of the Church.

The Committee regret to find but little information in the reports of the missions, excepting the Shanghai report, concerning the other native assistants in the missionary work; but they are well satisfied that the brethren all regard the calling forth and the proper training of this native agency as of great importance in its bearing on the conversion of the Chinese people. Most of the native labourers have been taught in the schools of the mission; whether their further education on leaving the boarding-school, and especially their theological instruction, should be pursued in a class,

under the direction of a missionary charged with this especial duty, or under that of the missionaries respectively with whom they may have most intercourse, is a question which deserves much consideration. In any case, however, some well-devised system, comprehensive, and yet adapted to each candidate for the ministry, should be followed under the supervision of Presbytery, so that these native brethren may be able to keep well in advance of the church members to whom they minister in holy things. As these grow in grace, they will need pastoral and pulpit services of a higher order than was at first required. This general remark applies also, though perhaps with less force, to such native assistants as have been brought into missionary service without having been first trained in the mission schools. Of such brethren there are some who are very useful men; one at Peking, for instance, employed at first by Dr. Martin as a teacher of Mandarin, thereby led himself to the saving knowledge of Christ, afterwards rendered very valuable service in the work of the mission. At Shanghai, the young man, Mr. Bau, lately ordained by the Presbytery as an evangelist, has "completed a three years' course of theological study, as thorough as could well be under the circumstances; he is well qualified for his work; and another is pursuing the same course"—"pursuing his studies under Mr. Wherry's instruction, and preaching, as he is able, at the same time."

Preaching—Churches.

At all the stations regular services are conducted, both on the Sabbath and on week days, as in former years. The attendance is represented generally as increasing. Besides preaching the gospel at their stations, some of the missionaries were able to make journeys into the country for the same purpose. Dr. Martin made a journey of more than a thousand miles through the interior provinces; "undertaken mainly," he says "with a view to the colony of Jews in the capital of Honan. It afforded me opportunities of preaching the gospel and distributing books in many large cities never before visited by a Protestant missionary. It furnished additional proof that the vast regions of the interior are open to missionary labours, and made me better acquainted with the field we are called to occupy. By the people I was received everywhere with good-will, and never subjected to any annoyance except that which arose from an excess of curiosity." They always listened with respect. Similar, though less extended, journeys were made from Tungchow, Chefoo, and Shanghai. Particular accounts of some of these tours have been published in the missionary periodicals. They abundantly show that the way is, in a great measure, prepared for missionary work by foreign labourers in the interior of this country. The door is also open for native labourers. The Shanghai report speaks of the colporteurs of that mission as having "visited nearly all the principal towns and villages in this province, and more than half of that lying next on the west. They have canvassed three capitals of provinces,

twenty-six walled cities, eighty-nine large towns, and hundreds of small villages and hamlets." They sold the Scriptures in most cases, in preference to giving them away. Though but little more than a nominal price was charged, they received over $100 for sales; and they put in circulation, judiciously, as the missionaries believe, 920,334 pages of the sacred writings. Good fruit may be expected from these labours.

The preaching of the gospel has not been in vain, as will appear from the following statement of the communicants in the churches:

Stations.	Rec'd during the year	Died or dismissed.	Whole No.
Canton	5	2	38
Ningpo	2	2	56
" Yuyiao	11	6	69
" Sanpoh	14	1	72
" Bao ko-tah	6	1	57
" Hangchow	7	..	13
" Zeang-nyu	7	..	7
Shanghai	4	1	27
Tungchow	1	1	28
Chefoo	8	..	14
Peking	6	2	11

Mission Schools.

In addition to the schools reported last year, the Committee have given their sanction to the opening of two small boarding-schools for girls—one at Chefoo under the care of Mrs. Corbett and Miss Downing, the other at Tungchow under the care of Mrs. Mills. These schools were commenced late in the year under review. In the other schools, the attendance of scholars, and other points of information concerning them, appear in the following table:

Stations.	Day Schools.		Bo'rd'g Schools.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Canton	183	63	9	10
Ningpo	*25	..	20	16
Shanghai	45	..	24	20
Tungchow	..	..	13	..
Chefoo	†	..	..	..
Peking	30	..	..	..

Besides the scholars in the above table, the English classes in the Government schools for interpreters, at Canton and at Peking, were

* Returns of last year. † Number of scholars not reported.

under the charge of Drs. Happer and Martin. The compensation received for their services was turned over to the mission. In these classes, young men who are preparing to occupy stations of much influence were made acquainted with Christian examples, and a certain degree of Christian instruction. The general character of our missionary schools in China has been described in former reports. Their aim is not so much to reach large numbers of Chinese youth, as to educate a selected company of young persons for missionary service. Instruction in these schools is given in the native language only, and yet the scholars in the boarding-schools acquire a respectable measure of learning in Western studies. Those of them who become subjects of divine grace receive particular instruction, also in their own language, to qualify them for usefulness. By the blessing of God, the fruits of this system of patient labour are seen in such choice missionary assistants as the late Mr. and Mrs. Kying Lin-yiu. And the bearing of such happy examples on the question of education deserves consideration. The general idea of training schools for a selected few, rather than of general education for large numbers, appears to be well sustained by such examples, at least in missions where there is room for choice.

One point in the report of these schools deserves notice and approval: it is mentioned in some cases that youths not possessing good natural talents, after suitable trial, extending through a few months, were not retained in the school, so that others of greater promise might be received. Another point is the place in these schools to be occupied by native Christian teachers. Commendation is warmly given to several of these teachers, as at Ningpo, Peking, &c. Mr. and Mrs. Lu, at the former city, had almost the sole charge of the girls' boarding-school, for government, instruction, and domestic care; Mr. Green's absence and his other duties precluded his giving much time to this school, though Mrs. Green was able to take some part in the teaching of the girls. The usefulness of native teachers, however, does not supersede the careful and unwearied instructions of brethren from this country; the native teachers themselves need higher education, and the foreign teacher must, for many years, continue to be the mainspring in the whole machinery of advanced education for missionary purposes. Referring to the reports of the schools, as published in the missionary periodicals, the Committee pass from this subject with the expression of their approval of the faithful labours of the brethren in this department of the work, and their thankfulness for the good results already gained or apparently certain to be achieved.

Printing—Works for the Press.

The number of pages printed from October 1st, 1865, to October 1st, 1866, was 17,190,110. Of these, over thirteen millions were printed with funds supplied by the American Bible Society; about three millions with funds of the American Tract Society; nearly half a million at the expense of the Board, and about the same

number as English and Chinese job-work, for which $1,123 80 were received. The copies put in circulation in the same period were 237,761, and 440,090 copies remained in the depository at the close of the year. Amongst the works printed at the expense of the Board is a translation of the Standards of the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. A. P. Happer, D. D.

Improvements and additions have been made to the printing establishment, under the direction of its skillful superintendent, Mr. William Gamble, increasing its efficiency. It shows the acceptableness of the divisible metallic type to the Chinese, that the superintendent can report two fonts of type, of different sizes, having been ordered by the Chinese authorities for Maritime Customs at Shanghai; and it is a marked proof of the capacity of this press for doing good, that he also reports an edition, soon to be issued, of 20,000 copies of the New Testament, which can be furnished bound at six or seven cents a copy.

In the preparation of books for the press, Dr. Martin reports, besides his share in the Mandarin Colloquial version, "the revision of published works, with a view to new editions, and the preparation of a Manual of Natural Philosophy for the use of schools, a subject on which a good text-book is not to be found in the Chinese language." The reports of the other missions, so far as received, do not furnish particular information on this subject.

Medical Missionary Work.

At Ningpo and vicinity, Dr. McCartee had the charge of two dispensaries during a part of the year, and prescribed for patients at his residence in the city. The limited pecuniary means at his disposal for this service, and the want of assistants, led to the closing of the dispensaries. The number of applicants for relief had increased to between 250 and 300 on each prescribing day. In the city from 3,000 to 3,500 cases were prescribed for. This work of humanity was performed at a very moderate expense for medicines, and was, no doubt, the means of relieving a large amount of suffering, as well as of commending the religion of the physician to the favourable attention of his patients. As Dr. McCartee takes his full share in other kinds of missionary work, his medical labours must have pressed heavily on his time, but their usefulness will repay the attention given to them.

At Canton, Dr. Kerr still has the charge of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital, which gives him a very important sphere of professional and evangelistic influence. The report of last year has not been received. The preceding report mentioned that the hospital of one of the European Missionary Societies had also been placed under his charge, and the whole number of cases in both hospitals then reported was 26,589, besides 2,400 more on excursions into the country. Many of these were cases requiring eminent surgical skill, and the gratitude of patients in such instances must have been unbounded. Religious services in the main hospital were

conducted by the Rev. C. F. Preston, and the missionary physician enjoyed constant opportunities of directing the minds of his patients to the Great Physician. The new buildings for the hospital have been completed, giving excellent accommodations for the relief of the suffering. The native medical pupils under Dr. Kerr s charge are able to render much assistance in these labors.

The Committee regret to state, that the earnest application from Tungchow for a medical missionary, to which attention was called in the last Report of the Board, has not yet met with the response which it certainly deserves to receive.

It is evident from this report of the missions of the Board in this country, that an open and widening door is set before them, and that their various labours are already bearing fruit. The Church has reason to be grateful for the encouragement which has been granted from on high to her efforts for the salvation of this people. But it must not be forgotten, that these efforts do not bear a just proportion, either to the multitudes and the spiritual wants of the Chinese, or to the resources of the churches by whom these missions are supported. So far as furnishing men for the work is concerned, the Committee greatly regret to report no progress in the last year. The year is ended, without even one ordained missionary having been sent out to this great field. Our Church has but one minister in Peking, the capital of China, and the chief city in a province containing 27,990,000 inhabitants; but three in Shantung, a province containing 28,958,000; and nearly similar statements might be made of other provinces. Indeed, the whole number of Protestant missionaries from Europe and America now in China will not give one man to each three millions of people! More men should be sent forth, as well to strengthen existing stations as to occupy new points of great interest.

MISSION IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA: on the bay, a few miles below Yedo; mission commenced in 1859; missionary labourers—James C. Hepburn, M. D., and his wife; Rev. David Thompson.

The work of the missionaries in Japan has been conducted as in former years. The study of the language has been carried forward so far as to enable them to engage in efforts to teach the people. This is not yet practicable in formal or public services, but in conversation, in the lessons of the school-room, in the giving of medical relief at the dispensary, many opportunities are embraced of making known the way of life.

Some of the books of the Old and New Testament have been translated,—imperfectly, the brethren say, but this kind of work is worthy of tentative efforts, and these will lead to a good translation. For this service, the senior missionary, Dr. Hepburn, possesses the advantage of scholarship in both the Chinese and Japanese lan-

guages, as well as in the original languages of the sacred writings. His Japanese and English dictionary, a work on which he has been engaged for several years, has been completed, and at the latest advices it was rapidly passing through the press at Shanghai, where its author was spending some months to superintend its publication. The expense of publishing this important work was generously guaranteed by one of our countrymen, who is engaged in mercantile business in Japan; its sales will eventually reimburse this outlay. This work finished, Dr. Hepburn expects to enter more fully on the great work of translating the Bible into Japanese. The attendance at the dispensary was quite as large as in former years. In the government school, and in keeping up an English service, Mr. Thompson bore his part, while also engaged in translational work, as above mentioned.

Of the general prospects of the mission, he says, "We feel more happy than formerly. This arises in part from our greater knowledge of the people, and of their language, and in part from the fact that we are regarded with less hostility than formerly. Changes are also going on in the internal affairs of this nation. We trust that Providence will overrule all to the ultimate good of this land." On this subject, and as a plea for more missionaries in Japan, Dr. Hepburn writes, "I have strong convictions that the time has come for *working*, and that the men for this should be speedily on the ground. I have been in Japan since it was opened, and have watched with deep interest the gradual but astonishingly rapid changes that have been going on. I feel that we are now on the eve of changes that will throw open the country to Christian effort; and if our Church wishes to hold her place in this work, she must increase her force. There is enough now to be done for as many as will engage in it. I do hope the Executive Committee will keep this in mind . . . and make the mission strong in men. We want the right kind of men. How hard it is to find such, men full of wisdom and of the Holy Spirit! . . . The Romanists are making great preparations for carrying on a vigorous work in Japan. Two mails ago, [this was written at Shanghai, January 25, 1867,] fifteen priests left this place for Yokohama. . . . The Bible has all to be translated yet, and Christian books prepared. Any translation of the Bible, that the Bible Society should publish, should be the result of joint labour, or come to them recommended by most, if not all, the missionaries on the ground."

The Committee need not add anything to commend these practical views to the consideration of our churches. Let it be borne in mind that it is a nation of thirty millions of heathen people for whom our missionaries plead, a people whose religion is worthless and injurious, whose morals are those of human nature unrestrained, but who are quick-witted, energetic, and capable of high culture; amongst whom, indeed, the gospel may be expected to achieve the noblest triumphs.

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO: mission commenced, 1856; Rev. Augustus W. Loomis; one native assistant.

Agreeably to the intimation in the last Report, Mr. and Mrs. Loomis returned to the State of New York on a visit for the benefit of the health of Mrs. Loomis, leaving San Francisco in April. No material improvement was gained, however, and on the 12th of December she departed this life. Her mind was kept in perfect peace to the last, and she has no doubt entered into the heavenly rest. Her removal is a great loss, not only to her friends, but to the heathen, for she was a truly devoted and very useful missionary. Her afflicted husband returned to his post in San Francisco, followed by the tender sympathy of the Committee, and of many Christian friends. His own health is by no means firm, but it is the hope and prayer of many that he may be long spared to the work in which he is engaged.

Agreeably to the arrangement spoken of in the last Report, the Rev. I. M. Condit, of the Canton mission, then in California on account of Mrs. Condit's health, entered on the work of this mission, while his wife and children accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Loomis on the way to her friends in Ohio. Mr. Condit's labours were faithful, and owing to his knowledge of the Canton dialect, they brought him acceptably into close relations with the Chinese, nearly all of whom are from the province of Canton. He had the happiness of receiving two Chinamen into the church by baptism. Mrs. Condit becoming feebler, it became Mr. Condit's duty to rejoin his family, and he left San Francisco about the end of August to enjoy the sad privilege of being with his wife in the last few months of her life. The native assistant continued to fulfill well the duties of his post, not only under the direction of Mr. Condit, but also, after his departure, of the Rev. D. Vrooman, a missionary of the American Board then on a visit at San Francisco. As an arrangement of mutual convenience, Mr. Vrooman occupied the mission house, an arrangement which ceased on Mr. Loomis' return to San Francisco in February. Mr. Vrooman was permitted to baptize a Chinaman, one who had long been a regular attendant on the services in the chapel.

It is evident from this brief narrative that the last year has been one of trial to this mission, a year marked by changes, one of which was greatly afflicting, and yet also a year marked by tokens of the Divine blessing. The work itself remains, and grows in interest. The Chinese are becoming better appreciated in California, and are likely to form an important part of its permanent population. Many of them will become citizens; their habits of industry and economy will give them wealth and influence. But they cannot be safely entrusted with the rights of citizenship, nor will they rightly wield the influence of their worldly gains, unless they are brought out of the darkness of their natural state and the bondage of their pagan

religion into the light and liberty of the gospel. Large numbers of them will still return to their native country, to be replaced by others seeking their fortune in the West, and this intercourse will be largely promoted by the regular and frequent voyages of the new line of steamships from San Francisco to Hong Kong. This flow and ebb of emigration should, of course, be turned to account for the benefit of the emigrants themselves, and also of their friends and neighbors at home, by the use of such means as this mission employs for spreading amongst them a knowledge of the one living and true God, and of Jesus Christ, his Son, as the only Saviour of sinful and lost men. Herein is the duty and the work of the Church, calling for earnest labour, much prayer, and for both in the exercise of faith and hope.

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

The efforts of Christian brethren in Italy, Geneva, France and Belgium, to extend a knowledge of the gospel among Roman Catholics, have been carried forward with unabated vigour. They support ministers, evangelists, teachers and colporteurs, chapels and schools, and they employ the press for this purpose. Probably more than three hundred stations are occupied in the midst of the followers of the Church of Rome in these countries, and as many labourers of different grades, of whom more than one-third are ministers of the gospel. At least three important Theological Schools impart evangelical instruction to candidates for the ministry, which were attended last year by about a hundred young men; these institutions are at Florence, Geneva and Paris. Many of the labourers thus employed in this great harvest are converts from Popery, and not a few of the churches, in Belgium almost all, are composed of members who were formerly Romanists.

The least consideration of these facts will show that a really great work for Christ and the gospel is in good progress in these Roman Catholic countries. The letters and reports of the brethren during the last year evince that this work of evangelization has advanced in very much the same quiet, steady way as in preceding years. The great events of the last year will all in the end promote the success of the missionary labours of our Protestant friends. These events have materially weakened the political power and prestige of Roman Catholic Austria, increased the power and influence of Prussia, extended still further the sway of liberal views in Italy, circumscribed within very narrow limits the temporal power of the Pope, and reduced the relative importance of France as the protector of Roman Catholicism in foreign countries. These political events, moreover, add much to the interest with which our churches contemplate the evangelistic labours of Protestants in Europe; it is only the leaven of gospel truth that can make these overturnings among the nations safe and beneficial to the people, while as happy

results of these events the door will be more widely open than before for the preaching of the gospel.

To the aid of missionary efforts in Europe, through Committees of Evangelization at Brussels, Paris, Geneva and Florence, remittances have been made, as will appear in the Treasurer's report. The greater part of these funds was given specially for this purpose; the Committee are happy to be almoners of Christian friends in this manner, and they are well assured that the gifts thus sent forward will be of great service; at the same time they would gladly have remitted a larger amount of moneys from the general funds of the Board, if the state of the mission treasury had permitted this to be done, in response to urgent requests received for enlarged support. As usual, they have sent the interest of the funds invested for the support of professors in the Waldensian school of theology.

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

New York: Rev. John Neander.

The work of Mr. Neander still embraces two departments—his parish, being the minister of a German Church in Williamsburgh, in which he continues to meet with encouragement, and his province of labour as a missionary to the Jews. The former agrees well with the latter in some respects, giving him greater influence with the Jews than if he were solely a missionary to them, and giving them opportunities of hearing the gospel preached by one who is of their own race.

The efforts made for the conversion of this people have been the same as in former years—visits to them at their places of business and in their dwelling-houses for religious conversation, interviews with them in the streets, receiving some of them at his own house, distribution of the Scriptures, etc. He was not permitted to see any of them enabled to confess their faith in the Redeemer. Generally his intercourse with them was marked by respect, and in some instances by kindness and good-will. He speaks of them as increasing in number, in wealth, in extravagant outlay on their synagogues; a growing number are indifferent to all that is distinctive in their own faith.

This people are to be reached and influenced, chiefly, in Mr. Neander's opinion, by the godly examples and by the prayers of the Christian people among whom they dwell, superadded to such opportunities of gaining a knowledge of our religion as are here within the reach of all classes. If the members of our churches would earnestly seek, in the use of all proper means, to lead the minds of the Hebrews of their personal acquaintance to the Messiah, it can hardly be doubted that the influence of such efforts would be most happy.

Whether the Church should rest satisfied with missionary efforts so limited for the large Jewish population of this city and vicinity, and whether such efforts should be made for the conversion of the Jews in other countries, are questions often suggested in former

reports of the Committee, and questions that have been thus far practically answered in the negative. These questions should receive earnest consideration from year to year, but the Committee can only submit them to the attention of their Christian brethren.

The Committee close their Report with an acknowledgment of the gracious tokens enjoyed and the numerous mercies received from the Great Head of the Church.

At home, the cause, amidst many special calls for help for other objects, has maintained its hold upon the hearts of God's people. From such have steadily come the supplies that have sustained the work abroad, and which, in the aggregate, are greater than the sum received the preceding year. Whilst not a few of the early friends of the Board have been called away, others are still spared to be amongst its warmest and most generous supporters. To some of these are we greatly indebted for the increase referred to in our funds.

Another ground for thanksgiving, is the number of young men who are under appointment as missionaries. The demands for additional labourers for our Eastern Missions have been growing and urgent. Though the number commissioned is not adequate to the wants of the different stations or to the openings of Providence, yet others are considering duty or expect soon to apply for service in the mission fields. Whilst it is God's prerogative to send forth labourers into his vineyard, these able and qualified men are no doubt God's gift in answer to the prayers of his people, and to appeals from those engaged in the work abroad.

The Report will show, that the advance of the Redeemer's Kingdom in the different missions has been healthy and cheering. The dews of divine grace have fallen upon almost every station, while some have been enriched with peculiar refreshing. Perhaps in no former report has there been mention of so many accessions to the Church of Christ, and never were the missions better prepared for aggressive and diffusive operations.

Another cheering sign of progress and of hope is the number of qualified Native labourers. These almost reach two hundred; of these, twelve are ordained preachers, and eight more have received licensure. Several are in training for evangelistic work, and will soon be set apart to the work of the ministry. The Church must be ready to take advantage of this increasing force, and use them for the building up and extending the Redeemer's Kingdom, and in the hope

that the native church will, in time, not only be self-ministering, but self-supporting.

Some of the stations have not only been strengthened during the year, but new points have been occupied, and new missions among the Laos inaugurated. Calls, however, multiply to seize other positions or reinforce more efficiently the old.

These indications of Jehovah's loving favour and converting presence are his pleas to the Church to arise in her might and go forward; to seize every opportunity, and put forth every effort to usher in millennial glory. Facilities for imparting gospel truth are every where increasing; a door of utterance is not only open, but in such a measure in every mission field, as to rejoice the Christian's heart, and demand at his hands unceasing effort.

With these evidences of growth, these forward movements, and providential openings, the Committee are constrained to refer to some matters by no means so hopeful, and in themselves sources of uneasiness and solicitude. Some of the missionaries have succumbed to exhausting labour; some are growing old in the service and have to work with diminished vigor; and some have had to leave the field hoping at home to recover health and strength. One native ordained minister has been cut down, when seemingly the most thoroughly equipped for his work, and enjoying the greatest ministerial successes; and the wives of two missionary brethren have been taken from them and the work, for which they had cheerfully made sacrifices.

But the greatest cause of anxiety is the great disparity between the income and the expenditures of the Board. This difference is unexampled in our history, and has been occasioned by the natural and healthful growth of the work in the different missions; by the resumption of the missions among the Creeks and Seminoles; by the necessary expenditures for buildings at some of the stations which could no longer be delayed with safety; and above all, by the continued financial derangements of the country involving a loss of $49,000 for exchange. Each and all these expenditures were necessary, and in the present state of things at home and abroad could not be avoided.

The question which the Church has now to meet, is that of retrenchment or an enlarged support. Expenditures in the present condition of the missionary work can only be lessened by a retrograde movement. To the lowest point have estimates been brought for several years past, and instead of contraction the call is from many

points for expansion—a sign of increasing life and power. Then an increase of salary has been called for by some of the missions. The enlarged staff of native labourers whom God has raised up must be employed. Besides, arrangements must be made to meet the extra exchange; not out of the simple contributions of the churches, for the carrying on of the work, but by an increased liberality, to make their gifts equivalent to their former value in gold.

Compared with the present position and demands of the different missions, or with the magnitude of the work and the resources of the Church the expenditures are very small; but to gauge our operations by the income of the past will be a sad alternative indeed, especially when such a reduction has to be made in the process of converting currency into its value in gold and silver.

The Committee, therefore, lay these facts before the churches for their prayerful consideration and action. With them must rest the question whether this heavy debt is to be wiped off, and funds sufficient supplied to carry on missionary operations on the same scale; whether the young men under appointment are to be sent out? or, whether the Committee shall be crippled by debt, the work abroad contracted and the young men detained at home?

The latter alternative would work evil to all concerned; it would arrest the healthful development of the missions abroad; it would obstruct the wheels of Providence; dispirit the workers; and throw from us well-trained and useful agents. It would declare a moral feebleness in the Church; a love of self, and an unwillingness to make sacrifices for the Lord; and with such declarations, Jehovah's righteous displeasure would fall upon us.

The thoughts of the Committee do not hover around such an expedient, but around duty, the Church's ability, and her readiness in former emergencies to sustain the Board and push forward the work. Her resources are vast and increasing. What is needed is a wise, discriminating and conscientious use of her means, and a more thorough, Christ-like identification with the trust and the work committed to her. She is able to double her gifts, increase her sympathies, multiply her prayers and her efforts for a dying world, only let her comprehend the relative importance, the extent, the magnitude, and the urgencies of this cause, which embraces the larger portion of the race, and which is made over to her, and we have no fear of the results. Now, if never before, the energies which have long slumbered, and the resources which have not been touched are needed and called for by Zion's King. Let them but be consecrated

to him, and the work shall break forth with new power on the right hand and on the left. In faith and hope of brighter days we close the Report, hearing only one voice in providences, in embarrassments, in successes, and in the word, *Speak unto the Children of Israel that they* GO FORWARD; grasping in the act, with new vigor and faith, this enterprise, fragrant with so many blessings, begirt with so many promises, sustained with so many prayers, and laden with so many hopes.

Individual exertion springing from a sense of personal responsibility to Christ and to the missionary cause, is what is needed for our present emergencies and our future operations.

Financial Statement.

Payments by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1867.

MISSIONS.

MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Expenditures on account of			
Lodiana Mission,		$71,339 08	
Furrukhabad Mission,		46,220 70	$117,559 78

MISSION IN SIAM.

Expenditures on account of			15,266 20

MISSION IN CHINA.

Expenditures on account of			
Canton Mission,		17,394 60	
Ningpo "		12,521 72	
Shanghai "		17,333 50	
Shantung "	$12,095 18		
Outfit of Miss M. L. Brown,	200 00		
Passage to Yokohama,	328 00		
		12,623 18	
Peking Mission,		5,419 87	65,292 87

MISSION TO THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.

Expenditures on account of			2,459 74

MISSION IN JAPAN.

Expenditures on account of			2,284 58

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

Expenditures on account of			
Liberia Mission,	4,775 26		
Outfit of Mr. E. Boeklen,	250 00		
Passages of Messrs. James and Boeklen,	200 00		
		5,225 26	
Corisco Mission,	9,590 10		
Outfit of Rev. S. Reutlinger,	250 00		
Passage of " " to Glasgow,	70 00		
		9,910 10	15,135 36

MISSIONS TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS.

Expenditures on account of			
Chippewa Mission,		978 54	
Omaha "		6,080 03	
Indian Orphan Institute,		1,155 15	
Creek and Seminole Missions,		1,465 00	9,678 72

MISSIONS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Expenditures on account of			
Mission in U. S. of Colombia	2,976 34		
Outfit of Rev. P. H. Pitkin,	250 00		
Passage and Travelling Expenses of do.,	230 00		
		3,456 34	
Mission in Brazil,		20,664 91	24,121 25

MISSION TO THE JEWS.

Expenditures on account of,		700 00	

MISSIONS IN PAPAL EUROPE.

Remittances to			
Belgium, Evangelical Society,		653 33	
Geneva, Evangelical Society,		653 33	
France, Evangelical Society,	500 00	1,153 34	
France, Central Society,	653 34		
Waldenses,	500 00		
" Interest on Endow't Fund,	1,200 00		
		1,700	4,160

(Total expenditures of Missions, $256,658 50.)

SECRETARIES' AND TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

Walter Lowrie, Esq., Secretary,			
Rev. John C. Lowrie, "	2,500 00		
" David Irving, "	2,500 00		
Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treasurer,	2,500 00		
Clerk hire,	1,883 00		
Travelling Expenses,	306 50		9,689 50

PRINTING.

The Foreign Missionary; Expense of publishing 38,300 copies, including those sent free to Ministers and Donors.		8,228 13	
The Home and Foreign Record; proportion of deficiency.		1,221 86	
The Twenty-Ninth Annual Report; Expense of publishing 2,600 copies, including postage,		340 21	
Printing Circulars, Certificates and Blanks,		53 65	9,843 85

MISCELLANEOUS

Postage,		269 00	
Fuel and Care of Mission House,		224 63	
Library Binding and Stationery,		205 48	
Taxes and Insurance,		399 74	
			1,098 85
			$277,290 70

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr. THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, IN ACCOUNT WITH WM. RANKIN, JR., TREASURER. Cr.

1867.				1867.				
May 1.	To payments as per accompanying statement	$277,290	70	May 1.	By Donations from Churches.....	$126,935	20	
	Balance from last year	2,849	93		" " " Individuals and miscellaneous sources ..	60,289	46	
					" Legacies	14,957	98	
					" Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church.....	6,927	52	$209,110 16
					" Donations received in India, China, Japan and Brazil.....			8,525 00
					" Interest on Waldensian Endowment.			1,200 00
					" Amount received from U. S. Government for Omaha Indians.....	4,368	75	
					" Amount received from U. S. Government for Chippewa Indians...	200	00	4,568 75
					" Mission land sales, Bellevue, Nebraska	2,360	58	
					" " " " Iowa, Kansas....	5,503	31	7,863 89
					" American Bible Society for printing Bibles in India, China and Siam			11,000 00
					" American Tract Society for printing Tracts in India and China ...			2,400 00
					" Balance, being indebtedness of the Board.....			35,472 88
		$280,140	63					$280,140 63

The undersigned have examined the foregoing statement and find it correct.

JAMES DONALDSON, }
DAVID OLYPHANT. } *Auditing Committee.*

NEW YORK, May 3, 1867.

WM. RANKIN, JR., *Treasurer.*

A SUMMARY VIEW

OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MAY 1, 1867.

MISSIONS.	NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mission Begun.	Missionaries & Ass't Missionaries.						Communicants.	SCHOLARS.				
			Ministers.			Lay Teachers and others.				Boarding.		Day.		
			American.	Native.		American.		Native.		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	TOTAL.
				Ordain'd.	Lic'tiate.	Male.	Fem.							
INDIAN TRIBES:														
SEMINOLES, CREEKS	Tallahassee	1849	2	..	..	..	2	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
OMAHAS	Blackbird Hills	1846	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	41	23	..	..	64
CHIPPEWAS AND OTTAWAS	Grand Traverse or Grove Hill	1838	1	..	..	..	1	..	57	10	10	..	..	20
	Little Traverse	1852	..	..	..	1	2	..	28	..	..	14*	10*	24
	Total of Indian Missions		3			2	9		147	51	33	14	10	108
SOUTH AMERICA:	Bogota	1856	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	..	12
	Rio de Janeiro	1859	2		..	1	1	1	60	..	..	..	..	..
	Sao Paulo	1862	2	1	..	..	1	..	82	..	..	..	..	..
	At home	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..
	Total of South American Missions		7	1		1	3	1	142			12		12
AFRICA:														
LIBERIA	Monrovia	1842	2	..	.	1	..	..	41	..	..	63*	..	63
	Kentucky	1850	1	.	..	1	..	..	56*	..	..	20*	14	34
	Harrisburg	1854	..	..	..	3	..	..	18*	..	..	..	..	..
	Greenville, or Sinou	1847	1	..	..	..	1	..	70*	..	..	..	..	..
	Careysburgh	1860	..	..	..	1	..	..	25*	15	.	..	..	15
	Marshall	1868	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Settra Kroo	1841	..	..	..	1	..	..	56*	..	..	..	..	..
NEAR THE EQUATOR	Corisco—3 stations, 6 out-stations	1850	4	..	1	..	4	12	90	..	..	30	..	60
	At home	....	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	29	10	..	..	..
	Total of African Missions		9		1	7	6	12	351	44	10	113	14	181

INDIA:														
LODIANA	Peshawar	1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Rawal Pindi	1856	2	..	..	..	2	2	18	..	..	362	60	422
	Lahor	1849	4	1	1	..	2	11	35	..	..	1900	15	1915
	Kapurthala	1859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	....
	Jalandar	1847	..	1	..	..	..	7	19	..	..	460	..	460
	Lodiana	1834	3	..	..	..	3	4	41	..	..	392	45	....
	Ambala	1848	2	1	..	..	2	4	30	..	43	394	..	480
	Sabathu	1836	..	..	..	1	2	3	10	..	..	1	16	364
	Saharunpur	1836	1	2	..	..	1	5	21	..	..	290	49	57
	Dehra	1856	1	1	..	..	2	8	30	51	..	232	..	890
	Roorkhee	1856	1	..	1	..	1	2	6	..	32	....	..	254
	At home	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	69	....
FURRUKHABAD	Futtehgurh	1838	2	..	..	..	2	30	72	18	18	420	..	355
	Furrukhabad	1844	2	..	..	..	2	14	41	..	..	273	88	420
	Mynpurie	1848	1	..	..	..	1	7	17	..	..	....	240	361
	Etawah	1868	1	..	..	..	1	8	19	..	..	60	....	240
	Futtehpore	1852	..	1	..	..	..	5	17	..	..	526	....	60
	Allahabad	1836	3	..	1	..	3	11	60	6	..	....	44	576
	At home	....	1	.	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Total of India Missions		25	7	3	1	25	128	436	75	88	5605	626	6394
SIAM:														
	Bangkok	1840	4	..	..	..	4	1	15	16	..	7	..	23
	Petchaburi	1861	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	7	7
	Chieng Mai	....	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		..	..	..
	Total of Siam Missions		7				7	3	15	16		7	7	30
CHINA:														
CANTON	Canton	1846	4	..	..	1	5	4	31	9	10	182	268	64
NINGPO	Ningpo and five sub-stations	1844	2	3	2	1	3	3	263	20	16	25*	..	61
	Hang-Chau	1861	1	1	..	..	1	..	13	24	20	45	..	89
SHANGHAI	Shanghai	1850	2	1	..	1	2	9	27	13	..	..	..	13
SHANTUNG	Tungchow	1861	2	..	..	..	3	3	23	..	..	..	..	..
	Chefoo	1862	1	..	..	..	2	2	14	..	..	30	..	30
PEKING	Peking	1863	1	..	..	..	1	3	11	..	..	..	..	..
	At home	....	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA	San Francisco	1868	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	..	..	..	..	..
	Total of China Missions		17	5	2	3	10	30	399	66	46	382	63	457
JAPAN:	Yokohama	1859	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
JEWS:	New York	1846	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
PAPAL EUROPE:	Stations in France	1846	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	Belgium, Etc	1844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
	GENERAL TOTAL	...	70	18	8	15	70	174	1490	252	177	6088	720	7182

* Former Returns.

Abstract of the Proceedings

OF THE

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

AT THE

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church was held in the Mission House, New York, May 6th, 1867, at 12 o'clock, M.

The following members were present:

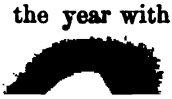
Ministers: R. Davidson, D. D., J. C. Rankin, J. C. Lowrie, C. K. Imbrie, D. D., E. R. Craven, D. D., M. W. Jacobus, D. D., A. T. McGill, D. D., R. W. Dickinson, D. D., A. H. Kellogg, D. M. Halliday, D. D., R. K. Rodgers, D. D., W. M. Paxton, D. D., C. C. Beatty, D. D., J. D. Wells, D. D., B. F. Stead, D. D., G. Junkin, D. D., E. C. Wines, D. D., D. Irving, D. D.

Laymen: Walter Lowrie, James Lenox, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, L. B. Ward, W. Rankin, Jr., E. Houghton, D. Olyphant, E. Beard, J. Bayles, H. Day.

The Report of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer's Accounts, and the Minutes of the Executive Committee were laid before the Board. These were referred to the Sub-Committees of the Board, and afterwards on their recommendation were approved.

After consideration, the following Minute was adopted, viz:

"In the view of the present embarrassments of the Board in closing the year with a debt of over $35,000, and also of the fact



that a number of young brethren have offered themselves to go forth to the Foreign Field, while the Board has not funds to send them, it was

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to draw up an earnest appeal from this Board to the churches, stating the wants of the Board for the payment of its debts, and for the outfit of applicants for the Foreign Field, and other facts of interest; that this appeal be presented by one of the Secretaries to the General Assembly, requesting that the same be embodied in its Pastoral Letter to the churches; and that this appeal be sent to the ministers, and sessions of all our churches, urging them to lay the pressing wants of this Board before their respective congregations."

The following gentlemen were elected as officers:

President: John M. Krebs, D. D.

Vice-President: Mr. Jasper Corning.

Executive Committee: Messrs. James Lenox, Walter Lowrie, *ex. off.*, John C. Lowrie, *ex. off.*, Robert Carter, Robert L. Stuart, John D. Wells, D. D., William Rankin, Jr., *ex. off.*, Lebbeus B. Ward, Charles K. Imbrie, D. D., David Irving, D. D., *ex. off.*, David Olyphant, and James O. Murray, D. D.

Corresponding Secretaries: Walter Lowrie, Esq., Rev. John C. Lowrie, and Rev. David Irving.

Recording Secretary: Rev. Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.

Treasurer: William Rankin, Jr., Esq.

Auditors: Messrs. James Donaldson and Henry Day.

The Board adjourned, to meet at the Mission House, New York, on the first Monday in May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Action of the General Assembly.

On Friday May 17, 1867, the Report of this Board was presented to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and was referred to the Standing Committee of that Body on Foreign Missions, consisting of the Rev. Messrs. W. Lord, D. D., H. R. Wilson, D. D., P. D. Oakey, T. S. Crowe, D. D., I. M. Condit, A. M. Reid, and A. Torrance, and Messrs. A. Martien, P. Durkee, J. Mitchell, and S. S. Watson.

On Tuesday, May 21st, this Committee reported a Minute and Resolutions, which after consideration by the General Assembly were adopted, and are as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Board of Foreign Missions respectfully state that, with much care and interest they have examined this annual exhibit of the Board, touching its condition, means and operations.

From this it appears that we have about sixty different stations—as centres of Evangelic effort in the Foreign field—scattered among our Indian tribes, in South America, in Africa, in India, in Siam, in China, in Japan, and among the Chinese, in California, among the Jews, and in France, Belgium, and other portions of Papal Europe.

In connection with these various stations, there are engaged in the great work of Evangelization 345 Missionaries and Assistant Missionaries. Of this whole number 70 are ordained American ministers, 12 are ordained native ministers, and 8 are native licentiates, making altogether 90 employed in the distinctive work of preaching the Gospel. The last two facts thus noted, reveal a most interesting and encouraging progress towards a well qualified native ministry among the heathen. It will be an auspicious day when the Pagan world shall itself furnish the living and sanctified agents of its own conversion to truth and God.

The report of the Board does not state the number of organized churches in its field, but only the aggregate of communicants in connection with them, that being 1,496, a "little flock" indeed, as compared with the vast masses around them; but each one of which, it may be hoped, is the seat and organ of the specific and living power of true Christianity.

Besides these members of the missionary churches, there are also 7,182 heathen children and youth receiving faithful instruction, secular and sacred, in our missionary schools, and thus is opened, through the children, another and most promising way to the homes and hearts of tens of thousands who now bow down to worship before idols.

The financial statements of the Board, in their report, give rise to mingled feelings. They certainly have an aspect of encouragement, and yet the Board ends its financial year depressed and embarrassed by debt. Its total receipts for the period were $244,667 80; an amount greater than that of the preceding year by $37,141 15. Of this aggregate sum, $126,935 21 were received from 1,524 of our churches, making an amount of $9,136 19 greater than the churches contributed the previous year, and showing 144 more churches engaged in the holy work. The balance of the above total

receipts was received from legacies and other miscellaneous sources. Notwithstanding, however, the important increase in the receipts of the Board, they did not reach the imperative demands of the cause. The necessary expansion of the work and the high rates of exchange have required an expenditure of $35,472 83 above the entire income of the year, and to-day our Board of Foreign Missions is $35,472 83 in debt. It is a most painful fact, especially in connection with the undoubted ability of our Church to have poured a million dollars into this single treasury, without any self-denial and sacrifice beyond those which gratitude and love to Christ should welcome. And this fact becomes all the more painful when we learn that God is so signally touching the hearts of our young men in the Seminaries, and leading so unusual a number of them to devote themselves to the work and glory of the Saviour among the heathen.

In view of the facts thus condensed from the report of the Board, the Committee on that report would recommend for adoption by this General Assembly the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That the Report of the Board, so full of matter of deep interest to the Church, be approved and published.

Resolved, 2. That the thanks of the General Assembly are due to the members of the Board, and especially to the members of the Executive Committee, for the zeal, wisdom, Christian love and fidelity with which they have conducted this great work of Foreign Missions, so far as it has devolved upon them.

Resolved, 3. That we reverently and gratefully recognize the favor of the Great King and Head of the Church to his cause and his people in the work of his Spirit in our theological seminaries, inciting the students in them to renewed inquiry as to their duty relative to the foreign field, stimulating a full consecration to Him who came to seek and save that which was lost, and enabling so many of them, when they hear the voice of the Lord saying, "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" to answer, "Here am I, send me." The General Assembly would affectionately press upon all our candidates for the ministry a loving and supreme devotion to Christ.

Resolved, 4. That we assure our brothers and sisters, working among the heathen, of our tender sympathy, our earnest prayers, and our cordial co-operation in every practicable and appropriate way. They are a part of the Sacramental Host, even as we; and as in their place they carry on the mighty conflict with Satan, in the deep recesses of his widespread and horrible dominion, we would send them words of cheer. The night is far spent, the day is at hand. Our glorious Emanuel is coming, and to every consecrated one he graciously says: "Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."

Resolved, 5. That with all the earnestness demanded by the exigency, we would call upon God's people at home to rise up to a truer conception of their duties and privileges as redeemed sinners, with the precious Saviour who redeemed them; to give also, a more adequate conception of the nature, the vastness and the difficulties of the work to be done, before the kingdoms of this world can become the kingdom of our Lord; and by prayers of faith and labors of love, and gifts and sacrifice like those of Jesus, to furnish the material and spiritual supplies needed to wipe out that debt; to send forth those waiting young men, to replenish the treasury of the Board with liberal means for the present year; to enlarge along the future the sphere of our operations and the array of our aggressive forces, and to do our whole duty, on the one hand to a world lying in sin, and on the other, to the King of Kings, and the Lord of Lords. The spirit of Missions is the spirit of Christ,

and the spirit of Christ prevading and energizing his whole mystical body, will be alike the salvation of the world and the power and glory of the church, militant and triumphant.

The General Assembly agreed to devote an evening session to the consideration of this cause, and Tuesday evening, May 21st, was appointed for this purpose. While the subject of Foreign Missions was under the consideration of the Assembly, remarks were made by the Rev. D. Irving, D. D., W. Rankin, Jr., Esq., the Rev. Messrs. C. W. Forman, W. T. Morrison, G. Chamberlain, and others.

A Sermon for the Board was preached in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, New York, on Sabbath evening, May 5th, preceding the Annual Meeting of the Board, from Exodus xiv. 15, by the Rev. John L. Nevius.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Term of membership ending in May, 1868.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
A. G. Hall, D. D.	William McIlvaine.
Ravaud K. Rodgers, D. D.	William F. Allen.
Henry R. Weed, D. D.	Matthew Newkirk.
Joseph H. Jones, D. D.	Joseph Patterson.
John M. Krebs, D. D.	John M. Sherrerd.
Joseph McElroy, D. D.	Stephen Lockwood.
Charles K. Imbrie, D. D.	D. D. Dickey.
Elijah H. Craven, D. D.	Elijah Houghton.
George Junkin, D. D.	B. Rush Bradford.
Nathaniel W. Conklin.	W. W. Scarborough.
Charles W. Shields, D. D.	William Ernst.
Melancthon W. Jacobus, D. D.	Stanley Matthews.
Henry R. Wilson, D. D.	Henry Ivison,
Alexander T. McGill, D. D.	Samuel Galloway.
	Francis G. Bailey.

MAY, 1869.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William S. Plumer, D. D.	David Hotchkiss.
Gardiner Spring, D. D.	Alfred Thomas.
Richard W. Dickinson, D. D.	Reuben H. Walworth.
John Gray, D. D.	John D. Thorpe.
Edward E. Rankin, D. D.	Levi P. Stone.
Samuel T. Wilson.	Jacob D. Vermilye.
William Bannard, D. D.	Robert L. Stuart.
Enoch C. Wines, D. D.	Henry McKean.
Joseph G. Montfort, D. D.	B. D. Judson.
John D. Wells, D. D.	G. Talbot Olyphant.
David J. Waller.	T. Charlton Henry.
Milo J. Hickok, D. D.	Eli Beard.
Alfred H. Kellogg.	William B. Canfield.
Elliott E. Swift.	J. Harmon Brown.
David M. Halliday, D. D.	Jesse L. Williams.

MAY, 1870.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
William C. Anderson, D. D.	Alanson Trask.
Charles Hodge, D. D.	David Olyphant.
Robert J. Breckinridge, D. D.	Thomas U. Smith.
John C. Backus, D. D.	Jonathan Woodruff
Henry A. Boardman, D. D.	Robert McKnight.
Job F. Halsey, D. D.	Walter Lowrie.
David Irving, D. D.	Jasper Corning.
Samuel Wilson, D. D.	John D. McCord.
William D. Howard, D. D.	H. H. Leavitt.
William G. T. Shedd, D. D.	James Donaldson.
William M. Paxton, D. D.	William Baird.
Charles C. Beatty, D. D.	W. P. Van Rensselaer.
Benjamin F. Stead, D. D.	Robert McFarlane.
James G. Ralston.	James Bayless.
J. E. Rockwell, D. D.	Henry Day.

MAY, 1871.

Ministers.	*Laymen.*
David Elliott, D. D.	James Lenox.
Moses A. Hoge, D. D.	Harvey Childs.
Robert Davidson, D. D.	Robert Carter.
William L. Breckinridge, D. D.	Lebbeus B. Ward.
Joseph T. Smith, D. D.	William Rankin, Jr.
Robert L. Stanton, D. D.	John C. House.
John C. Rankin.	J. G. Shipman.
John C. Lowrie.	T. H. Nevin.
Nathan L. Rice, D. D.	George W. Buchanan.
James M. Macdonald, D. D.	James R. Snowden.
James O. Murray, D. D.	James M. Ray.
Charles W. Shields, D. D.	James Laughlin.
Wilson Phraner.	W. S. Gilman, Jr.
Everard Kempshall.	A. McLure.
Samuel D. Alexander, D. D.	

APPENDIX.

Annual Report of Receipts

BY THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1867.

NOTE.—For particulars see monthly acknowledgments.

SYNOD OF ALBANY.

Pby of Albany.

Albany 1st	529 59
do 2d	314 37
Johnstown	100 00
Little Falls	106 66
Kingsboro'	263 14
Saratoga Springs	157 85
Carlisle	23 00
Schenectady	387 43
Amsterdam	20 64
West Galway	26 00
Charlton	70 55
Esperance	6 00
West Milton	8 49
Balston Spa	85 88
Balston Centre	21 90
Mariaville	20 00
New Scotland	48 75
Gloversville 1st	08 25
Tribes Hill	7 86
Princetown	13 50
State St., Albany	10 00
Bethlehem	4 75
Luzerne	3 00
	2387 61

Pby of Londonderry.

Londonderry	88 00
Newburyport 1st	367 53
do 2d	186 00
Windham	123 82
East Boston 1st	21 00
Boston 1st	25 00
	756 85

Pby of Mohawk.

Oneida	88 00
Syracuse, Park Central	120 00
Oneida Valley	10 00
1st Ch, Smithville	10 00
	228 00

Pby of Troy.

Troy 2d St	276 08
Waterford	300 00
Malta	46 00
Stillwater	42 38
Cambridge	137 86
Troy 2d	231 40
Park, Troy	66 60
Sandy Hill	20 00
Fort Edward	5 00
	1125 27

SYNOD OF ALLEGHANY.

Pby of Alleghany.

Pleasant Valley	18 20
Buffalo	5 00
Scrub Grass	42 00
New Salem	18 00
Centre	65 75
Tarentum	26 38
Muddy Creek	12 84
Centreville	27 25
Bull Creek	24 00
Rich Hill	12 00
Butler	240 94
Sunbury	10 75
Freeport	40 00
Harrisville	20 00
Amity	12 00
North Butler	1 25
Ebenezer	9 08
Brady's Bend	30 00
Middlesex	9 25
Porterville	16 15
Slate Lick	44 04
Richland	5 00
Concord	11 80
Natrona	3 00
Clintonville	1 00
	700 13

Pby of Alleghany City.

Highlands	22 20
Sharpsburgh	288 01
Manchester	132 68
Alleg'y City, Central	126 87
do 1st	885 09
Pine Creek	18 00
Bridgewater	186 80
Fairmont	21 00
Sewickly	282 00
Beaver	26 47
Concord	6 00
Alleghany North	161 28
Emsworth	8 51
Leetsdale	45 47
Industry	8 35
Manchester German	51 09
Providence Mission	26 00
	1691 42

Pby of Beaver.

Little Beaver	72 96
Beaver Falls	223 25
Mount Pleasant	22 48
Westfield	114 60
Newport	5 00
West Middlesex	20 00
Unity	94 00
New Castle	108 00
Neshanock	49 00
New Salem	28 95
Pulaski	9 65
Clarksville	26 50
Slippery Rock	19 00
Sharon	16 00
Hopewell	4 00
	808 84

Pby of Erie.

Sturgeonville	11 75
Georgetown	31 00
Westminster, Erie	38 00
Cool Spring and Salem	38 00
Franklin	55 00
Mercer 1st	58 45
Meadville	50 00
Erie, Park ch	271 41
Waterloo	5 00
Mercer 2d	40 50
Fairfield	28 30
Gravel Run	5 00
Washington	6 00
Harmonsburg	8 00
Conneautville	10 00
Oil City	20 00
Mt Pleasant	5 00
	671 41

SYNOD OF BALTIMORE.

Pby of Baltimore.

Govane	37 00
Baltimore 1st	3227 60
do 2d	287 40
do Central	118 88
do South	20 00
do Franklin st	95 00
do Westm'ster	958 31
do Aisquith st	74 00
do 12th	60 80
Frederick	20 00
Ellicott's Mills	111 00
Taneytown	180 20
Church Hill	16 20
Annapolis	34 25
Harmony	90 00
Broadway, Baltimore	43 35
Mt Paren	5 00
	5828 44

Pby of Carlisle.

Shippensburg	74 95
Harrisburg	425 18
Gettysburg	48 19
Big Spring	227 40
Upper Path Valley	228 00
Lower Path Valley	85 00
Mechanicsburg	85 04
Greencastle	102 00
Middle Spring	806 75
Barton	22 00
Bedford	102 00
Burnt Cabins	10 00
Lower Marsh Creek	56 00
Piney Creek and Tom's Creek	45 87
Mercersburgh	120 39
Monaghan	20 30
McConnellsburg	42 00
Schellsburg	16 00
Carlisle 2d	207 42
Paxton	72 75
Fayetteville	25 00
St. Th'as & Roc'y Sp'rg	12 00
Bloomfield	21 00
Frostburg	6 00
Millerstown	25 25
Buffalo	24 00
Newville	60 00
Chambersburg	512 80
Centre	21 75
Upper	15 00
Landisburg	41 25
Great Conewago	87 00
Williamsport	15 00
Green Hill	19 00
Wells Valley	14 00
Middletown	17 02
	3112 76

Pby of Lewes.

Snow Hill	20 00
Dover	38 00
	58 00

Pby of Potomac.

Washington, N.Y. Ave	349 80
Georgetown, Bridge st	264 88
Washington, 7th st	38 00
do Capitol Hill	22 50
Alexander 1st	27 21
Darnestown	20 84
	728 18

SYNOD OF BUFFALO.

Pby of Buffalo City.

Buffalo Central	187 00
Bethany Centre	11 18
Buffalo, Calvary	115 21
East Aurora	10 00
	278 39

Pby of Genesee River.

Sparta 1st	10 00
do 2d	10 00
Bath	85 64
Caledonia	59 50
Warsaw	134 00
Geneseo Central	74 58
Portageville	9 05
Wyoming	60 65
Groveland	26 00
Tuscarora	10 25
Moscow	10 00
Oakland	6 00
	504 62

Pby of Ogdensburg.

Hammond	189 55
Oswegatchie 1st	50 00
do 2d	60 00
Rossie	11 63
Morristown	17 85
Wilna	5 00
	284 03

Pby of Rochester City.

Rochester 1st	244 18
Port Byron	49 77
Seneca	49 98
Rochester 3d	256 11
Phelps 1st	16 00
	608 94

SYNOD OF CHICAGO. 27 00

Pby of Bureau.

Camden Mills	36 25
Aledo 1st	18 00
Pleasant Ridge	2 25
Princeton 1st	84 61
Rock Island 1st	40 50
Geneseo	6 00
Woodhull	10 00
Millersburg	20 00
Malden	6 85
Andover	6 00
Beulah	5 00
Arlington	8 00
	287 94

Pby of Chicago.

Willow Creek	42 00
Chicago, North	261 20
Mendota	89 16
Marengo	40 00
Victor	10 00
Rockford 1st	226 07
Aurora 1st	6 00
Oswego 1st	2 50
Fullerton Ave., Chicago	70 00
Manteno	25 00
Kankakee	21 15
Wyoming	5 00
Kendall	8 25
St. Anne 2d	4 80
	755 23

Pby of Rock River.

Galena, German	34 05
do. South	71 70
Freeport 2d	66 00
Albany	7 00
Newton	12 00
Middle Creek	29 50
Dixon	87 79
Morrison	10 00
Sterling	46 80
Ridott	10 00
White Rock	2 74
White Rock Centre	2 26
Scales Mound	2 00
Zion	1 75
Spring Valley	6 00
Shannon	8 20
	343 79

Pby of Schuyler. 7 00

Doddsville	15 00
Quincy Westminster	65 00
Ebenezer	20 00
Hopewell	10 00
Macomb	33 78
Camp Creek	31 00
Ipava	22 00
Pittsfield	13 50
Carthage 1st	19 30
Perry	8 00
Mt. Sterling	7 00
	251 58

Pby of Warren.

Monmouth 1st	75 40
Prairie City	7 00
North Henderson	71 70
Galesburg	1 00
John Knox	18 50
Altona	8 00
Pope River	5 50
Oneida	18 50
Young America	5 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	220 60

SYNOD OF CINCINNATI.

Pby of Chillicothe.

Hillsborough	222 34
Red Oak	6 50

Washington	26 00
Rocky Spring	5 50
Union	26 53
Eckmansville	12 50
Bloomingburgh	69 75
Pisgah	126 50
Greenfield	85 00
South Salem	191 11
Marshall	6 00
Concord	22 85
Palace Hill	3 50
Bainbridge	7 25
West Union	4 15
	764 48

Pby of Cincinnati.

Cincinnati 5th	42 98
do. 7th	512 28
do. Central	1894 66
Springfield	75 95
Lebanon	58 00
Reading	16 50
Hopewell	80 97
Glendale 1st	201 28
Pleasant Ridge	36 10
Somerset	19 38
Bethel	17 60
Cumminsville	24 50
Walnut Hills 1st	186 62
Pleasant Run	8 00
Loveland	18 78
Miscellaneous	250 00
Feesburgh	6 00
Monroe	6 00
	3855 45

Pby of Miami.

Springfield 1st	156 32
do. 2d	189 95
Dayton 1st	186 00
do. 3d	40 00
Clifton	107 00
Monroe	18 00
New Jersey	23 50
Franklin	21 00
Xenia	58 15
Dick's Creek	25 00
Middletown	19 26
South Charleston	7 18
Carrolton	6 50
Miami City 1st	60 00
	862 86

Pby of Oxford.

Oxford 1st	21 18
College Corner	27 31
Seven Mile	20 00
Bethel	16 00
Hamilton	198 56
Camden	8 60
Eaton	6 60
Somerville	16 40
Harmony	20 00
Reily	16 90
	346 85

Pby of Sydney.

Sidney	58 15
Piqua	49 29
West Liberty	25 89
Bellefontaine	38 00
De Graff	13 85
Cherokee	4 50
Belle Centre	11 50
Union City	12 50
Urbana 1st	18 75
Buck Creek	48 00
Zanesfield	3 00
	278 48

SYNOD OF ILLINOIS.

Pby of Bloomington.

Deer Creek	10 00
Farm Ridge	21 33
Clinton	35 00
Waynesville	20 43
Towanda	90 00
Low Point	9 00
Metamora	5 00
Bloomington	15 00
Union Grove	20 00
El Paso	6 75
Onargo	18 50
Crow Meadow	5 00
Chenoa	40 00
Galloway	10 00
Champaign	19 00
Chatsworth	6 50
Lexington	50 00
Mackinaw	20 00
	396 51

Pby of Kaskaskia.

Zion, German	3 55
Galum	6 00
Elm Point	5 60
St. John's German	18 00
Hillsboro	24 20
Moro	18 75
Rockwood	5 00
Greenville	30 80
Miscellaneous	10 00
	111 90

Pby of Palestine.

Paris	25 00
Mattoon	16 50
Oakland	3 00
Kansas	33 35
Grandview	7 00
Hebron	4 60
Milton	5 00
Union	1 50
Charleston	15 00
Prairie City	1 00
	111 95

Pby of Peoria.

Peoria 1st	50 00
do 2d	175 95
Prospect	62 24
Henry	150 00
Mansfield	28 25
French Grove	24 00
Lewistown	50 00
Delavan	26 00
Farmington	10 00
Princeville	25 00
Elmwood	26 32
Toulon	5 00
Salem	7 50
Canton	17 50
Miscellaneous	5 00
	657 76

Pby of Saline.

Pisgah	10 00
Wabash	5 00
Shawneetown	20 25
Odin	42 57
Salem	15 00
Flora	11 50
	104 32

Pby of Sangamon.

Springfield 1st	123 31
do. 3d	85 00
Jacksonville 2nd	27 60
Providence	100 00
Decatur 1st	139 48
Petersburg	320 11
Virginia	26 15
Farmington	64 95
Union	12 00
Middletown	22 50
West Okaw	3 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	974 10

SYNOD OF INDIANA

Pby of Indianapolis.

Knightstown	7 00
Indianapolis 3d	239 00
Hopewell	32 80
Union	9 00
Franklin	28 00
Bloomington	20 00
Shiloh	5 00
Bethany	6 50
	347 30

Pby of Madison.

Hanover	24 20
Madison 1st	187 15
Bethel	10 00
Lawrenceburg	15 00
Lexington	10 00
Smyrna	11 00
Hopewell	6 15
	263 50

Pby of New Albany.

Charleston	30 00
Rehoboth	12 50
Jackson Co., German	4 00
Jeffersonville	47 55
New Albany 1st	200 00
Livonia	5 90
Corydon	5 00
Sharon	3 00
Paoli	1 65
	309 60

Pby of Vincennes

Evansville 1st	77 00
Vincennes 2nd	37 20
Washington	15 00
Princeton	18 00
Upper Indiana	11 00
Indiana	40 00
Mt. Vernon	2 10
West Salem	5 30
Petersburg	10 00
	215 60

Pby of White Water.

Sardinia	11 00
Ebenezer	6 50
Richland 1st	30 00
Liberty	15 00
Dunlapsville	15 00
Union	21 00
Ripley	6 50
	105 00

SYNOD OF IOWA.

Pby of Cedar.

Wilton	5 00
Davenport	46 00
Muscatine	56 50
Marion	43 10
Iowa City	25 00
Cedar Rapids	24 05
Summit	12 00
Long Grove	5 00
Cedar Valley	4 00
Tipton	58 65
Fairview	9 84
Princeton	10 00
Solon	3 00
Fulton	3 20
Walcott	6 00
Mt. Vernon	11 00
Linn Grove	21 00
	348 84

Pby of Dubuque.

Dubuque 1st	48 95
Scotch Grove	21 00
Bellevue	8 50
Independence	22 00
Peosta	5 00
Lime Springs	5 00
Sherrill's Mount	11 00
German ch., McGregor	19 80
Frankville	6 55
Epworth	3 50
Prairie	2 00
	152 80

Pby of Fort Dodge.

Fort Dodge 1st	6 00

Pby of Vinton.

Toledo	12 00
Vinton	17 55
Big Grove	4 20
Newton	62 36
Blairstown	10 00
Big Creek	3 25
Ackley	2 50
	111 86

SYNOD OF KANSAS.

Pby of Highland.

Highland	28 24
Atchison 1st	16 00
Salem	1 25
	45 49

Pby of Leavenworth.

Leavenworth 1st	36 68

Pby of Topeka.

Iola	2 50

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Pby of Ebenezer.

Washington	50 00
Burlington	100 00
Sharpsburg	8 00
Moorefield	10 00
Ashland	28 10
Maysville	257 80
Covington 1st	100 00
do 2d	76 00
Maysliek	12 75
Elizaville	12 00
Flemingsburg	49 85
	699 00

Pby of Louisville.

Louisville 2d	20 00
do Chestnut st	473 00
do College st	172 75
Shiloh and Olivet	18 00
New Castle	40 00
Shelbyville	60 00
Hebron	8 00
	766 75

Pby of Muhlenburg.

Hopskinsville	21 35

Pby of Transylvania.

Columbia	79 00

Pby of West Lexington.

Lexington 2d	30 00
Hopewell	10 00
Walnut Hill	1000 00
	1040 00

SYNOD OF MISSOURI.

Pby of Lafayette.

Pleasant Hill	12 50

Pby of Palmyra.

Hannibal 1st	42 00
Shelbyville	10 00
Clarence	2 00
	54 00

Pby of Potosi.

Apple Creek	2 50
Ironton	54 75
	57 25

Pby of St. Louis.

St. Louis 2d	920 00
do Zion	10 00
do Bethel	78 75
do Emanuel	43 70
Nazareth, German	5 00
Bethlehem	5 00
St. Charles	22 10
Zoar	54 15
Salem	10 00
Troy	15 00
St. Louis 1st German	7 50
Carondelet	12 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	1198 20

Pby of Upper Missouri.

St. Joseph, Sixth st	50 00
Savannah	37 25
Chillicothe 1st	10 00
Oregon and Graham	1 00
	98 25

Pby of Wyaconda.

St. Francisville	2 60
Kirkville	6 00
	8 60

SYNOD OF NASHVILLE.

Pby of Nashville.

Nashville 2d	132 00

SYNOD OF NEW JERSEY.

Pby of Burlington.

Mount Holly	68 26
Camden 1st	154 98
do 2d	59 75
Tuckerton	13 00
Columbus	23 90
Allentown	90 28
Pumsted	3 22
Burlington	136 14

Cream Ridge	8 75
Bordentown 1st	6 88
Providence	4 02
	563 68

Pby of Corisco.

Evangasimba	30 74
Bonita	12 90
	43 64

Pby of Elizabethtown.

Metuchin 1st	80 68
New Providence	50 00
Elizabethport	16 00
Westfield	197 59
Pluckamin	117 00
Elizabeth 1st	736 26
Rahway 2d	2 60
Basking ridge	110 00
Liberty Corner	60 00
Lamington	70 00
Plainfield 1st	55 57
Woodbridge 1st	85 00
Perth Amboy	86 00
	1566 70

Pby of Luzerne.

Pittston	147 65
Eckley	12 10
White Haven	14 00
Scranton 1st	525 00
Mauch Chunk	212 41
Wilkesbarre	385 00
Summit Hill	85 00
Pottsville 2d	40 00
Tunkhannock	6 00
Tamaqua	20 60
Port Carbon	25 00
Wyoming	55 00
Mahonoy City	50 00
Kingston	157 68
Newton	43 67
Scranton German	2 00
	1780 71

Pby of Monmouth.

Jamesburg	68 00
Squan Village	10 00
Tennent	207 45
Shrewsbury	72 68
Manalapan	43 80
Freehold Village	195 00
Holmanville	5 00
Tom's River	19 69
Red Bank	109 43
Millstone 1st	15 00
Matawan	29 22
Manchester	6 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	785 72

Pby of Newton.

Asbury	20 00
Mansfield 1st	100 00
Newton	298 50
Phillipsburg	19 50
Belvidere 1st	180 00
Greenwich	48 68
Yellow Frame	19 89
Blairstown	45 25
Lower Mt. Bethel	36 60
Harmony	62 00
Marksboro'	31 92
Stroudsburg	18 00
Stewartsville	90 24
Stillwater	28 00
Hackettstown	46 00
Pleasant Grove	45 00
Oxford 2d	50 00
Danville	12 00
Knowlton	12 00
Washingtonville	4 15
	1117 18

Pby of New Brunswick.

Trenton 1st	268 40
do 2d	50 00
do 3d	67 90
do 4th	158 00
Bound Brook	75 00
New Brunswick 1st	289 44
Pennington	60 00
Ewing	20 00
Dutch Neck	155 00
Lawrenceville	372 81
Princeton 1st	286 00
do 2d	272 50
Cranberry 1st	90 00
do 2d	70 00
Witherspoon st., Princeton, col'd	67 00
New Brunswick 2d	180 57
Kingston	85 05
Hightstown	14 94
South Amboy	26 00
	2558 61

Pby of Passaic.

Paterson 1st	284 00
Morristown 1st	4104 54
Newark 3d	1718 08
Elizabeth 2d	215 00
Chester	50 00
Flanders	22 00
Springfield	74 89
Chatham Village	100 75
Connecticut Farms	40 00
German, Paterson	5 00
Mt. Freedom	32 50
Lyons Farms	53 38
Boiling Spring	77 41
Wickliffe, Newark	346 59
Westminster, Elizabeth	484 41
Central Orange	172 25
Mt. Olive	10 00
	7785 80

Pby of Raritan.

Amwell United 1st	20 58
Amwell 2d	32 80
Fox Hill	17 50
Milford	20 00
Musconetcong Valley	30 58
Bloomsbury	34 08
Flemington	143 14
German Valley	30 00
Lambertville	200 00
Frenchtown	45 00
Kingwood	39 48
Clinton	71 50
Solebury	8 50
Forestville	2 00
Amwell 1st	22 50
	717 61

Pby of Susquehanna.

Wyalusing	37 50
Rome	2 00
Towanda	50 00
Monroeton	9 00
Wysox	26 00
Rushville	3 00
Herrick	2 50
Stevensville	2 00
Canton	20 00
Orwell	32 00
Terrytown	5 00
Barclay	6 25
	208 25

Pby of West Jersey.

Cold Spring	44 00
Tuckahoe	5 00
Deerfield	50 00
Blackwoodtown	25 18
May's Landing	7 00
Cape Island	47 70
Woodstown	10 60
Absecom	15 00
Swedesboro'	5 00
Bridgeton 1st	600 00
do 2d	43 69
Williamstown	24 00
Cedarville	201 04
Hammonton	18 86
Pitts Grove	61 50
Miscellaneous	15 00
	1168 57

SYNOD OF NEW YORK.

Pby of Connecticut.

Bridgeport 1st	150 00
Rye	589 86
Hartford 1st	68 25
Thompsonville 1st	42 25
Bedford	181 60
Red Mills	38 34
White Plains	63 68
Mount Kisco	25 00
Yorktown	33 50
Croton Falls	37 60
South Salem	269 00
Poundridge	60 00
South East Centre	16 26
North Salem	51 00
South East	7 07
Port Chester	15 00
	1598 41

Pby of Hudson.

Hopewell	20 00
Monroe	21 31
Middletown 2d	120 00
Hamptonburgh	149 73
Centreville	6 00
Scotchtown	132 35
Washingtonville	64 68
Monticello	26 55
Goshen	259 23
Mt Hope 1st	90 25
White Lake	12 00
Cochecton	8 48

Hempstead	44 30
Florida	21 85
Bloomingburg	8 60
Youngsville and Jeffersonville	10 00
	990 28

Pby of Long Island.

Sag Harbor	85 00
Amagansett	32 00
Middletown	51 85
Huntington South	114 15
East Hampton	148 00
South Haven	20 00
Sweet Hollow	8 50
Huntington 1st	140 80
Southampton	105 00
Fresh Pond	30 00
Huntington 2d	30 00
Bridge Hampton	45 00
Islip	14 50
Smithtown	10 17
	889 97

Pby of Nassau.

Brooklyn 1st	884 68
do Central	205 00
do Wallabout	16 10
do Lawrence st	36 50
do Genevan	28 50
do Throop Ave	258 41
Williamsburg, S. 3d st	625 66
do German	41 00
Jamaica	149 32
Astoria	478 67
Brooklyn, Ainslie st	88 10
Newtown	150 55
Ross st., Brooklyn	381 56
Freeport	18 60
	3252 60

Pby of New York.

First	8014 05
Brick	4169 12
University Place	2295 73
5th Ave. and 19th st.	10244 11
Eighty-fourth st	64 40
Fifteenth st	140 52
West 23d st	360 55
Forty-second st	581 61
Chelsea	589 00
Rutgers	359 00
Jersey City 1st	1187 46
Yorkville	74 40
Throgg's Neck	32 00
German, New York	10 00
Nyack	14 00
North Haverstraw	27 10
Walberg	50 00
Palisades	50 05
Alexander	56 01
Fourth	688 23
Morrisania	10 00
Westminster	55 00
Greenbush	30 00
	28952 88

Pby of New York, 2d.

Canal st	68 85
Scotch	1586 00
Washington Heights	182 62
Peekskill	363 82
Mount Washington	200 00
Sing Sing	380 00
South Greensburgh	188 20
Delhi 1st	50 00
Westminster, Yonkers	592 87
Hamden	10 00
	3546 86

Pby of North River.

Kingston	48 25
Smithfield	66 60
Matteawan	102 00
Rondout	325 00
Newburgh 1st	220 00
Marlboro'	77 12
Middle Hope	17 68
Bethlehem	36 33
Newburgh, Calvary	185 97
Hughsonville	7 00
New Hamburgh	21 00
	1106 95

SYNOD OF NORTHERN INDIANA.

Pby of Crawfordsville.

Crawfordsville	80 50
Terre Haute	40 00
Green Castle	24 11
Bethany	42 00
Waveland	20 00
Thorntown	7 00
Lebanon	4 00
Carpentersville	4 00
Warren	1 00
Rockville 1st	10 00
	191 61

Pby of Fort Wayne.

Fort Wayne 1st	304 58
Lagrange	31 30
Elhannan	6 90
New Lancaster	3 50
Wabash	15 00
Piercetown	3 25
Eel River	5 60
Pleasant Ridge	9 00
Kendalville	12 00
Auburn	5 00
Hopewell	4 00
	400 13

Pby of Lake.

Crown Point	15 00
Valparaiso	69 83
Sumption's Prairie	15 70
Goshen	77 00
South Bend	15 50
Hebron	1 90
	194 93

Pby of Logansport.

Indian Creek	6 50
Frankfort	30 00
Lexington	12 20
Rock Creek	7 00
Wea	4 00
Perrysburg	3 50
Bethlehem	5 00
West Union	1 30
	60 50

Pby of Muncie.

Indianapolis 1st	344 00
Muncie 1st	23 40
Union, Hartford, and Hopewell	4 00
New Castle	6 50
Hagerstown	3 00
	381 50

SYNOD OF OHIO.

Pby of Columbus.

Columbus, 1st ch	388 95
Westminster	119 90
Mifflin	8 98
London	31 00
Lithopolis	32 00
Circleville	97 84
Truro	30 07
Lancaster	32 35
Mt Pleasant	58 00
Westerville	36 00
Groveport	17 20
	842 14

Pby of Hocking.

Athens	50 00
Barlow	7 65
Decatur	2 85
	60 50

Pby of Marion.

Delaware 1st	50 00
Milford Centre	9 30
Iberia	17 00
Kingston	3 00
Wyandott	30 00
Brown	4 00
Pisgah	8 00
Liberty	9 45
La Rue	12 00
Marysville	14 00
Upper Sandusky	3 00
Marion	50 90
Radnor	5 00
Mt. Gilead	18 00
Marseilles	12 00
Crestline	15 00
	260 55

Pby of Richland.

Savannah	57 00
Chesterville	19 00
Ashland	130 31
Ontario	7 50
Waterford	5 00
Lexington	39 61
Orange	7 75
Perrysville	26 50
Shelby	22 00
Mansfield	25 00
Clear Fork	2 75
Martinsburg	19 25

Mt Vernon	180 85
Fredericktown	97 22
Hayesville	21 75
West Carlisle	18 00
Wakatomaka	5 00
Milford	31 81
Miscellaneous	36 67
	700 07

Pby of Wooster.

Wooster	188 54
Wayne	26 45
Jeromeville	14 00
Chester	18 00
Berlin	15 00
Jackson	35 54
Dalton	20 25
Unity	118 00
Holmesville	25 00
Congress	96 80
Mt Hope	25 00
West Salem	6 00
Canal Fulton	4 00
Chippewa	28 85
Keene	29 87
Apple Creek	61 25
Orrville	6 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	663 05

Pby of Zanesville.

Madison	116 00
Beulah	5 00
Senecaville	28 00
Duncan's Falls	18 75
Zanesville 1st	40 00
do. 2nd	29 00
Washington	67 85
Coshocton	31 00
Brownsville	36 00
Salem, German	25 40
Bristol	5 50
Newark	40 00
Salt Creek	56 00
Muskingum	24 50
Deerfield	11 00
Norwich	6 00
Pleasant Hill	40 75
Bethel	7 15
Cross Roads	2 00
Rush Creek	10 00
	589 90

SYNOD OF PACIFIC.

Pby of Benicia.

Napa City	20 00
Vallejo	20 00
	40 00

Pby of California.

San Francisco 1st	96 15
Calvary, San Francisco	560 60
San Juan	12 00
Contra Costa	21 00
Gilroy	9 00
	688 15

Pby of Oregon.

Clatsop	8 80
Portland	40 00
Calapooia	27 00
Jackson Co.	18 08
	88 88

SYNOD OF PHILADELPHIA.

Pby of Donegal.

Chestnut Level	65 20
Chanceford	56 00
Waynesburg	131 75
Leacock	73 88
Bellevue	52 56
Strasburg	23 52
Union	6 10
Pequea	32 00
Middle Octorora	79 80
Slateville	36 98
Cedar Grove	10 50
Columbia	200 00
Mount Joy	29 80
Wrightsville	20 00
Slate Ridge	30 00
Centre	15 00
Lancaster	92 27
Marietta	31 75
Hopewell	29 00
Stewartstown	24 00
	1089 01

Pby of Huntingdon. 40 50

Hollidaysburgh	307 09
Clearfield	59 64
Beulah	7 66
Shirleysburgh and Mt. Union	10 00
Huntingdon	150 00
Lewistown	81 17
Shaver's Creek	8 64
Altoona	55 50
Little Valley	10 00
Birmingham	388 40
Williamsburgh	60 00
Bald Eagle	1 85
Mifflintown and Lost Creek	100 00
Bellefonte	160 76
Milroy	77 60
Logan Valley	45 00
Spruce Creek	444 00
Newton Hamilton	54 55
Sinking & Spring Creek	270 00
Sinking Valley	66 37
Spruce Hill	10 88
Tyrone	14 60
Upper Tuscarora	21 00
East Kishacoquillas	85 00
Fruit Hill	17 87
Perrysville	8 00
Curwinsville	79 00
Academia	160 90
Alexandria	87 70
Waynesburg	83 80
Pine Grove	40 00
Warrior's Mark	24 00
	2975 08

Pby of New Castle.

New London	100 00
Forks of Brandywine	122 75
Upper Octorora	118 25
Oxford	175 16
Red Clay Creek	31 50
Kennett Square	10 00
Coatesville	40 00
Port Deposit	60 24
Downingtown Central	15 00
New Castle	289 50
Fagg's Manor	79 54
Zion and Rock	64 00
Penningtonville	20 00
Green Hill	27 00
Doe Run	10 00
	1107 94

Pby of Northumberland.

Mahoning	201 04
Rohrsburgh	14 00
Buffalo	94 00
Chillisquaque	24 10
Mooresburg	6 00
Jersey Shore	54 39
Williamsport	180 00
McEwensville	8 10
Warrior Run	50 00
Hartleton	7 50
Bald Eagle and Nittany	24 06
Lewisburg	118 25
Washington	32 80
Bloomsburg	175 00
Grove	107 21
Linden	5 00
Lycoming Centre	20 00
Lycoming	14 00
Great Island	120 73
Derry	71 85
Milton	90 00
Mifflinburg	14 60
Sunbury	60 00
Renovo	18 29
Muncy	11 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	1521 42

Pby of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia 4th	60 00
do 6th	188 28
do 7th	158 64
do 9th	50 00
do 10th	1615 32
do Scots	45 00
do South	26 60
do West Spruce st	478 51
do Mariners	23 00
do Chester	60 00
Union	70 00
Africa 1st	5 00
Woodland	58 00
Bethany	61 87
Philadelphia 15th	29 00
Miscellaneous	50 00
	2923 72

Pby of Philadelphia Central.

Philadelphia 2d	250 84
do Spring Garden	426 39
do North	160 87
do Central	1205 88
do Princeton	197 07
do West Arch st	49 80
do Cohocksink	127 50
do Kensington	370 49

Great Valley	80 00
Hestonville	7 00
Port Richmond	11 26
Ph'delphia North 10th st	25 75
do Alexander	40 00
do Memorial	5 00
Phœnixville	2 00
	2909 85

Pby of Philadelphia 2d.

Abington	167 71
Easton, Brainerd	44 26
Doylestown	57 55
Newtown	55 09
Slatington	35 00
Providence	12 00
Easton 1st	168 00
Chestnut Hill	575 00
Holmesburg	69 68
Allen Township	40 00
Germanstown 1st	567 58
Falls of Schuylkill	7 00
Conshohocken	9 00
Neshaminy	58 25
Pottstown	16 00
Roxborough	12 00
Bridesburg	42 00
Huntingdon Valley	10 88
Norristown 1st	140 10
Bristol	15 00
Norristown 2d	17 00
	2112 55

Pby of Shanghai.

Shanghai	39 11

SYNOD OF PITTSBURGH.

Pby of Blairsville.

Fairfield	9 04
Poke Run	80 00
New Alexandria	39 00
New Salem	25 44
Murraysville	21 85
Johnstown	82 26
Cross Roads	18 22
Beulah	28 58
Congruity	81 43
Unity	79 00
Blairsville	176 25
Salem	25 00
Ligonier	40 50
Livermore	13 58
	720 10

Pby of Clarion. 29 00

Leatherwood	18 00
Mount Tabor	42 00
Mill Creek	6 25
Academia	15 00
New Rehoboth	16 00
Licking	47 00
Bethesda	65 15
Brookville	61 00
Greenville	15 00
Perry	18 68
Pisgah	5 97
Emlenton	8 00
Beechwood	20 00
Rockland	8 00
Oak Grove and Middle Creek	35 00
Concord	12 50
Callensburg	8 75
Mt. Pleasant	8 00
Richland	8 00
Clarion	48 75
Richardsville	2 50
Elkton	10 00
Miscellaneous	10 00
	518 50

Pby of Ohio.

Bethel	216 50
Lawrenceville	220 68
Valley	22 58
Chartiers	74 50
Miller's Run	26 00
Pittsburgh, Central	351 33
do 1st	815 79
do 2d	326 44
do 4th	105 94
Monongahela City	130 45
Mingo	78 25
Hopewell	27 50
Raccoon	131 34
Long Island	36 00
Bethany	66 00
East Liberty	561 58
Canonsburgh	65 00
Centre	44 50
Forest Grove	22 00
Montours	19 10
Mansfield	25 00
West Elizabeth	21 00
Fairview	6 00
Bethlehem	14 00
Temperanceville	9 00
Mt. Washington	2 44
	3418 87

Pby of Redstone.

Dunlap's Cr'k & N. Sal'm	32 63
Brownsville	30 00
Tent	35 25
McKeesport	41 00
Round Hill	6 50
Laurel Hill	38 03
New Providence	25 00
Sewickley	41 74
Tyrone	5 00
Long Run	25 25
Mt. Pleasant	58 50
Rehoboth	36 10
West Newton	36 75
Spring Hill	3 60
George's Creek	10 00
Miscellaneous	1 25
	426 60

Pby of Saltsburg.

Glade Run	55 60
Concord	20 00
West Lebanon	5 00
Boiling Spring	15 30
Cherrytree	22 00
Bethel & Jacksonville	59 10
Pine Run	19 60
Smicksburg	6 00
Indiana	100 00
Rural Valley	28 44
Saltsburg	64 25
Parnassus	33 42
Leechburg	43 78
Elderton	15 16
Marion and Gilgal	41 00
Bethesda	8 90
Kittanning 1st	125 25
Plumville	8 00
Currie's Run	11 75
Eldersridge	22 59
Cherry Run	10 33
Lebanon	8 61
Clarksburg	11 75
Harmony	29 50
Rayne	10 00
Crooked Creek	7 50
Warren	43 08
Mahoning	15 50
Ebenezer	36 56
Centre	5 16
Miscellaneous	500 00
	1892 54

SYNOD OF ST. PAUL.

Pby of Chippewa.

Winona	106 00
Galesville	5 00
Chippewa Falls 1st	6 75
Lansing	8 00
Caledonia	12 00
Rolling Stone	2 25
Sheldon	13 00
Black River Falls	8 00
Winona German	2 00
	158 00

Pby of St. Paul.

Westminster, Minneap'lis	91 56
Stillwater 2d	15 50
Vermillion	5 00
Andrew	17 50
Rockford 1st	8 80
Hudson 1st	10 00
Madina	2 25
Farmington	3 00
St. Peter's 1st	20 88
St. Cloud	8 05
	172 49

Pby of Southern Minnesota.

Rochester	7 00
Lake City	10 00
Preston	10 00
Stewartville	4 00
Fremont	4 00
	35 00

SYNOD OF SANDUSKY.

Pby of Findlay.

Findlay	42 60
Johnstown	5 00
Lima 1st	16 03
Blanchard	7 00
Enon Valley	6 52
West Union	14 60
Shanesville	6 19
Van Wert	8 00
Forest	1 00
Harrison	3 00
Kalida	12 00

Rockport	8 00
Ottowa	6 00
Riley Creek	1 00
Mt. Blanchard	1 00
Delphos	5 00
Pleasantville	5 50
	148 46

Pby of Maumee.

Hicksville	7 00
Delta	6 00
West Bethesda	20 00
Eagle Creek	5 00
Toledo 1st	47 25
Union	7 00
Bryan	14 25
Napoleon	14 50
	121 00

Pby of Michigan.

Westminster, Detroit	128 85
Bennington	9 15
Zeeland	6 00
Plymouth 1st	25 30
Woodhull	5 83
Hudson	5 00
	180 13

Pby of Western Reserve.

Cleveland, Westminster	31 00
Lafayette	13 75
Guilford	45 00
McCutchensville	1 16
	90 91

SYNOD OF SOUTHERN IOWA.

Pby of Des Moines.

Albia	8 00
Oskaloosa	19 00
Knoxville	18 00
Corydon	8 50
Garden Grove	1 00
Charitan	6 38
Des Moines	11 00
Indianola	10 00
Hartford	5 00
	81 88

Pby of Fairfield.

Eddyville	3 00
Libertyville	4 00
Washington	18 50
Ottumwa	15 50
Shiloh	6 00
Lafayette	3 00
Liberty	4 00
Birmingham	14 75
Troy	3 50
Kirkville	2 55
Sigourney	8 50
Bethel	3 15
Martinsburgh	5 00
Chequeth	6 00
Bloomfield	1 50
Fairfield	7 00
Bentonsport	9 00
	114 95

Pby of Iowa.

Round Prairie	10 00
Unity	22 85
West Point	10 00
Mt. Pleasant	209 00
Round Grove	18 00
Burlington 1st	33 25
Evangl. St. Peter's	20 00
Trenton	4 00
	326 60

Pby of Missouri River.

Brownville	20 00
Bellevue	18 00
Plattsmouth	47 80
Muddy Creek	12 00
Nemaha River	9 85
Nebraska City 1st	26 90
Glenwood	3 00
Clarinda	10 00
	142 05

SYNOD OF WHEELING.

Pby of New Lisbon.

Poland	21 00
Madison	12 80
Yellow Creek	86 00
Middle Sandy	28 00
Clarkson	17 60
Canfield	25 00
Concord	8 00
Newton	8 80
Salem	58 50
Deerfield	30 00
Glasgow	31 00
Rehoboth	8 70
Bethel	24 48
Pleasant Valley	10 00
Coltsville	7 00
Hubbard	10 00
	330 88

Pby of Steubenville.

Steubenville 1st	8 00
do 2nd	411 67
Ridge	44 00
Centre Unity	198 25
Annapolis	28 00
East Springfield	21 00
Island Creek	79 60
Amsterdam	2 50
Oak Ridge	15 00
Kilgore	6 10
Harlem	18 00
New Philadelphia	10 00
New Hagerstown	49 00
Bacon Ridge	18 00
Two Ridges	122 94
Evan's Creek	8 40
Linton	6 60
Corinth	23 00
Uricksville	13 00
Waynesburg	14 00
Bethlehem	22 00
Big Spring	12 00
New Harrisburg	7 00
Fairmount	8 00
Perry	4 00
Wellsville	60 00
Richmond	16 00
Pleasant Hill	16 25
Cross Creek	9 18
Centre	5 87
	1252 81

Pby of St. Clairsville.

Short Creek	68 45
Wheeling Valley	58 65
Cadiz	47 00
Crab Apple	82 95
Mount Pleasant	68 90
St. Clairsville	66 55
Beach Spring	22 55
Bealsville	14 60
Bellair 1st	81 08
Nottingham	100 00
Concord	19 00
Powhattan	10 00
Brownsville	3 00
Grandview	10 00
Morristown	14 80
Martinsville	27 00
Rock Hill	31 00
Kirkwood	23 88
Bethel	6 50
Wegee	4 05
	754 86

Pby of Washington.

Wheeling 1st	472 55
do 2d	112 86
do 4th	55 00
Fairview	72 11
Washington 1st	208 91
Pigeon Creek	121 00
Claysville	61 70
Wellsburg	10 40
Lower Ten Mile	28 05
Upper do	10 85
Upper Buffalo	60 00
Lower do	27 75
West Alexander	168 80
Cross Creek	102 88
New Cumberland	63 75
Forks of Wheeling	372 00
Mount Prospect	36 45
Cross Roads	54 65
Mill Creek	18 65
Pine Grove	43 42
Cove	21 60
Hookstown	45 05
Burgettstown	38 90
Beech Glen	23 50
West Liberty	56 90
East Buffalo	42 35
Allen Grove	16 55
Wolf Run	3 50
Unity	10 00
Washington 2d	40 00
Waynesburg	10 00
Miscellaneous	5 00
	2398 69

Pby of West Virginia.

Bethel	7 50
Morgantown	58 50
Parkersburg 1st	25 00
French Creek	6 00
Clarksburg	10 15
	102 15

SYNOD OF WISCONSIN.

Pby of Dane.

Rockville, German	10 00
Platteville, German	8 00
Oregon	3 00
Blue Mounds	3 00
Madison	21 83
Belleville	8 00
Richland City	6 62
do Centre	3 00
Verona	1 00
Fancy Creek	6 00
Prairie-du-Sac	48 24
Cambridge	3 00
Dayton	2 00
Harcon Corners, Ger.	4 50
	128 19

Pby of Milwaukie.

Milwaukie, North ch	188 00
Beloit	108 41
Waukesha	32 25
Port Washington	52 00
Ottawa	4 72
Delafield	4 13
	389 51

Pby of Winnebago.

Weyauwega	2 50
Winneconne	10 36
Kilborn City	7 00
Beaver Dam	7 00
Oxford	7 75
Cambria	10 00
Fond du Lac	11 51
Depere	20 55
Robinsonville	10 00
Plover 1st	5 00
Shermer	3 00
Horicon	9 00
	104 57

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRECEDING STATEMENT, ALSO RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 1, 1866.

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Synod of Albany.		
Pby of Albany	$2,295 05	$2,887 61
Londonderry	669 39	756 85
Mohawk	285 78	223 00
Troy	1,456 63	1,125 27
	4,656 85	4,492 23
Synod of Alleghany.		
Pby of Alleghany	856 22	700 13
Alleghany City	1,567 09	1,691 42
Beaver	558 34	808 34
Erie	711 10	671 41
	3,692 75	3,871 30
Synod of Baltimore.		
Pby of Baltimore	4,882 88	5,328 44
Carlisle	2,188 41	3,112 76
Lewes	81 00	53 00
Potomac	1,014 57	723 18
	8,111 36	9 217 38
Synod of Buffalo.		
Pby of Buffalo City	177 10	278 89
Genessee River	477 18	504 62
Ogdensburg	123 75	284 03
Rochester City	411 04	608 94
	1,189 07	1,670 98
Synod of Chicago.	17 00	27 00
Pby of Bureau	189 80	237 94
Chicago	847 42	755 28
Rock River	180 22	842 79
Schuyler	168 25	251 53
Warren	495 87	220 60
	1,826 56	1,535 09
Synod of Cincinnati.		
Pby of Chillicothe	852 97	764 48
Cincinnati	2,211 77	3,305 45
Miami	1,024 99	862 86
Oxford	216 10	346 85
Sidney	303 50	273 43
	4,609 33	5,603 07

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Synod of Illinois.		
Pby of Bloomington	$223 38	$396 51
Kaskaskia	107 80	111 90
Palestine	167 00	111 95
Peoria	582 70	657 76
Saline	173 25	104 22
Sangamon	1,070 97	974 10
	2,275 10	2,356 54
Synod of Indiana.		
Pby of Indianapolis	388 13	347 30
Madison	133 24	268 50
New Albany	297 40	309 60
Vincennes	241 05	215 65
White Water	271 41	105 00
	1 331 23	1,241 00
Synod of Iowa.		
Pby of Cedar	302 55	343 34
Dubuque	214 55	152 80
Fort Dodge	6 00	6 00
Vinton	97 80	111 86
	620 90	614 00
Synod of Kansas.		
Pby of Highland	46 00	45 49
Leavenworth	56 00	36 68
Topeka	18 52	2 50
	120 52	84 67
Synod of Kentucky.		
Pby of Ebenezer	214 13	699 00
Louisville	724 70	786 75
Muhlenburg	78 50	21 35
Transylvania	700 10	79 00
West Lexington	247 50	1,040 00
	1,959 93	2,626 10
Synod of Missouri.		
Pby of Lafayette	45 35	12 50
Missouri	10 00	
Palmyra	32 25	54 00
Potosi	4 00	57 25
St. Louis	1,318 76	1,198 20
Upper Missouri	32 00	98 25
Wyaconda		8 60
	1,442 36	1,428 80

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Synod of Nashville.		
Pby of Nashville	$300 00	$183 00
Synod of New Jersey.		
Pby of Burlington	884 87	568 68
Corisco	148 08	49 64
Elizabethtown	1,645 99	1,566 70
Luzerne	764 25	1,780 71
Monmouth	879 55	735 72
Newton	789 88	1,117 18
New Brunswick	2,418 71	2,558 61
Passaic	5,849 50	7,735 80
Raritan	618 58	717 61
Susquehanna	136 38	206 25
West Jersey	1,200 61	1,166 57
	14,769 35	18,185 97
Synod of New York.		
Pby of Connecticut	1,586 38	1,598 41
Hudson	995 87	990 23
Long Island	1,086 61	829 97
Nassau	2,974 91	3,252 60
New York	26,688 00	23,959 34
New York 2d	4,116 58	3,546 86
North River	981 48	1,106 95
	38,280 13	40,277 41
Synod of Northern Indiana.		
Pby of Crawfordsville	139 65	191 61
Fort Wayne	288 94	400 13
Lake	156 71	194 98
Logansport	269 23	69 50
Muncie	336 90	381 50
	1,191 43	1,237 67
Synod of Ohio.		
Pby of Columbus	917 23	843 14
Hocking	171 00	80 50
Marion	220 31	260 55
Richland	645 40	700 07
Wooster	571 17	668 05
Zanesville	509 20	569 90
	3,034 30	3,116 21

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Synod of Pacific.		
Pby of Benicia	$45 00	$40 00
California	981 15	693 15
Oregon	46 50	83 83
	1,072 65	816 98
Synod of Philadelphia.		
Pby of Donegal	842 42	1,099 01
Huntingdon	2,805 64	2,975 06
Newcastle	1,275 60	1,107 94
Northumberland	1,235 87	1,521 42
Philadelphia	2,751 94	2,928 72
Philadelphia Cen'l	2,496 75	2,969 85
Philadelphia 2d	2,287 72	2,112 55
Shanghai		39 11
	12,885 44	14,698 68
Synod of Pittsburg.		
Pby of Blairsville	585 43	720 10
Clarion	660 61	518 50
Ohio	3,815 87	3,143 87
Redstone	664 06	426 60
Saltsburgh	1,352 99	1,852 54
	7,078 96	6,461 61
Synod of St. Paul.		
Pby of Chippewa	15 00	158 00
St. Paul	208 35	172 49
Southern Minnesota	68 05	35 00
	281 40	365 49
Synod of Sandusky.		
Pby of Findlay	96 68	143 46
Maumee	89 75	121 90
Michigan	247 74	180 13
Western Reserve	79 02	90 91
	512 54	535 50
Synod of Southern Iowa.		
Pby of Des Moines	61 72	81 88
Fairfield	108 75	114 95
Iowa	331 00	226 60
Missouri River	127 45	142 05
	678 92	665 48

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Synod of Wheeling.		
Pby of New Lisbon	$469 51	$380 83
Steubenville	848 42	1,252 81
St. Clairsville	588 60	754 80
Washington	2,045 72	2,398 63
Western Virginia	292 80	102 15
	4,244 55	4,888 78
Synod of Wisconsin.		
Pby of Dane	116 22	128 19
Milwaukie	349 78	339 51
Winnebago	148 80	104 57
	614 80	567 27

	From May 1, 1865, To May 1, 1866.	From May 1, 1866, To May 1, 1867.
Total from Churches	$117,799 02	$126,935 21
Legacies	17,927 15	14,957 98
Sy. Ref. Pr. Church	4,688 12	6,927 52
Miscellaneous	29,444 71	60,289 46
	169,809 00	209,110 17
Friends in India, China, Japan and Brazil,	12,174 00	8,525 00
	181,983 00	217,635 17
Total number of contributing churches	1,880	1,594

An Appeal of the Board of Foreign Missions.

[*Referred to on page 53 above.*]

The missionary enterprise from its very nature and design is a living and expansive work. This truth is embodied in the past action of our Church. Under its operations the Board of Foreign Missions has now reached a period of peculiar importance and marked interest. For six successive years it has carried on all the missions in the different countries, those of the South-western Indians excepted, without the co-operation of the Southern churches. Owing to the financial condition of the country, the receipts of the past five years have been reduced by their conversion from currency into gold to meet the liabilities of the Board in the Asiatic and South American missions, requiring in the process no less a sum than $240,000, or more than one-fifth of the income of this period. This unexpected expenditure was and is unavoidable, and not having been duly considered and met by the Church at large, occasions the present monetary embarrassment and troubles.

These are not the result of lavish expenditures or unnecessary outlays, but of diminished resources with an expanding work. To understand this, take the average of four years before the war, the church and missions entire, then the average of the past two years, and we have the following:

	Miss'y.	Ass't-Miss'y.	Scholars.	Expenditures.
1858-61.....	78	204	3,836	$218,134
1866-67.....	78	258	7,023	195,196

Here in these two periods with the loss by the war of the Southern churches, the number of the missionaries is the same. An increase of 54 assistant-missionaries, chiefly native, and 3,187 scholars, while at the same time there is a decrease in the expenditure of about $23,000. On this economical basis have the missions been conducted for years.

Though the income of the Board has, within the last ten years, nominally increased, it has not really, or on a gold standard, yet within this period the missions have gathered strength and power. Leaving out of view the Choctaw mission as no longer with us, the number of churches has been doubled, and the membership trebled; the native ordained ministry has grown from two to twelve, with a large staff of licentiate preachers and candidates for the ministry.

The native agency is not only increasing with unwonted rapidity, but is better trained and equipped for service. More points are occupied than ever before. A new station on the mainland in Africa; several sub-stations in India, manned by native preachers; a new station and a new mission in

Siam; two new missions in China; a large and successful mission in Brazil, have all been planted within this period.

These onward and outward movements have peculiarly marked the operations of the past year, and on them has God commanded his blessing. The year's increase is a reason of special praise and thanksgiving.

But whilst the Lord has thus honored his own cause, and enabled the Board to occupy new and advanced posts, from these and older stations come calls for help—for men and means to meet the pressure from without and from above; means to sustain the native agents trained for their work, and men to lead, to guide and teach others the way of life; and both men and means to enter into the doors opened by the Great Head of the Church, and in answer to the prayers of his own chosen people.

At a juncture like this, with calls thickening, opportunities multiplying and appeals urging instant action, God has put it into the hearts of several young men to offer themselves for the missionary work. Of these, eight have been accepted by the Board. Others have applied for appointment, and others are coming after them. Eight already from a single seminary have signified their intention of going forth the next year. But what are all these for so many stations, especially when the old laborers are nearly exhausted, worn out or called home.

With the work thus expanding, with the agencies increasing in numbers and efficiency, with Jehovah's smiles upon past labors and calls to greater endeavors, the Board begins a new year of missionary toil and service—not with a full but an empty treasury; yea not simply an empty, but with a debt of $35,472. To go on, sustain and enlarge the Missions as Christ wills it, on the average income of the past few years, is an impossibility, much less to meet this heavy deficit.

The Executive Committee asks the General Assembly and through them the churches, is it their will that we should gauge our operations for the year, upon past receipts, less the debt? Is it their will that we should throw ourselves as their representatives across these providential calls, teachings and preparations—turn from them and on a limited scale carry on the Missions? To do this the young men who are accepted must be detained, and some of the stations, if not whole Missions, abandoned. To do this would contravene the settled policy of the Board, the utterances of the General Assembly and the previous action of the Church. To do this would imply that the members of our Zion had done all that they could, or that the their measure of labors bore no relative proportion to the fields of usefulness open, or to God's providential arrangements respecting them.

Whilst the Committee are only the dispensers of the Church's gifts to the unevangelized, they cannot, unless bidden by the authority of the Church, arrest this work or falter in the trust committed to them. They know that she is able to meet all these demands upon her, and with her late increase of numbers and her increased spiritual and material resources, she is capable of taking an advanced position in regard to this cause. They further believe that all that is needed to arouse her to duty, is to make known

these wants. But connected with and beyond these wants, are opportunities of blessing others and extending the Redeemer's Kingdom, which she should instantly seize. The Committee, therefore, at the request of the Board, lay these simple facts before the General Assembly in the hope that a call may be made upon the churches to put forth their strength for this cause, urge pastors more thoroughly to identify themselves with it, lay before their people the greatness of the work, with its corresponding necessities, and plead for it with new energy and power at a throne of grace.

Board of Foreign Missions.

LETTERS relating to the Missions, or other operations of the Board may be addressed to WALTER LOWRIE, Esq., the Rev. JOHN C. LOWRIE, or the Rev. DAVID IRVING, Secretaries, Mission House, 23 Centre Street, New York.

LETTERS relating to the pecuniary affairs of the Board, or containing remittances of money, may be sent to WILLIAM RANKIN, Jr., Esq., Treasurer —same address.

PAYMENTS OF MONEYS for the Board may also be made at—

Philadelphia, Pa., Samuel D. Powel, 910 Arch Street.
Pittsburg, Pa., Harvey Childs.
Cincinnati, O., John D. Thorpe.
St. Louis, Mo., David Keith.

THE HOME AND FOREIGN RECORD is published monthly for the Boards of Domestic and Foreign Missions, Education, Publication and Church Extension, and the Freedmen's Committees, at fifty cents a year, or at twenty-five cents a year each copy, if a certain number of copies to one address are taken. Address "*Home and Foreign Record*," 821 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY.—Two editions of this publication are printed. The *Pamphlet* Edition is published monthly, at fifty cents a year for each copy. It is sent free, when desired, to donors of ten dollars and upwards, and to ministers of our churches.

The *Newspaper* Edition is specially designed for youth. A copy is sent free of charge, except for postage, to the children of each family in every Sunday-school making regular contributions to the Treasury of the Board. To others, it will be sent in packages of ten copies, or any multiple of ten, at the rate of one dollar for each ten copies—*not including postage.*

The Postage on the Newspaper, is one cent for each 4 oz. weight or less; six papers make 4 oz. nearly. The postage should be paid quarterly or yearly in advance, *at the post-office of the Subscribers.*

Address for either edition, "*The Foreign Missionary*," Mission House. 23 Centre Street, New York.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—The Board is incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York. The corporate name to be used is—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

CERTIFICATES of Honorary Membership, on the payment of Thirty Dollars; of Honorary Directorship, One Hundred Dollars.









THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY
REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

This book is under no circumstances to be taken from the Building

Form 410

